Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain with possibly thunder today; fair and cooler tomorrow.
Temperature yesterday—Max., 75; min., 67.
☞For weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXXIV....No. 24,655. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

Including Rotogravure Picture Section in two parts—Magazine and Book Sections in Rotogravure.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE COMPELS ANDREWS TO CHANGE DISTRICTS

Boundaries of 7 Are Shifted With Dry Enforcement Plan to Start Sept. 1.

SLEMP'S PLEA IS HEEDED

Watson's Objection Concerning Indiana Is Also Recognized in New Alignment.

MERIT SYSTEM IS SET UP

Andrews Declares Personal Performance Will Determine Tenure of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The plan of prohibition enforcement prepared by General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary, will become operative on or about Sept. 1 and changes will be made in the boundaries of seven of the twenty-two districts into which the country had been divided for purposes of dry law administration. The remodeling of at least two districts was in line with recommendations submitted to Treasury officers by Republican politicians.

One of the important changes in boundaries approved by the board, of which General Andrews is the head, was that affecting the Sixth District with headquarters at Baltimore. As originally mapped out this district embraced Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the City of Washington. C. Bascom Slemp, former Secretary to President Coolidge, made a protest against tying up Virginia, his home State, with Maryland. He strongly urged that Virginia and West Virginia be included in one district, and this was done.

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, a Republican leader, objected to Indiana being thrown into the same district with Michigan. He suggested that a better alignment would put Indiana in a district with Wisconsin and a part of Illinois. Such a rearrangement was authorized. Michigan was placed in a district with Ohio, which in the original plan was included in a district with West Virginia.

In the Mellon order of June 23 Minnesota and North and South Dakota were embraced in one district. In the revised plan Minnesota, North Dakota and Western Wisconsin are placed together. South Dakota has been assigned to the Omaha district with Iowa and Nebraska, taking the place of Kansas which is covered into a district with Missouri and some southern counties of Illinois. Florida is the only State to be set aside by itself as a separate district.

Will Put Entire Plan in Force.

Today's announcement of plans, which was made by Acting Secretary Winston of the Treasury, made it clear that the system of State directorships would continue to function until the new plan was in form to be installed. All that now remains to be done is to pick out an administrator, two assistant administrators, a general counsel, and two chemists for each of the twenty-two districts in the continental United States, for the district in Hawaii and for the one in Porto Rico. There may be further delay beyond Sept. 1, but General Andrews is confident that the personnel of the new organization will be ready to take hold by that time. The Andrews plan will be put into effect as a whole, simultaneously instead of by piecemeal as contemplated by the Mellon order of June 23.

In a statement of his own, Assistant Secretary Andrews, who is now in charge of the prohibition unit, stated that future appointments to the dry law service would be based solely on merit. He gave notice that the appointment of all unclassified employes in the field would be terminated on Oct. 15, 1925, and that those who failed of reappointment at the hands of administrators would on that date be dropped from the rolls.

"In the future, tenure of office and promotion will be based on personal performance only," said General Andrews. This declaration was accepted as indicating a purpose on General Andrews's part to weed out field employes who may be regarded by administrators as inefficient. It also was interpreted as a notice to politicians that their endorsements would not be all-controlling in the making of appointments in the prohibition service. It was stated in behalf of General Andrews that he had been assured of President Coolidge's support at every juncture.

Mr. Winston's Statement.

In his announcement Acting Secretary Winston said:

"It has been found more desirable to put the prohibition reorganization plan previously announced into effect as a whole throughout the country, instead of one district at a time. This modification in plan requires a brief extension of the Aug. 1 date, tentatively given as the date when the plan might become effective, for about thirty days to on or about Sept. 1, next. The additional time will permit the department to complete the administrative details so that the machinery may operate smoothly from the start.

"The selection of the twenty-four administrators is a matter of the gravest importance. The department is giving all recommendations earnest consideration and is making a thorough survey of the field with a view to the selection of the best available material. It is proposed to announce the names of the new administrators when all, or nearly all, have been selected. Under each administrator there will be a group-head where practicable in every judicial district and located in the same city as the United States Attorney, with whom he will cooperate in the enforce-

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English Versifiers Contest On a Scopes Trial Limerick

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Thousands of amateur versemakers throughout Britain burst into jingles during last week in response to The Weekly Dispatch's offer of a $10 prize for the best limerick on the Scopes trial. The prize was awarded to E. J. Fackham, Richville Road, Southampton, for the following:

If we take the Daytonian mind
As an average of men's I'm inclined
To ask, not if man
With a monkey began,
But did monkeys descend from mankind.

POLITICS A FACTOR IN COAL WAGE FIGHT

Pinchot and Pepper Believed to Seek Chance to Aid Senatorial Aspirations.

BOTH AWAIT AN IMPASSE

With Deadlock Likely, Pennsylvania Republican Row May Hinge on Who Ends Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Although anthracite operators and miners profess belief that the present coal parleys will result in an agreement, impartial observers, whose positions prevent them from speaking for publication, are of the opinion that for the fourth time since 1920 official intervention will bring about the signing of a new contract.

Intervention will come from one of three quarters—President Coolidge, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania or Senator George Wharton Pepper. Partisan politics in Pennsylvania will determine to a large extent the date of intervention and the identity of the intervenor.

Two years ago Governor Pinchot summoned operators and miners to Harrisburg after they had failed to agree on a new contract. He ended the argument by giving the mine workers a 10 per cent. wage increase, which raised the cost of coal at the mines a dollar or more a ton. By this act the Governor increased his political prestige among the workers in the hard coal district of Pennsylvania.

Governor Pinchot is keeping in close touch with the situation through two observers. He is said to be anxious to succeed Senator Pepper next year. Settlement of a coal impasse would add to his strength in the primaries, and his followers hope it would mean his victory in the fight for the Senatorial nomination.

Senator Pepper also is popular among the miners for his success in bringing the operators and mine workers together in 1922 after the general strike of six months. At that time President Harding took a hand in the situation, caused Secretary of the Interior Fall to make an investigation and in the end Senator Pepper finally brought representatives of the warring factions face to face.

An avowed candidate to succeed himself, Senator Pepper, it is said, will seek to enlist the support of President Coolidge.

Such support may be furnished in a letter from the President to Senator Pepper wishing the latter well in his attempt to bring miners and operators together. Failure by Senator Pepper would still leave the President free to personally intervene in the dispute.

Indications appear to be that the situation will resolve itself into a race between Governor Pinchot and Senator Pepper for precedence in taking a hand in the dispute. Directly an impasse has been reached and the present parleys broken off the conferees will be invited either to Swampscott or Harrisburg. At Swampscott Senator Pepper would attempt to mediate between the disputants. In the background would be President Coolidge, ready to step in if another break occurred.

Since 1920 the operators, in reply to successive demands for wage increases, have emphasized the point that retail prices of coal are as high as they can go without alienating anthracite con-

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DEAF TO ALL ELSE, HEARS CALL OF SEA 1,000 MILES AWAY

Rich Landsman, Sailor 27 Years Age, Struck by Amnesia, Returns to Old Haunts.

UTTERLY LOST FOR 5 DAYS

Turns Up at Sailors' Haven Here After Vanishing From Ann Arbor Hospital.

HOME IS AT FLINT, MICH.

Victim Is President of Real Estate Concern—Was Traced Through His Masonic Membership.

Old salts say that the summons of the sea to a sailor is never wholly stilled. Once a man has seen water and sky meet, felt the spray sting his face, heard the night wind howling a storm's approach, he never forgets the call he once answered.

Standing at a window high in Broad Street Hospital yesterday, John N. Neubert gazed out over the fog-mantled harbor, where the ships moved dimly in the grayness, and he knew that this sailor lore was true. Amnesia had seized him more than 1,000 miles from the sea, and thrown him back twenty-seven years, but he was himself again.

Neubert forsook the sea just twenty-seven years ago. He struck inland, turned his hand to this and that, and grew rich. He became President of a real estate company at Flint, Michigan, rose high in the Masonic order, joined the Kiwanis Club and in general forgot the sea. He became of the land entirely.

Then on July 4—that was as nearly as it could be placed yesterday—he walked out of a hospital an Ann Arbor, Mich. He had been treated for a stroke of paralysis, aftermath of an attack of yellow fever at an Indian port in his seafaring days. As he walked out, something snapped in his mind, and the real estate broker dropped back to the sailor, slipping back to do the things he had done a quarter-century ago.

Complained of Ill-Health.

For some time before he went to the Ann Arbor institution Neubert had been feeling ill-health. He had spoken of it to associates and employes in the Lincoln Park Realty Company of Flint, of which he was President, and traced the stroke to the fever which had laid him low years before. But he kept up his attendance at the functions of the Kiwanis and was punctual in his duties as a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Saginaw Lodge.

Finally he was persuaded to go to the hospital. He responded quickly to treatment, and on or about the Fourth of July he was discharged. He planned, as he recalled it, to return directly to his home at 602 Thayer Street, Flint. He had $400 in cash in his pockets as he started from the hospital.

What happened then, where he wandered, what he did, Neubert probably will never know. Amnesia overspread his mind, making it as foggy as the harbor he looked out upon yesterday. For five days he was lost; lost as completely as identity was to himself. Somehow, something stirred in his mind when he strayed into this city, presumably on July 9.

At 8 o'clock that morning he walked into the Seaman's Christian Association at 399 West Street. He registered himself as John Neubert and there was nothing about him that suggested a prosperous real estate man. He was regarded simply as a sailor, following the custom of many seamen in registering at the association.

He asked for quarters and was assigned to them in the association annex at 504 West Street. Curiously, he was repeating the very thing he used to do twenty-seven years ago. It was his practice to head for the association's haven as soon as his ship made this port and to check in and out at the quarters at 399 West Street every morning and night.

Just as he used to do, Neubert sat around the haven for a short time and then went out. Of course, with his

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Conscience-Stricken Over Hold-Up of Taxi, Young Couple Confess $13 Theft to Police

Jack Walters, 21 years old, and his wife, Gertrude, 19, walked into the Charles Street Station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and told the police that they had held up and robbed a cab driver "somewhere in the Bronx" Friday night. Walters said that he and his wife were conscience-stricken and had not been able to sleep since the hold-up. They decided that the only thing to do was to give themselves up.

Detective Stephen Devine, after questioning the couple, learned that they had been in New York only four days. They had lived in Chicago, where Walters was employed as a salesman and his wife as a salesgirl, but they gave up their positions there and went to Detroit in search of better jobs. Failing to find employment, they set out for New York, getting occasional lifts from automobilists, but hiking most of the way. They arrived in New York with $12 and registered at a hotel at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Friday night they hailed a cab at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue and told the driver to go uptown. They left the cab at Seaman Avenue, according to Walters, and when the driver asked for his fare Walters held him up with an unloaded revolver and took $13 from him. Walters said he ordered the taxi man to drive on and the couple took another cab to Brooklyn. On their arrival there, they paid the driver with part of the money they had stolen.

Walters and his wife were arraigned yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court. Magistrate Jesse Silberman remanded Walters to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail, and his wife was sent to the Florence Crittenton Home without bail until tomorrow, when they will be examined. At that time Detetive Devine said, an additional charge of violating the Sullivan law would be laid against Walters.

In the Tombs Walters said that he had bought the revolver in Detroit for protection. He did not buy cartridges for it, he said, because he had no intention of using it on any one. He said that he and his wife had been married at the City Hall in Chicago on April 20 and that they had committed the robbery to get money for food.

POLICE FAKED RAID TO AID GAMBLERS

Bribed by Club to Make Arrests So an Injunction Could Be Procured.

CITY COUNSEL ADMITS IT

Says Court Writs Are Sold to Highest Bidder by Gambling Clique—Three Men Involved.

Big gambling interests have opened a campaign in this city which, according to Corporation Counsel Nicholson and the police, is destined to make gambling as prevalent and as safe as in the days of Dick Canfield and Al Adams unless the courts cooperate to frustrate a scheme which, through police bribery, results in injunctions against police interference. These injunctions may be, and have been, sold to the highest bidder. Three members of the Special Service Division of the Police Department are concerned in the plan, according to Mr. Nicholson and Acting Inspector Pierne of this division, but their names are a matter of police record only.

Disclosure of the situation which, in the view of the police and the Corporation Counsel, is serious, came yesterday in Justice Levy's part of the Supreme Court. Justice Levy granted an injunction to the Steamer Club of 33 Second Avenue, restraining the police from further interference with the organization, which calls itself a social club.

The injunction was granted over the protest of Mr. Nicholson, who charged that the case was merely another like four suits which are now pending against the police. Said he:

"While gambling will always continue to some extent, it is being nightly driven from place to place by the police. Four applications are now pending for injunctions based upon flimsier grounds than any which preceded them, and we have no hesitancy in saying that each of these applications is made in bad faith and upon perjured affidavits. The sole purpose is to obtain an injunction which can be sold to the highest bidder, as has already been done on at least one occasion."

The case against the Steamer Club, which at the moment has won the first step in the legal proceedings resulting, originated on June 6. On that day three policemen of the Special Service Squad visited the club, where, they charged, gambling had been going on. According to Joseph T. Ronan, a horseshoer, who is President of the club, these policemen acted with unnecessary brutality and presently sent for patrol wagons, saying they were going to carry all the members present to the station house.

At the last moment, however, and after the wagons had arrived they relented and released the men they previously had arrested. Ronan said the police again visited the place on June 9, and then application was made for the injunction.

Charges a Trick of Club.

Mr. Nicholson scoffed at Ronan's explanation. Referring to the pending applications as well as the case in hand Mr. Nicholson said:

"In each case the anonymous complaint which called the police into action was sent in by the club itself in order that it might appear to be guiltless and thus supply the excuse for rushing into court with a request for an injunction which would give the club practical immunity for the future.

"The present case is the most rotten of all of of them. The motion papers show visits by a set of police on June 6 and by another set on June 9. We are ashamed to confess that three men of the Police Department were bribed by the plaintiff to make a fake raid on the afternoon of June 6 as a basis for this injunction application.

"Fortunately, the department learned of it in time to watch what might take place. The higher officer was able to observe these three men in the premises order a patrol wagon and go through the motions of making arrests. At this point they were interrupted and compelled to admit to the Inspector that they were not investigating a complaint against the place, which complaint had never been made, that they were making arrests outside their own district in violation of orders, and that they were making arrests without any evidence

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FLORIDIAN—Lv. N. Y. 9:15 A. M.—Next day Savannah 8:05 A. M. Jacksonville 12:20 noon. Tampa 7:45 P. M. St. Petersburg 9:40 P. M. Seaboard, 142 W. 42d St.—Advt.

HYLAN FORMS LINES FOR PRIMARY FIGHT

His Supporters Seek Ironclad Pledges of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Leaders.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE IN VIEW

Mayor May Make Campaign for an Entire Ticket—Harmony Efforts Continue.

Mayor Hylan has told his friends that he is willing and prepared to make a primary fight for the Mayoralty nomination. Yesterday his supporters were seeking iron-clad pledges of support from the Democratic organizations in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, realizing that Tammany Hall and the Democratic organization in the Bronx would be against the Mayor. The assurances sought have not yet been forthcoming.

While it is probable that Mayor Hylan will issue no statement shedding light on his plans until he knows what the Big Five conference next week will do with regard to his candidacy and where the Brooklyn-Queens-Richmond coalition will stand in a primary fight, one of the Mayor's supporters stated yesterday that if he makes his fight he will not limit it to his own office. He has been urged to make a fight on the whole ticket and is said to be favorably inclined to this. Should the Mayor and his friends follow this suggestion it would mean the biggest primary fight this city has ever witnessed.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Mayor Hylan's home borough, Brooklyn, who so far has been aligned with the Mayor, does not relish a primary fight, it was learned yesterday, and is preparing to assume the rôle of harmonizer when the Big Five Borough leaders hold their conferences next week. Mr. McCooey expects these to be protracted and is not looking for a decision until early next month.

No Change, Says McCooey.

Mr. McCooey declined to make any comment yesterday on the Mayoralty situation, except to say:

"As far as I am concerned the situation is unchanged."

This came in reply to a question about his meeting with Tammany leader Olvany and Governor Smith on Friday. It was learned yesterday that Sheriff Edward J. Flynn of Bronx County, leader of the Democratic forces in his home borough, was present at the conference which followed a luncheon at the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Olvany was the host.

Mr. McCooey, it was stated yesterday, was under bombardment by the other leaders from the beginning to the end of Friday's conference. At the end he was told that unless he could prevail upon his friend, Mayor Hylan, to withdraw peacefully there was only one way to insure a united front against the Republicans in the general campaign—to fight it out in the primaries, all the leaders agreeing to quit Hylan if the Mayor should be beaten, and give him their loyal support if he won.

The latter pledge from Messrs. Olvany and Flynn was coupled with a condition that the Mayor, too, like the good party man he vows he is, should agree to stay beaten if the primaries went against him and not launch an independent candidacy under the auspices of William R. Hearst.

But the most insistent demand for cooperation that was made to Mr. McCooey involved his informing the Mayor of the situation and the attitude of the Democratic organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx, and urging him to withdraw and clear the way for some other candidate who could enlist the united support of his party. It is understood that Mr. McCooey asked that for the present he be excused from carrying any such message to Mayor Hylan, as inconsistent with the attitude he has taken in support of the Mayor.

McCooey's Position Puzzling.

Mr. McCooey in the part of a peacemaker provided something for the politicians to puzzle over. As they analyze it, in a situation where Tammany and the Bronx Democrats—pretty evenly matched in strength with the combined Democratic organizations of the other three boroughs—are irrevocably opposed to the renomination of Mayor Hylan, peace could not be attained except through the withdrawal of Mr. Hylan. And now, they ask, could Mr. McCooey, who so far has been the most outspoken advocate of a third term for Mr. Hylan, work effectively for harmony and be consistent?

The answer came from a close friend of Mr. McCooey, who said last night that

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TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS for Perfect Digestion.—Advt.

MURIEL VANDERBILT A PROTESTANT BRIDE IN NEWPORT WEDDING

Yields to Wish of Bridegroom, F. C. Church Jr., Though She Is of Catholic Faith.

SERVICE BY BISHOP SHIPMAN

Famous Watering Place Is at Its Gayest for Ceremony and Following Reception.

VILLA SCENE A FAIRYLAND

Bride's Sister, Consuelo, III, Unable to Attend Her—Zimballat Leads Orchestra in March.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—In spite of all the pressure brought to bear upon him, Frederick Cameron Church Jr. of Lowell, Mass., engaged in business in Boston as an insurance broker, remained true to the Episcopal faith, when it became a question at his wedding here today whether he should countenance another.

Mr. Church and Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, were married late this afternoon by two Episcopal clergymen. The bride had been brought up in the Catholic faith and it is understood that from the beginning Mr. Church had proclaimed that he would be married only by a Protestant minister. Miss Vanderbilt stood with him in this, so far as can be learned, although efforts were made to have a different result.

Even today it was learned that everything was in readiness for the pastor of St. Augustine's Catholic Church, the Rev. Joseph P. Coleman, to step in and marry the couple if Mr. Church would change his mind. This he did not do, and the ceremony was performed at 4.30, as had already been announced, by the Right Rev. Herbert Shipman, Suffragan Bishop of New York, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church of this city.

The wedding was amid an elaborate setting and surrounded by groups representing the wealthiest and most prominent families in this country and abroad. The ceremony took place at Beachmound, the Benjamin Thaw estate, at the end of Bellevue Avenue, where Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughters have been making their home this Summer.

Romance Began in South.

It was a linking of the house of Vanderbilt to a family long prominent in the Bay State and the culmination of a romance that started Winter before last when Miss Vanderbilt and Mr. Church, the latter a graduate of Harvard, in the class of '22, and a leading Crimson gridiron star, first met in the South.

The wedding served to bring together for the day at least, all branches of the Vanderbilt family. There were but few absent, these including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who is ill at her Summer home, Rosecliff.

The ceremony was witnessed by a group of less than a hundred relatives of the bride and bridegroom, with a few of their most intimate friends. There were at least 200 more guests at the reception that followed the ceremony.

No one was allowed to remain in the grounds except the guests. The entrances had been arched with lattice against a background of blue and pink hydrangea, the predominating colors in the whole decoration. The sides of the driveways were massed with the same flowers and with wicker constructed shields. A clear view of what was going on at the house was masked from view from the outside.

At the main entrance there was an orange marquee with black Chinese motif blending with the terraces north and south of the main archway. The same motif was used in the ceilings and the reflection of the sun through the orange canopies cast a reflection on the blue drapings that gave a purple hue to all the floral decorations.

The terrace floors were covered with a profusion of rare Chinese rugs and pillows of Chinese motif were scattered

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Iced Shoes and Double Garters Latest in London Heat Wave

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Double garters and iced shoes are the latest brainstorms induced by the London heat wave.

The double garters are naturally for women, the iced shoes for men. Two garters are worn on each leg, one above the knee, the other below, both different and of extremely colorful design. Since all fashionable women in London are wearing skirts a fraction below the kneecap, two of the garters are intended for the public eye.

Aluminum shoe trees, hollowed in the centre and filled with ice, will soon be seen in London as a superior luxury for the stylish man. It was all thought out by a bright young peer, who discovered he couldn't dance three dances one evening without an extreme fatigue.

Iced shoes are expected to make dancing all night in hot weather nothing but pleasure.

FRENCH ROUT MOORS IN SWIFT ADVANCES

Western Part of Ouergha Valley Is Cleared and Bab Maroudj Is Relieved.

MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Tribes Who Went Over to Abd-el-Krim Beginning to Desert and Peace Is Not Far Off.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Marshal Pétain, the defender of Verdun, may very soon become known as the pacificator of Morocco. Though officially there is yet no new peace, it is covertly hinted in the ministries that it may not be so very far off.

From Spain comes news of preparation for a big offensive by the Spanish troops. From the French front the news is of remarkable advances and the beginning of defection of tribes who formerly deserted to the side of Abd-el-Krim. Behind that news lies the hand of Marshal Pétain.

In dealing with African tribes the experience of the French has taught them that there are always two methods. One is fighting and making it more profitable for the tribal leaders to abstain from war. The second method can be practiced only when the attacked party is strong enough to show it will not pay to continue attack, and Marshal Pétain's reinforcements have been useful in this manner. He has at his command an army which, though still small and in some danger, between one actual and innumerable potential enemies is sufficiently equipped to make any rifle-armed tribesmen think twice before attacking.

Waste of Shells Criticized.

In Paris there has been criticism of the "waste" of shells which has been going on recently along the Riff front, fired against tribesmen so well hidden in the rocks that the shells could not reach them. But a big noise is not always without having effect, especially when it is backed by the appearance of more and more men.

Abd-el-Krim has never in the past shown himself averse to quick acceptance of the most profitable of any alternatives and though he is ambitious he is not without common sense.

On the French side motives for peace are very numerous. The Financial Department of the Government is clamorous for it. M. Caillaux has his consolidation loan on his hands and is bending every effort to make it a success. He cannot afford war. Further than that, he is about to begin active negotiations with England and America for a settlement of France's debt. His request for a moratorium might not be so well regarded if creditors found his country engaged in war.

The Foreign Minister is for peace. He has a difficult task on hand negotiating the compact of guarantee. If he does not succeed, he would prefer to have French troops somewhere handy along the Rhine rather than in far-away Morocco. Premier Painlevé himself is anxious for the war to end. He belongs to the Left section of the Chamber and

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BALDWIN ASKS HASTE FOR SECURITY DEAL; PRESSURE ON FRANCE

British Premier Sees Compact Making Arbitration and Disarmament Possible.

MODERATION IN PARIS URGED

Chamberlain Asks Briand to Curtail Notes, Speed Parley, Get Germany Into League.

LEAVES MUCH TO GENEVA

He Would Have Rhine Deal Concluded There if Necessary—Paris Politics a Factor.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Prime Minister Baldwin, speaking at Knowsley this afternoon, said that both England and France wanted Germany in the League of Nations as soon as possible, and he pictured this step as a very great move toward world peace.

Saying that he recognized a conciliatory tone in the German note on security, Mr. Baldwin added:

"There are many difficulties inherent in the situation, but the important factor is, will we overcome the difficulties? I believe the will exists in Germany today, and among the Allies, with greater power than it has existed at any time since the war. It is most necessary that no time be lost, and that the discussion should proceed without interruption.

"The stability of Europe is not only of political interest; it is of economic interest and industrial interest. We wish, and France wishes, that Germany should enter the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment, and when she is once a member of the League on terms of full equality all the problems before us will assume a new and better aspect.

"In all disputes, international and domestic, you come up against a situation that has the appearance of a deadlock, and not a little of what apparently is of an unsolvable character in the circumstances is connected with the elaborate process known as face-saving.

"The Foreign Secretary has made it clear that we do not regard the pact of security as imposing any additional obligations which are not already incumbent upon us as signatories of the covenant of the League. The arrangements proposed are framed in the spirit of the covenant, working in harmony with the League, and I welcome the linking up in the German reply of these two problems inherent in the security pact and the entry of Germany into the League.

Three Stages to Disarmament.

"It is true that Germany still is apprehensive when she speaks of the peril of being a disarmed nation with armed neighbors. But she is entitled to be fully heard in these matter when she is a member of the League, and she can then confront the great powers, with no unnecessary delay, in proceeding to consider the question of disarmament which is inherent in the covenant of the League itself.

"We have a long road to travel yet before we can make Europe safe for peace, but we are progressing, and we recognize, as the French recognize, that there are three stages—security, arbitration and disarmament. We are now framing measures for security, which will at the same time help to establish arbitration. And if we succeed in passing these two stages, we shall have gone a long way toward clearing the deck to tackle the greater question of reduction and limitation of armaments, to which the powers signatory to the Treaty of Versailles are all committed.

"We ourselves have made a considerable beginning with our naval armaments at the Washington Conference. We have reduced our land armaments below the pre-war level, and our air force is but small in comparison with those of some other countries. The subject is one of extraordinary complexity, but if we can once remove that oppressive burden of apprehension and fear which is brooding over the countries of Europe—once that is done we may enter on this last stage with a reasonable hope of accomplishing our end."

To Meet China Half Way.

That the situation in China is steadily shaking Occidental and European nations out of their apathy regarding Oriental affairs, and their absorption in quarrels nearer home, again was strikingly shown by a statement in Premier Baldwin's speech that Great Britain is disposed to meet China half-way in her demands and to hurry up a conference for smoothing over the grave difficulties in the Far East.

In connection with Great Britain's insistence hitherto on the sanctity of extraterritorial rights in China, it is interesting to note that Mr. Baldwin seeks to exonerate her from delaying the Chinese settlement and calls the Chinese demands "legitimate."

"Three years ago the powers agreed with China at Washington," said Mr. Baldwin, "that efforts should be made to readjust some provisions of our old treaties which are now out of date. Obligations which were incurred by us on both sides have drifted too long without action. And I am glad to say that the cause of the delay does not rest with us.

"The Washington treaties have now been ratified by all the powers concerned, and we are prepared, and we shall be only too glad, to appoint our delegates and to push on the work of the conference with China for discus-

Sargent Sale Establishes World Record; Gov. Fuller Gets Six of Master's Paintings

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The auctioning of John Singer Sargent's paintings yesterday at Christie's established a world record for the sale of works by one man, Mr. Hannen, the auctioneer who sold them, said today. The amount realized—£145,984—only fell short by £5,000 of equaling the Hamilton Place sale in November, 1919, which remains the highest single day's record.

Art experts here are all discussing yesterday's sale, and it was explained that although Sargent had been considered a master for some years before his death the total amount realized caused a sensation in the art circles of Europe.

Sir Joseph Duveen, who conducted a duel with a number of American dealers at yesterday's sale when he forced prices up and finally succeeded in getting three of the most important lots, said he had never seen such bidding in all his long career.

"It is sensational in the world of art and also exceptional, and never has such a representative gathering of experts from the four corners of the world come together, each one eager to pay almost any price for the modern master's works," he said.

The sale will be continued Monday.

BOSTON, July 25 (AP).—Governor Alvin T. Fuller outbid all others yesterday in acquiring six paintings by John Singer Sargent at the London auction, paying $35,000, the highest amount for a single canvas during the day of sensational bidding. This sum was paid for "San Vigilo, a Boat With Golden Sails."

The Grand Central Art Galleries announced yesterday the sale for $40,000 of a Sargent portrait of Miss Ena Wertheimer to an American collector. This was hung by Sargent just before his death at the exhibition of British masters at the Grand Central Galleries under the name of "A Velbe Gonfle."

It is a full length portrait of a tall woman of great beauty in a flowing robe and black hat with a dashing white plume. It has the additional interest of belonging to the Wertheimer series of portraits which have attracted much attention and discussion.

The name of the purchaser was not announced. The painting will be on exhibition for two months at the Grand Central Galleries.

Taxi Men Lose Suit to Bar Police Control; Plan Another Test of City Assembly's Act

The attempt of the Amalgamated Taxi Association to test the legality of police control of taxicab operation in this city failed yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Churchill denied a motion for a permanent injunction to prevent the police supervision and vacated a temporary restraining order.

The suit was instituted by Albert Scarpella of 940 Amsterdam Avenue, a member of the association, who attacked the power of the police under the recent Appellate Division decision finding the Home Rule amendment invalid and contended that the police power in the matter, granted by act of the Municipal Assembly, established under the Home Rule act, was therefore also void. John J. O'Brien, attorney for the association, attempted to make the association a party to the action and last Monday obtained a temporary stay from Justice Phoenix Ingraham, preventing police interference with taxicab operators until the action was decided finally.

The following day Assistant Corporation Counsel William Lehmann asked for a modification of this order, representing that the bureau for licensing taxicabs in the Department of Licenses had been abolished and that the order would release taxicabs temporarily from any supervision at all. Justice Ingraham then modified his order, making it applicable to Scarpella alone. Scarpella had been suspended for three days and had his badge and license taken from him on a charge that he had refused to accept a passenger. In dismissing the injunction action, Justice Churchill said:

"The motion for an injunction is denied and the temporary restraining order is vacated. Plaintiff's suspension has expired and his license has been returned to him. There is no reason to anticipate that the police officials will again exercise to his injury the powers attempted to be conferred upon them. It is not likely that any one will interfere with him if he conducts himself properly. He is not in a position to test the validity of the recent legislation by an injunction when, so far as he is concerned, there is neither a continuing nor a present injury."

Mr. O'Brien said that the association would continue its attempt to get a legal test of the power of the police to act under a Municipal Assembly act. He indicated that in view of Justice Churchill's decision the next action to be brought would probably be on behalf of some chauffeur whose license has been revoked by the police.

sion and settlement of the questions at issue.

"When once the present unhappy incident is closed, when normal conditions have been restored, there should be, and there will be, no delay in considering with sympathy and generosity the legitimate requirements of China in regard to the future conduct of trade within her borders and the administration of those areas where our people enjoy the privileges and the responsibility of trade."

Chamberlain Urges Speed.

There is the best authority for saying that the Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, is not at all disconsolate over the discouragement he has received from Paris in communications from Foreign Minister Briand regarding the German security note.

While it is apparent now that the points raised by the Paris Cabinet will make necessary negotiations between Paris and London, and the Allies and Berlin, which make it unlikely that a security conference can be held in Brussels by Aug. 15, as the British wished, Mr. Chamberlain has not given up hope of getting Germany into the League at this Fall's meeting of the Assembly. His latest idea is to have at Geneva, during the League meeting, a conference with the Germans for the purpose of making sufficient progress to obtain a German application for membership.

This, of course, comes up against the German position that the Reich's entry into the League and the Rhine compact are all part of the same bargain, and that Germany cannot be expected to join the League until she gets assurances regarding the security compact.

Mr. Chamberlain's optimism may be explained by the fact that he does not take as seriously as the French the points made by the Germans against the French note of last month, which had the approbation of the British Foreign Minister. While the French seem to wish all these contentious points arranged diplomatically beforehand, Mr. Chamberlain is taking the position that many of them are intended by Herr Stresemann to satisfy home opinion and to seek a good bargaining position, which he thinks the best way to deal with the issue of the conference.

Mr. Chamberlain also knows that M. Briand has to pay some attention to Nationalist sentiment in France, because just before the French Parliament adjourned the Left bloc majority split on the rock of the Moroccan issue, which means that when Parliament reassembles there must be a new deal. M. Briand, of course, expects the deal to result in his coming into the Premiership as head of a Centre Government, but to get a majority for such a Government M. Briand must have the support of the Left side of what was the Right minority. In other words, he must have the support of the Moderate Right if he is to make up a Government not depending on the Socialists. Therefore he must take some pains to ease the fears of the Moderate Nationalists.

It is apparent that Mr. Chamberlain fears that in a continuation of the correspondence between Paris and Berlin this political necessity, in which both Herr Stresemann and M. Briand find themselves, may seriously damage the whole prospects of a Rhine treaty. That is why he is anxious to end the exchange of notes and hold a conference.

Urges Briand to End Note Writing.

In response to a long communication made on Tuesday by the French Ambassador, pointing out, among other things, that France insisted on guaranteeing an arbitration treaty between Germany and Poland, and refused to except Germany as a League member from the duties imposed under Article XVI, Mr. Chamberlain has sent through the French Ambassador to M. Briand a message arguing that if M. Briand and Herr Stresemann try to settle these points by note, their note writing may go on for six months, and probably without agreement.

He is understood to have advised M. Briand that argument over Article XVI should be left to the League itself, and that France's desire to do something for Poland had best be handled in the general negotiations which France will enter with free hands. He is said to insist on a common allied effort for progress before September.

Another factor which is worrying British opinion is the persistence of reports that France and Germany both are influenced by a desire to obtain American credits. This does not at all appeal to the English, who in any treaty committing their country want as a basis a real desire for peace, rather than a passing hope of getting credits from another country. This feeling tends to increase the force of the idea that in an arrangement in which it is sought to get England to give something—namely, her guarantee—she ought to have more to say about the preliminaries than merely sitting on the sidelines while Paris and Berlin write notes.

In a conference which would be, in the nature of things, a three-cornered one, the British, as more or less judges of the issues, would naturally be in a very strong position.

British Note in Paris.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—The British Ambassador, Lord Crewe, today handed to the Quai d'Orsay the British Government's reply to M. Briand's first comment on the German note on the Rhineland compact.

As was the case before the final answer was drafted to the first German note of Feb. 9, many of these exchanges of notes are likely to pass before the final text is reached. In the former case there were no less than seven memoranda exchanged, in addition to several conversations, before a reconciliation was achieved of the British and French points of view, and this time the task does not seem likely to be any the less arduous.

These first two memoranda have shown that, despite the great courtesy of form which characterizes all these communications, notably even that from the German Government, there still exists a very wide and perhaps insurmountable divergence of view on the whole conception of the compact. Germany wants to make it as free as possible, England wants to make it as simple as possible, France wants to make it as sure as possible.

It is an important feature of the situation that officially the argument is between Germany and France. The first German note was addressed to France, and M. Briand took the sole responsibility for his reply of June 16. The British Government has held a place outside the argument, and is seeking to moderate the claims of both parties. But it still remains to be seen whether a reconciliation is possible. Those here who favor a comprehensive, compact idea do not claim that its realization is anything but a long way off, while such commentators as Pertinax of the Nationalistic press seem to have already concluded that the whole idea will eventually fall to the ground, as did the Cannes, Genoa and other proposals.

M. Briand's first memorandum, to which the British Government today replied, has not by any means opened the road to an easy conciliation. The French Foreign Minister's language was, as always, suave and conciliatory, but it is understood, nevertheless, to have contained terms almost negativing practically all four of the German conditions.

Although Herr Stresemann carefully abstained from making it appear that he considered evacuation of the Rhineland to be a condition of the German signature to a compact, his emphasis on the argument that it must be considered as a consequence has aroused opposition of which M. Briand has to take full count, and the same is true of all the other German reservations. If the compact is not to be a revision of the Treaty of Versailles, then the French argue that the occupation terms must run in accord with that treaty, however illogical such a situation may be, and tonight's Temps, commenting on this point, reminds the British Government that whatever its desires on this matter, it stands committed to the Treaty.

To this attitude the British, as self-appointed mediators, reply that if Germany's signature to a compact is to be obtained there must be some compensation to Germany. If the compact is worth anything, it will have to be paid for like anything else worth having, and surely the easiest way to pay for it is by giving up something which, if the compact is to be worth anything, will not be in itself of value.

Seek to Moderate French Stand.

Lord Crewe added to the British note today some verbal explanations of the British point of view, just as Herr von Hoesch last Monday supplemented Herr Stresemann's note. These explanations bore less on the details than on the whole British conception of the situation.

It is a fact which cannot be disregarded, that so far the French attitude has been rather that the compact should provide an additional guarantee to the Treaty of Versailles than be in any way a substitute for it. All the reservations attached to M. Briand's reply of June 16 with respect to the protection of France's Eastern allies were in the nature of supplementary guarantees, having apparently the object of making triple security for France, first by the application of the Treaty of Versailles, second by the operation of her Eastern European alliances, and thirdly by the compact itself.

So far the French Government has not yielded any compensation to Germany which would make the German signature to a compact in the least worth while to that country, and it is understood that M. Briand's memorandum has not advanced a step in that direction.

Lord Crewe's mission today and the tenor of the British memorandum were to seek from the French Foreign Minister some moderation of this attitude. As the ultimate guarantors of the compact, the British are anxious that it should be as simple as possible, and certainly up to the present the French Government has not shown any disposition toward the simplicity which the English desire.

About the final outcome there is as yet no reason to be unduly pessimistic.

As well as with the British, the French are having conversations with Germany through diplomatic agents, and M. Briand is not likely to prove obstinate to the point of rupture. He is a good fighter, but he also knows when to yield, and probably better than any one he recognizes that the French claims are somewhat excessive. He must recognize also that neither Belgium nor Italy are prepared to support the French point of view, and for purposes of debate France is all alone with her allies of Eastern Europe.

WIRTH LAUDS THE COMPACT.

Ex-Chancellor Says Peace Between Germany and France Is Vital.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Former Chancellor Wirth, who is recognized as leader of the Catholic Centre's left wing, makes the following declaration concerning the security compact negotiations:

"The German memorandum affords a new political basis for European thought and the possibilities of political development. It is unnecessary to dodge the issue. The entire matter hinges on speaking out the courageous ideas revived less than seven years after the end of the World War, and this time voluntarily, as the Government recently did, that Alsace-Lorraine no longer belongs to the nation and that every forcible attempt to change this condition will be rejected.

"What this change of decision means was made clear to me by a former German politician, not a Centrist, and whose opinions have weight with the Rights. He told me recently that if Rathenau or I had decided on such a step during our tenure of office our lives would not have been secure three days.

"Whoever cannot see in this act of the German Government the possibility of a complete and brand new political era is either blind or belongs with those forces which before or in the war never could find courage to draw necessary statesmanlike conclusions from the realities of the political situation.

"Peace between Germany and France is a European necessity and a hypothesis for the health of the world economics. Wherever there is opportunity to advance this understanding every one not indifferent to European culture should lend his influence and concentrate his political hopes on the concrete question, so that the work of understanding now in process of building may not be torn down. Therefore it must be a duty now above all to bring Germany and France closer together."

FATE OF DR. HOWARD UNKNOWN IN PEKING

No Trace of Rockefeller Teacher, Taken by Chinese Bandits Who Slew Morgan Palmer.

PEKING, July 25 (AP).—Nothing has been heard concerning the whereabouts of Dr. Harvey J. Howard of the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking, who was taken prisoner by brigands on July 20 while visiting at the ranch of Morgan Palmer, a native of New York State, on the Sungari River, in Manchuria. Mr. Palmer was killed by the bandits, but his mother, a son of Dr. Howard and Harold Baldwin, formerly of Derby, Conn., and his wife and child, escaped.

Because of the isolated location of the ranch, details of the affair are slow in arriving. There is reason to believe, however, that General Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria, will be stirred to action against the slayers, since Palmer was personally known and highly regarded by him. The American Consul at Mukden, Samuel Sokobin, is expected to reach the scene of the attack at any moment. Roger Green, business director of the Rockefeller Hospital, has gone north to assist in the search for Dr. Howard.

"The sooner a conference is convened to deal with the question of extraterritoriality in China the better it will be," said W. J. Oudendijk, Minister of the Netherlands in Peking, who arrived yesterday morning on the Holland-America line, Nieuw Amsterdam.

Dr. Oudendijk, accompanied by Frauuw Oudendijk, is returning to his post, after six months' leave in Holland, where he conferred with officials on China. He left last night for San Francisco in order to connect with the Sinu Maru.

When asked his attitude on the Chinese problem, the Dutch diplomat said:

"The attitude of my Government is one of benevolence toward the development of Chinese nationality."

When shown the letter from Edmund J. Lee, praising the new Chinese administration of justice, published in yesterday's editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dr. Oudendijk said that he heartily concurred.

"For several years," he said, "the Chinese have been doing their best to put the courts on the basis of Western standards."

In conclusion the Dutch envoy said:

"No matter who is on top in China, we diplomats find we have to deal with the same set of politicians year in and year out. My own relations with them are very friendly. It's the same the whole world over."

An Invalid but Cheerful at 92.

Although suffering from the effects of a broken hip received twelve years ago, which has kept her confined to her room ever since, Mrs. Harriett Alice Fisher of 813 Herkimer Street, was cheerful yesterday when relatives and friends called at her home to congratulate her on the ninety-second aniversary of her birth. Mrs. Fisher makes her home with her two widowed daughters, Mrs. Amelia A. Case and Mrs. Susan Lockitt and two grandsons of Mrs. Case. Mrs. Fisher was born in Southampton, England. She came to this country with her husband in 1856.

POWERS HOLD BACK ON COOLIDGE PARLEY

Hold Armament Conference Should Wait Until Security Compact Is Signed.

QUIET DAY FOR PRESIDENT

He Receives Few Visitors—Minister Bliss Tells Him of Sweden's Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 25.—Failure to reach a speedy agreement on the security compact has led foreign Governments to refrain from formally replying to the feelers put out by Secretary Kellogg for another armament conference in the United States.

It became known here today that the hopes of President Coolidge for a conference this Fall to complete the work left undone by the Washington conference could not be realized until the leading Governments of Europe, especially France, were satisfied that the security compact would be signed by Germany on terms that would make unnecessary the maintenance of large land and naval forces.

It was said in official circles that some countries had replied through American diplomats in an informal way to Secretary Kellogg's sounding of sentiment. These replies indicated that the time was not opportune for the calling of another conference until Germany made the necessary guarantees.

One of the leading Governments informed the American Ambassador that as soon as the security compact was signed there would be no objection to a conference. It was suggested that if American influence could be exerted to expedite favorable action on the security compact all Europe would welcome another limitation of armament as proposed by President Coolidge.

Robert Woods Bliss, Minister to Sweden, reported on conditions in that country to Mr. Coolidge at White Court today. He also told the President what he thought of the ability of debtor nations to pay their obligations to the United States.

"The relations between Sweden and the United States are as happy as possible," Mr. Bliss said on leaving the President.

"There is nothing particular between the two countries. The opening of the high-powered wireless by the King of Sweden at Gothenberg, when messages were exchanged between the President and the King, brings the United States and Sweden into more direct communication, and will be helpful in business and official relations.

"Sweden's exports increased over $8,500,000 in 1924, and she is enjoying her greatest prosperity, with her gold now at par. One of her greatest markets is the United States. Last year she exported $27,000,000 worth of wood pulp to the United States, with paper and iron and steel ranking next."

Mr. Bliss said modified prohibition was quite successful in Sweden "and there was less bootlegging there than in the United States," adding, "I have never seen a drunken man on the streets."

Kimball G. Colby, who was a classmate of the President at Amherst College and who is a Summer resident on the North Shore, was a luncheon guest at White Court today.

President and Mrs. Coolidge invited some of their neighbors to attend tonight the first showing of Harold Lloyd's moving picture "The Freshman." News reels also were shown.

Mrs. Coolidge and her son, John, motored today to Lynn, where the young man visited the executive offices and strolled about town.

President Coolidge enjoyed virtually a half holiday today. He did nothing after luncheon except to receive Minister Bliss.

ARREST A JOB SEEKER WHO LOOKS LIKE THIEF

Jersey Philanthropist Finds Man Resembles a Photograph Sent Out by Boston Police.

When Frederick Augustus Hirschfield, posing as a member of a prominent family of Rotterdam and just arrived in this country, called upon Harry Goldowsky, wealthy Jersey City builder and philanthropist, Friday morning, and asked for assistance in finding work, Goldowsky was struck by the resemblance between Hirschfield and the photograph of a young man wanted by the Boston police.

After asking his visitor to excuse him for a few minutes, Goldowsky went to his study for another look at a police circular. The young man wanted was Alfred Best, who was charged with obtaining employment at the Y. M. H. A. in Boston and stealing jewelry and personal apparel valued at more than $8,000. Except for the name, the description tallied in every way.

Goldowsky returned to the drawing room, where Hirschfield said that he would like, if possible, to be employed in Goldowsky's household, and suggested that possibly something could be found for him in a secretarial way. Goldowsky admitted that perhaps it could and inquired as to Hirschfield's address. He was told the Hotel Carell.

When Hirschfield left Goldowsky telephoned the police and told them the facts in the case. Detectives Carey and O'Connor went at once to the hotel and searched Hirschfield's baggage. They said later that they found more than twenty pawn tickets for jewelry and clothing.

Late Friday night, while on his way back to the Goldowsky home at 23 Warner Avenue, Hirschfield was arrested. At Police Headquarters he said he lived in South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City, and admitted that the Rotterdam story was false. He also admitted having been in Boston, although he denied the theft there. He was held for examination and sent to the Oakland Avenue Jail. Several photographs of Hirschfield found in his pockets and showing him promenading the boardwalk in Atlantic City were forwarded with his fingerprints to the Boston police.

RAILS' LURE PROVES FATAL.

Newark Trackwalker Is Killed by Train on His Day Off.

The lure of the railway tracks proved fatal yesterday afternoon to Joseph Portlas of 31 Fillmore Street, Newark, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania. It was his day off and as he was walking along the rails near Rome and Magazine Streets he stepped in front of a westbound passenger train and was killed. It was thought that he wanted to be sure that his section of the track was carefully inspected. The engineer of the train did not see him until too late.

Seize Swiss Reds From Morocco.

BORDEAUX, France, July 25 (AP).—Alfred Schmidt and Hermann Oescher, said to be Swiss Communists, were arrested here today upon arrival from Morocco, where they had been expelled by French authorities. Police said they possessed maps and photographs of strategic positions in the French Moroccan zone as well as propaganda for a mutiny of French soldiers in Morocco.

CALLS WAR INEVITABLE BETWEEN US AND JAPAN

Brtish Writer Also Prophesies England Will Join With United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Blunt assertion of the inevitability of war between the United States and Japan and an equally blunt prophecy that England will be found lined up with the Americans against the Japanese when that war bursts upon the world are the features of a leading article in the London Sunday Times, signed a "Student of War"—a pseudonym supposed to veil the identity of a well-known British publicist.

Taking as his text the Admiralty's victory last week over the champions of economy in the battle concerning the necessity of building new cruisers for the British Navy the writer of the article declares that economy and not a greater navy is the paramount need of Britain just now, since "there is less danger of our being involved in a serious naval war now than at any time in the last fifty years."

He adds:

"No naval war is conceivable except with Japan, and that is America's concern rather than ours."

This brings him to his main argument, which states:

"The Admiralty are building against Japan; more fools they, seeing that our obvious policy, if and when the United States and Japan are at war, is to write leading articles in America's favor for the first two years of the war and to be too proud to fight until the third year, by which time we shall have had time to construct an overwhelming fleet of the most modern ships.

"In other words, in so far as there is any sense in our building now rather than later, it will be on account of quarrels in the Pacific in order to enable us to take part earlier and more effectually on the side of the United States than they did on our side in the late war.

"Were our Admiralty staffed with Americans, one could understand this policy. Should the United States be at war with Japan, there is no doubt on which side we should ultimately be, but is it unreasonable in the meantime that our policy should be 100 per cent. British?"

Reverting to the argument that the main thing for England just now is to cut down expenses, "A Student of War" continues in the same uncompromisingly blunt vein:

"Is this country of ours going to have a population of 45,000,000 or 30,000,000? Are we going to retain foreign trade, which supports the present population, or are we going to sit and warm our hands at the mere domestic fire? Are we, as a result of our efforts in the late war, to pay in monstrous taxation a tribute of defeat when, in fact, we contributed most to victory? This—not the future of the Pacific—is what worries the country now."

TWO MORE PARIS DIVORCES.

Decrees Granted to Mrs. J. I. Bush and Mrs. G. A. Fuller.

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—Divorces were granted to two American women by the French courts today. They are Mrs. James Irving Bush, who before her marriage in New York in 1921 was Mrs. Mona Travis Strader Schlesinger, and Mrs. George A. Fuller, who before her marriage in Boston in 1919 was Miss Dorothy Caswell.

After the marriage of Mr. Bush, a prominent New York banker, and Mrs. Bush in the Central Presbyterian Church in October, 1921, they made their home at 300 Park Avenue. Mrs. Bush's first husband was H. J. Schlesinger of Milwaukee, from whom she was divorced. She is the daughter of R. B. Strader of Kentucky.

Mr. Bush's first wife, a Milwaukee girl, died two years after their marriage. In December, 1920, Mr. Bush resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company and was made a Vice President of the Equitable Trust. He has been associated with the National City Bank of Chicago and the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Fuller is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Caswell of Boston. Mr. Fuller is the son of the late George A. Fuller, founder of the Fuller Construction Company. They have made their home at the Plaza. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Junior League and Mr. Fuller is a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Rockaway Hunt, Turf and Field, Army and Navy, New York Yacht and other clubs.

MRS. WILSON STIRS LEAGUE.

Geneva Is Greatly Interested in Her Plans to Attend Session.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 25.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who has rented a large villa here for September in order to attend the meetings of the League of Nations Assembly, which is partially the creation of her late husband, will have two friends with her, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Baruch, with whom she is now touring Italy.

Mrs. Wilson's presence is causing considerable interest in League circles, where it is pointed out that she may possibly witness the consummation of one of the late President's keenest desires, the entrance of Germany to the League.

SAVE 3 IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Policeman and Civilian Carry Mother and Infants Down Fire-Escape.

After warning the residents of 112 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, that there was a fire in the building, a three story brick tenement, and believing that everybody was out of the structure, Policeman Peter Coleman, of the Clymer Street precinct, learned that Mrs. Becky Kriesberg, 22 years old and her two infants were trapped on the top floor by a burning staircase.

With Abraham Kirsch, of 15 Moore Street, the policeman climbed the fire-escape and found the mother and children on the floor of the apartment unconscious from smoke.

Coleman carried the mother and Kirsch the two children down the fire-escape. The three were revived by a physician from St. Catherine's Hospital.

CURZON WILL URGES KEDLESTON LOYALTY

Document, Filed at Somerset House, Bequeaths Traditions and Asks for Continuance.

BEQUESTS OFTEN ALTERED

Much-Revised Testament Carefully Allots First Wife's Jewels to His Daughters.

By T. R. YBARRA.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The will of the Marquiss Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India and British Foreign Secretary, remains one of the main topics of conversation here as detail after detail concerning it becomes known.

Today it was lodged at Somerset House, where wills must be filed according to law. It made a considerable bundle, though the famous "literary testament" left by Lord Curzon was lacking. This was the section of the will containing highly uncomplimentary references to a "high personage," which set all London guessing as to the latter's identity, with the odds favoring Lloyd George.

Interest today shifted to new details in the will, disclosed when it was finally deposited at Somerset House.

The gross value of Lord Curzon's estate was nearly £555,000 (about $1,775,000 and the net value of his personal estate nearly £245,000 (about $1,215,000).

In explaining why he endowed his Kedleston estate, the reason given was typical of the man into whose youth a British humorist put these words: "I am George Nathaniel Curzon, a really most superior person."

Lord Curzon wrote in the will:

"It is from no motive of pride or vanity that I desire to keep Kedleston estate intact and the mansion with its contents well cared or, but because, attaching as I do a high value to the survival of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain and believing they may still continue to be a source of stability to the State, I desire that my family, which has owned and resided at Kedleston for over 800 years, shall continue to live there and maintain the traditions of a not unworthy past. I have sought to assist my successors in doing this with dignity but without extravagance. Should I leave a son, he will be the natural heir of those traditions, and my wife will, I know, assist him to carry out the ideas which I have described. Should I not leave a son or should Kedleston estate past into collateral hands, I trust the future owners will equally acknowledge the obligation."

Lord Curzon was most careful in disposing of the jewels belonging to his first wife, who was Mary Leiter of Chicago. Following instructions in her will to distribute them among their three daughters during his life, or "upon my death at my direction," Lord Curzon gave "a long rope of pearls, with two small diamond ends, consisting of 142 pearls, valued at £11,000," to his daughter Cynthia, now the wife of Oswald Mosley.

His daughter Irene receives another pearl necklace worth £11,500.

To his daughter Alexandra he left an "important diamond tiara of scroll design," worth £5,000.

Other jewel bequests are carefully itemized.

The original draft of the Curzon will is a maze of alterations and erasures. So anxious was the testator to get it exactly as he desired, that he crossed out several complete typewritten pages and made substitute provisions on the back of the same pages in ink. Moreover, marginal notes and cross-references make the will bewildering in its complexity.

MME. DAESCHNER IN FRANCE

Envoy's Wife Says She Was Impressed by American Women.

HAVRE, France, July 25 (AP).—Mme. Daeschner, wife of the French Envoy to Washington, and her daughters arrived here on the liner Paris today to spend three months in France.

Mme. Daeschner, speaking of her experiences in the United States, said that any one going there for the first time was struck by so much to see and study. She was impressed by the great elegance of American women, notably in New York, and by the women's quest for culture, especially in art.

Life in Washington seemed charming and quiet after Paris, London and New York, but politics dominated everything, and the intellectual and artistic centres were not so well developed as in other cities, perhaps, she said, because of the absence of great wealth, which is necessary for such development.

POLITICS A FACTOR IN COAL WAGE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

sumers and compelling them to use substitutes. The operators' insistence on this point practically guarantees intervention. As they declare that they will not be a party any longer to passing wage increases on to consumers, and as the demand for wage increases of 10 per cent. for contract miners and $1 a day for day men will, according to the employers, mean higher prices to the consuming public, a deadlock is practically certain.

The miners maintain that wage increases do not mean higher prices. They allege that freight rates are too high and that retail and distribution costs and middlemen's profits are out of proportion to the service rendered. They also say that they could help bring down production costs by the elimination of unwarranted strikes if the operators granted their demand for the check-off of union dues and assessments from the pay envelopes of the workers.

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Ellis Searles, editor of The Mine Workers' Journal, are expected here on Monday. It could not be learned today whether Mr. Lewis would take part in the negotiations of the joint subcommittee, which have thus far been conducted under the leadership of International Vice President Philip Murray. Mr. Lewis left Atlantic City four days after the parleys began.

Today's Times

I. General News Section.
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BROTHER OF A SUICIDE DIES; INQUIRY BEGUN

Liquid Found Beside Bed of Robert Brunner, Retired Jeweler, to Be Analyzed.

Within three months after his brother, Ferdinand, committed suicide by taking poison at his home, 225 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, Robert J. Brunner, 69 years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the same address, under circumstances which caused Assistant Medical Examiner G. W. Ruger to investigate.

Up to last April the brothers had a jewelry business at 145 Nassau Street, Manhattan. Both wished to retire and they sold out. A few days later Ferdinand took his own life. His brother and two maiden sisters with whom he lived could give no reason for his act.

Robert, according to his relatives, had been in poor health recently. He retired as usual Friday evening, but when his sisters called him yesterday they found him lifeless. Beside his bed was a pitcher containing a colorless and odorless liquid. Dr. Ruger will determine whether Mr. Brunner's death was caused by the liquid.

BULGAR WHEAT CROP LARGE

Yield Is Put at 200,000,000 Bushels, Double That of 1924.

SOFIA, July 25 (AP).—Bulgaria's wheat yield this year will amount to about 200,000,000 bushels, according to crop estimates. This is double last year's harvest and exceeds previous bumper crops of 1906 and 1911.

It is estimated that 33,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export.

BROOKHART GAINS IN COUNT

Iowa Senator Now 1,500 Ahead of His Democratic Contestant.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Senator Brookhart gained approximately 200 votes during the first week, ending today, of the recount of uncontested ballots cast in the Senatorial election in Iowa last Fall. This gives him an apparent lead over Daniel F. Steck, the Democratic contestant, of more than 1,500.

The Iowa Senator received his seat on a certificate showing his election by a majority of 755. This was increased to 1,385 by 630 votes gained on an examination of the voting machines used in about 500 precincts throughout the State.

Mr. Steck made steady gains during the recount today, it being found that about 100 votes cast for him had not been counted. Most of these gains were in Carroll County, but some were made in Cedar and Cass Counties.

The recount, which now has covered 300 precincts in which paper ballots were used, will be continued next week.

SIFTS BEACH SAND FOR RING

Woman Recovers Wedding Band Lost at Long Beach.

The story of the finding of a needle in a haystack had a parallel yesterday in the finding of a wedding ring in the sands of Long Beach after it had been lost for a day.

Mrs. Grant Willyoung, a member of the Public Service Health Corps of Springfield, Ohio, lost the ring Friday. Yesterday morning, accompanied by her husband and Louis Steinunetz, she went to the beach and began to sift the sand with very fine sifters. After several hours they found the ring.

ENRIGHT SOON TO ASK FOR 2,000 MORE POLICE

Will Also Seek 500 Traffic Men and 25 Policewomen in Fall, He Says as He Starts Cruise.

Before sailing for Halifax and Quebec yesterday on the Fort Hamilton of the Furness-Bermuda Line, Police Commissioner Enright told reporters that he would soon ask for 2,000 additional policemen. Five hundred of these would be employed in the traffic division, he said, and the others go to suburban stations. Furthermore, the Commissioner said he would ask the Board of Estimate for 500 additional traffic officers and 25 policewomen to enter the service next October. The present budget, he continued, was quite sufficient to cover the salaries of the latter.

The Commissioner was accompanied by his wife, Colonel Rhinelander Waldo, Frank Enright, the Commissioner's nephew, and William Brummerhopt, an employe in the Commissioner's office.

The party will make the cruise on the Fort Hamilton and go ashore at Halifax for a day.

Permits Bus Company to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Permission was given to the Philburco Coach Company by the Public Utility Commission today to operate eight auto busses between Riverside and the New Jersey terminus of the Palmyra-Tacony ferry. A request by the coach company to issue $65,000 in stock was denied, but the board authorized an issue of $47,100.

Jay-Thorpe INC.
57th Street, West

Final Clearance

of higher priced models

Gowns, coats and wraps whose original prices indicate their quality and exclusiveness and whose present selling prices indicate the very worth-while reductions offered in an event of this character—for these groups include only the better type of clothes.

Gowns 65.00

Formerly sold up to 145.00

Consisting principally of extremely smart street dresses, many of them suitable for early Fall wearing because of their chic and late fashions. Of heavy crepes de chine and georgettes, kashas and twills, in dark colours, beige or grey. Also chiffon dancing and dinner frocks.

Coats 125.00

Formerly sold up to 295.00

Their fabrics include crepes, failles, satin and the kasha weaves; their styles are those which come only in the higher priced coats, many suitable for early Fall—some with the new cape back and others beautifully fur trimmed.

Evening Wraps 75.00

Formerly sold up to 295.00

Summer evening wraps of great beauty, in crepes and chiffons, offering both cape and coat types, most of them fur or feather trimmed.

Jay-Thorpe INC
57th Street, West

Millinery Clearance

Our entire collection of Summer Hats, including models for town wear, the sports and formal occasions, in straw, felts and silks, which formerly sold as high as 45.00.

5.00 and 10.00

Toujours Moi PERFUME SOLD BY JAY-THORPE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK CITY

SAYS NATIONS FEAR THEIR OWN ARMIES

Gen. Maurice at Politics Institute Asserts European Statesmen Face Loss of Control.

ASKS ARMS CUT AS REMEDY

Admiral Phelps Takes Issue on Point and Calls for Devising Means to Prevent Conflict.

WORLD LEAGUE PREDICTED

Dr. Rappard of Geneva Declares Present Body Is Forerunner of Inevitable Universal Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 25.—Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Chief of Operations of the British General Staff during the World War and recent author of a biography of Robert E. Lee, declared at the Institute of Politics today that the huge standing armies maintained in Europe in 1914 were the chief cause of the war.

European statesmen, he continued, fear another great war or their own displacement by military dictators unless some means is found of reducing the size of the great military machines still maintained in Europe, especially by France, Russia, Italy and Poland.

After General Maurice had spoken on limitation of armament, he was taken sharply to task by Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, a member of the General Board, United States Navy, who asserted that it was "foolish" to talk on limitation of armament while economic and political conflicts remained which might lead to war.

General Maurice, who heads a round table on "limitation of armament," said he would discuss this point at a later meeting and would also take up later a "something" which, he said, European statesmen fear more than their huge armies. He indicated this "something" was fear of attack and that he would advance a program during his course for the establishment of a feeling of security among European nations, as well as for the reduction in size of the great compulsory service armies maintained on the Continent today.

Armies Quadrupled Since 1870.

In view of the results achieved by the Washington Conference in the reduction of naval armament, General Maurice confined his talk entirely to land armament. He pointed out that a large majority of the statesmen in Europe today are in favor of limitation of armament, chiefly because they fear that the huge military machines left over by the war might get beyond their control.

Emphasizing the acuteness of the problem of land disarmament, General Maurice said that the armies of Europe had increased four and one-half times in active forces and ten times in reserves between 1870 and 1914, and were practically as large now as before the war in aggregate numbers for all Europe, while the size of navies has decreased. During the war, for instance, he said, Great Britain had only 150,000 men in her navy at a time when she had 5,000,000 in her army.

General Maurice traced the history of the development of European armies, showing that in the seventeenth century they were entirely professional and could in no way be called agencies of the people. At the beginning of the great war, he continued, the old idea of the professional army had been abandoned, and the idea of a citizen army had reached its peak.

A great transformation had taken place, especially since the invention of the internal combustion engine, and the development of transportation and communication methods to make possible the support of a huge army in the field. It was this application of modern science to armies, he said, that made their control a great problem, and had forced politicians to realize that armies have become so large and powerful that something must be done to control them.

He also said that huge standing armies were feared as propaganda agencies for instilling militaristic ideas in the minds of a country's youth.

Phelps for Preventing Conflicts.

Rear Admiral Phelps, in taking issue with General Maurice, quoted von Clausewitz, the great German military writer of the nineteenth century, who said that war was but "a continuation of national policy." Admiral Phelps asked if it was not foolish to discuss limitation of armament, and if it would not be wiser to discuss ways and means of preventing conflicts between nations that might lead to war.

The greatest danger of war today is from tension on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean, said Professor Arnold J. Toynbee of London, an authority on the Mediterranean, at his round table on "The Mediterranean Area."

He cited the uprising of the Riff tribes under Abd-el-Krim in French and Spanish Morocco as a symptom of the post-war revival of the Mohammedan peoples around the Mediterranean and their revolt against European authority.

Revival in Old Civilization Area.

The most interesting feature of contemporary events in the Mediterranean, he went on, was that the world is seeing the revival of an area which was one of the main centres of civilization in the past, but which fell into decay 350 years ago. He said the causes of the revival were the development of communications, the exploitation of economic resources, the movement of population and the spread of new political ideas and movements.

"The contemporary history of the Mediterranean region," he said, "may be of special interest to Americans from two points of view.

"In the first place, there are striking similarities of climate and products between this area and certain parts of the United States. California has a Mediterranean climate, while many of the climatic features of Egypt or Mesopotamia are to be found in the desert States and the Mexican border.

"Secondly, there is the profound effect of the United States upon the peoples of this region. The coming and going of immigrants has greatly affected the home life of many Mediterranean countries, while the recent United States Immigration acts have set the stream of immigration from these countries flowing in new directions."

Count Antonio Cippico, Italian Senator and Fascist, who lectured before the Institute last night in defense of war and Italy's policy for control of the Mediterranean, joined in the discussion about immigration. He said that the effect of the new American policy was to divert the stream of European emigrants to France and the Argentine.

Dr. Gay Criticizes "Normalcy" Talk.

At the Round Table on "The Economic Recovery of Europe," its leader, Dr. Edwin F. Gay, Professor of Economic History at Harvard and former President of The New York Evening Post, said that the time for pessimism with respect to Europe had passed.

He said that the prospects were good for the economic recovery of the war-stricken nations, that there appeared no danger of another war in the next ten or fifteen years at least, that there was no fear of an extension of Bolshevism, and that there was no possibility of a decay of European civilization.

Dr. Gay cautioned, however, against too optimistic expectations with respect to the time when the economic recovery of Europe will be completed. He pointed out that it took Europe ten years to recover from the Napoleonic Wars, and that in view of the much greater upheaval of the World War, Europe would be fortunate indeed if she recovered in ten years from the end of the war.

He criticized the use of the phrase "back to normalcy," when understood to mean a return to the state of affairs in 1913. Normalcy, he said, was not the condition of 1913, but the condition the world would be in today if there had been no war. No one, he went on, could tell where that place would have been.

Limits Our Population to 200,000,000.

At the round-table on "Agriculture and Population," Dr. L. J. Reed, Professor of Biometry and Vital Statistics at Johns Hopkins University, predicted that the population of the United States would stop increasing after it reached 200,000,000, because of lack of food to sustain additional people.

He said after the conference that this probably would be in about 100 years. Last year Admiral W. L. Rodgers, retired, who is not at this session, created a sensation when he told the Institute that when our population reached 200,000,000 we would make war on one of our neighboring countries in order to seize the territory necessary to sustain our people. The population of the United States is now about 115,000,000.

If the population of the country is to increase over the 200,000,000 mark, Dr. Reed said, we shall have to discover new sources of food supply, either in the tropics or in the manufacture of artificial food by chemical methods. Dr. Reed said that France, Norway and Serbia were rapidly approaching the point where their population would stop increasing.

Dr. Edward M. East, Professor of Plant Morphology at Harvard and author of "Mankind at the Crossroads," who is leader of the Population Round Table, said that man is too stupid to solve the population problem by limiting the growth of population (birth control), and therefore must attempt to increase the world's food supply.

"Man increases too fast for his own well-being," said Dr. East. "What is he going to do about it? Obviously he can fight, as he always has. But this is not effective, whether or not it is desirable. Two alternatives are left. He must increase the food supply faster than the population or he must restrict the population. The subject of this conference is just this: What opportunity is there for winning the battle by enlarging the food supply?"

World Need of Threefold League.

Dr. William E. Rappard, Swiss member of the Permanent Mandates Commission and a Professor at the University of Geneva, gave the first of a series of six lectures tonight on "International Relations as Viewed From Geneva."

He said that no one but a madman or criminal could repudiate the essential aim of the League of Nations—the substitution of law and order for chaos in international relations—and that it was simply a matter of time before all the nations of the world would organize themselves into some larger political unit, a society of nations which would resemble the present League in structure and functions.

If the present League has failed to fulfill its purposes completely, he said, the failure has been caused chiefly by the absence of the United States and to a lesser extent of Germany and Russia from League membership.

In a description of the work of the League, Dr. Rappard said it was not really one league, but three leagues in one—a league to execute the peace treaties, a league to promote international cooperation, and a league to outlaw war, all combining to make the general League of Nations.

Our Participation in League.

He asserted that the United States by cooperating with the League had actually made herself a member of the league to promote international cooperation, that she had almost qualified as an associate member of the league to execute the peace treaties by her activities in such matters as the mandates, the Sarre, Upper Silesia and minorities, and that a non-member of the general League that sincerely opposed war was more of a genuine member of the league to outlaw war than some League members.

Discussing the league to execute the peace treaties, he said:

"Europe and the world are the better for the league to execute the peace treaties. But they would be better still for a more perfect league to execute more perfect peace treaties.

He said that the League to promote international cooperation was a subsequent development to the creation of the general League by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and went on:

"The spirit of friendly cooperation and honest compromise, which this cooperation has, in the course of the last years, very happily succeeded in fostering in Geneva, is perhaps the greatest achievement of the League."

Dr. Rappard cited the Americans who have served on League committees in a wide range of international activities, and though their "advisory," "consultative" or "unofficial" capacity had been emphasized, he declared this "did not materially alter their position or that of their Government toward the work that was being carried on.

"In every true sense and in every significant implication of the term, the United States is a member of the league to promote international cooperation," he said. "Nor could it well be otherwise. The international community of civilized States is as much per se a league to promote international cooperation as the body of citizens of a country is the electorate."

As to the league to outlaw war, the third part of the general League, Dr. Rappard said that this is what remains of the original idea of a league to enforce peace as conceived by President Wilson and many other American and foreign statesmen during the war to be a necessary outcome of the frightful slaughter.

When the beneficial purpose and the few obligations of the league to outlaw war are generally understood, he said, he did not believe any civilized nation would hold aloof permanently.

MURIEL VANDERBILT A PROTESTANT BRIDE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

here and there, while the enclosed terraces were illuminated by fifty large Chinese lanterns.

Zimbalist Plays Wedding March.

At the sound of the wedding march played by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, and a group of men from the New York Symphony Orchestra, who were located in a convenient bay and screened by palms and hydrangea, the bride came down the main stairway resting on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage.

Miss Vanderbilt, as she was then, was attired in a beautiful bridal gown especially designed in Paris, a creation of silver satin trimmed with old rose point lace en train and wearing her mother's wedding veil of old point lace very simply draped; in fact, the whole was simple after the style that Mrs. Vanderbilt has always dressed her daughters. She carried a bridal bouquet of white orchids and gardenias with a spray of orchids that reached almost to the shoulder and a shower of orchids over the arm. It was tied with silver ribbon and the same was also used for the French knot carried in the hand. The ribbons dropped almost to the knee and suspended there was a single white orchid.

Preceding the bride and her father were the eight ushers, the majority of them classmates of the bridegroom at Harvard. They were Russell Sturgis Codman Jr., James Otis, Robert A. Lancaster, Richard S. Humphrey, Lawrence Van Ingen, Robert W. Emmons 3d, Harold S. Vanderbilt, an uncle of the bride, and Hermann Oelrichs, one of the bride's cousins.

The main stairs were a mass of floral blossoms, while at the foot there were three large trees of lilies and delphinium that draped the archway as the procession turned to pass toward the music room through the main hall, which gave a general vista of white lilies in a subdued light. There was a huge vase of the flowers to one side. The mantel was banked with white, but a fountain of pink lilies and large vases of Egyptian lotus at the end of the hall gave a touch of color.

The procession passed through the music room of white and gold to a specially enclosed terrace. Back of the organ and the orchestra hung an ecclesiastical tapestry and all of the room was festooned with white lilies. The walls of the terrace were covered with celestial blue hangings while the pathways were lined with gold boxes of lilium, pink gladioli and delphinium, while there was a floral fountain of the same in one corner.

The Bridal Procession.

The bridal procession passed on to the main veranda under classic columns from which were suspended three huge fifteen-foot lanterns of oriental motif, all specially made and so large that they formed a sort of canopy. Then turning again the party passed through the main archway into the aisle that led to the altar that had been constructed at the end of the room, the aisle being marked with Roman gold newel posts, on the top of which rested old-fashioned bouquets of commonwealth roses and delphinium, outlined with silver lace and tied with silver ribbon and tassels and silver ropes that led up to the altar.

Around the latter were four gothic candelabra, while the platform drapings and side covers were of black velvet. The kneeling step was of silver broche cloth with a festooning on either end of silver. There was an old gold altar rail and back of it all were hand-painted velvet drapings of ecclesiastical decorations of ornate trees, while on either side were rare ikons from Greece, and enormous hydrangea trees.

Dull gold chairs were arranged on either side of the main aisle. On the left were seated the family and friends of the bride, on the right those of the bridegroom, and there was a place at one corner for the older Vanderbilt servants.

At the altar the bride was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Robert G. Payne, of New York, who had come all the way from Japan to officiate.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, sister of the bride, was to have become maid of honor at the time the bride reached the altar when she was to have stepped up and taken the bridal bouquet, which was caught by Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes, but early in the afternoon she was taken ill, threatened with appendicitis, it is said, and she took no part in the ceremony.

Much of Reception Out of Doors.

The reception immediately followed the wedding ceremony, the bride and bridegroom receiving in front of the altar and in the main salon before they went out to the main terrace to be photographed under the orange marquie and there to greet the remainder of the reception guests.

Much of the reception was out of doors, there being about the lawn a series of tables under large umbrellas harmonizing with the general color scheme against the tubs of blue hydrangeas.

The bridal party, however, were served at the wedding breakfast in the dining hall, in the centre of the table there standing a huge wedding cake on a cover of rare lace over orange silk. The Vanderbilt gold service was once more used and the same color scheme of floral decorations was used in this room, though the wedding cake was showered with lilies of the valley and sweetheart roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Church left Newport toward evening by motor; where they were bound no one seemed to know, but it is expected that they will be back in Newport before the close of the present season and it may be that they will visit Saratoga during the racing season.

The bride received a wealth of wedding gifts and there was a report that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, her grandmother, who is in Paris, had arranged to give her Marble House, the Belmont home on Bellevue Avenue, as a wedding gift, but this could not be verified.

The Wedding Guests.

Those present at the wedding ceremony aside from the members of the family were Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Mrs. George Bolling Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Grosvenor, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and Miss Florence Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and Mrs. W. Stewart Webb.

Guests at the Reception.

Among those present at the reception were William K. Vanderbilt, father of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cameron Church of Boston, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney; Mrs. Kenneth R. O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite and George F. Palmer of New York, the Marquis de Tallyrand of Rome, Wadsworth R. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Abbot of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell Jr., Mrs. Vanderbilt Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Annie Burr Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Miss Julia Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Nicholas Brown, John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Williams Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Cary, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Martha C. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beverly Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Princess Niguel de Braganza, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Miss Marion de Rham, Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Owen J. Toland, Miss Rita Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mrs. LeRoy French, Mrs. Livingston French, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Nest Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Godwin, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, William Grosvenor, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mrs. Daniel W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Bolling Lee, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Miss Florence Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Donald O. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. J. Theus Munds, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Phelps, General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander 2d, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. H. Ripley.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Kenneth A. Shaw Safe, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Lispenard Stewart, Frank K. Sturgis, Count and Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Bronson Townsend.

Also Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walters, Count and Countess Alfonso Ville, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll D. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. G. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William May Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton and Mr. and Mrs. Talbot C. Walker.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

MR. AND MRS. FREDERIC CAMERON CHURCH JR.

Former Miss Muriel Vanderbilt and Boston Insurance Broker Who Were Married by Suffragan Bishop Shipman, at Beachmound, Newport, R. I., Yesterday.

BALL FOR WEDDING GUESTS.

Countess Szechenyi Entertains 500 at Harry P. Whitney's Home.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Countess Laszlo Szechenyi gave a ball last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, at which were present those who attended the wedding of Miss Vanderbilt and Mr. Church, as well as additional guests. The two large functions attracted to Newport the largest gathering in many seasons.

More than 500 persons were present at the ball. The grounds were illuminated by electric lights of varied colors, and dancing took place in the green and gold ballroom in the house, which had been elaborately decorated with flowers. To accommodate the motors arriving at the house a special driveway was added by cutting away twenty feet of the hedge at the rear of the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave one of the largest of the dinners which preceded the ball. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, Sir John and Lady Ward of London, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Charles Dana Draper, William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Raymond F. Baker, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Bertram Cruger and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d.

Others who gave dinner parties were Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Miss Julia A. Berwin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones and Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson.

AUTO KILLS FURRIER; WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Canute H. Pahline Is Run Down in Street Near His Home at Pelham Manor.

THEATRE MAN'S WIFE HELD

Followed by Passing Autoists—She Denies Her Car Was in the Accident.

A few minutes after he had alighted from a train at Pelham, N. Y., at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning to walk to his home at 518 Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor, Canute H. Pahline, 43 years old, President of Pahline, Wilkin, Zahn, Inc., importing furriers, at 10 West Thirty-seventh Street, was knocked down by an automobile. He died three hours later in the New Rochelle Hospital. Mrs. Oza MacGregor, wife of Edgar MacGregor, stage director, with offices at 1,482 Broadway, this city, immediately after the accident, was arrested on a charge of recklessly driving her car, but was paroled later by Dr. Amos O. Squires, County Medical Examiner, pending an inquest into the death of Mr. Pahline.

Mrs. MacGregor was arrested by Chief of Police Philip Gargan after she had been followed to her home at 4,530 Boston Post Road, by Mr. and Mrs. William Roos of Pelham, who said that as they were passing Mr. Pahline in their car they saw him stagger away from another automobile traveling in the opposite direction. When he fell, they continued, Mr. Roos turned his car around and pursued the other car. When they saw Mrs. MacGregor turn her car into the private roadway of her home and stop at the side entrance to the house, they said, they informed her that they believed her car had knocked down a man in Pelhamdale Avenue, near the railroad station.

Mrs. MacGregor, they said, denied that her car had struck anybody. She admitted that she had just passed the corner where Mr. and Mrs. Roos had informed her the accident had happened, but she declared that she was certain that her car had not struck the man and said it was possible that another car which passed her near the station might have struck him.

Accompanied by her husband, who had come from their home in the course of the conversation, Mrs. MacGregor drove back to the point where Mr. Pahline had been struck, to learn that other passengers from the train on which the furrier had ridden from this city had caused his removal to the hospital in an automobile. Chief Gargan was summoned, and after listening to statements by Mr. and Mrs. Roos and Mrs. MacGregor he communicated with the County Medical Examiner. He told Dr. Squire that inquiry at the hospital revealed that Mr. Pahline was dying of a fracture of the skull. He said that he had taken Mrs. MacGregor into custody on a technical charge of reckless driving, although Mr. and Mrs. Roos could not state definitely that Mrs. MacGregor's car had struck the exporter.

Mr. MacGregor, who had started an independent investigation of the accident while this was going on, declared that there was evidence that his wife's car was not within twenty feet of Mr. Pahline when he was knocked down. He based this declaration on the fact that Mr. Pahline's watch was found that distance from the point where Mrs. MacGregor had driven her car, and he said there were other indications that the automobile which struck Mr. Pahline was traveling in a direction opposite to that taken by Mrs. MacGregor when she was driving home. He also declared that there were no marks on his wife's automobile such as would have been made by the impact of a body against it. He said that a slight dent in the fender could not have been made by such a violent impact.

Mr. Pahline, who was born in Norway, but came to this country with his parents when he was four years old, had been identified with the fur business in this country since his early manhood. He was for many years connected with William Jackman & Sons, furriers, at 35 West Thirty-fifth Street, before he became a member of the firm of which he was the head at the time of his death. He is survived by his widow and four brothers.

Kenneth Frontera, 5 years old, was fatally injured last evening by an automobile a short distance from his home in Bayville, L. I. The boy died while being taken to the office of Dr. James W. Hall at Oyster Bay. The car was being operated by Harvey J. Wechtel of Sea Cliff, who was taking his wife and their children to Connecticut for a vacation trip. Wechtel told Justice of the Peace Morey that the child ran in front of his car. He was permitted to go pending the inquest into the accident on Thursday next.

On her first automobile trip, after having repeatedly expressed fear of an accident in declining to ride in a car, Mrs. Rose Currano, 71 years old, was instantly killed at noon yesterday when the car driven by her son Michael, of 12 Old Point Road, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, overturned on the road near Bohemia, L. I., three miles north of Sayville. The son, his wife, their baby and his daughter, also occupants of the car, escaped with slight hurts. Currano told Dr. Edwin S. Moore, Coroner of Suffolk County, that the car got out of his control momentarily in Lakeland Avenue at Church Avenue, and when he swerved back on to the road again the car toppled over. A fragment of glass from the windshield pierced his mother's temple.

Timothy Shanahan, 5 years old, of 321 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, Queens, was struck last night by an automobile as he was crossing Central Avenue at Clark Avenue and died while being taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway. The automobile was driven by Bruno Campa of 85 Gibson Place, Far Rockaway.

The Esplanade
and
Restaurant Esplanade
West End Avenue at 74th St.

The Esplanade has maintained its superlative standing through five years of proven superiority. It continues foremost because of irreproachable service, spacious rooms and unequalled location.

Immediate Possession Or October First

1 room & bath - $1400 up
2 rooms & bath - $2700 up
3 rooms & bath - $3800 up
Larger suites if desired

Including complete service and light

A model apartment furnished by H. F. Huber & Co. is available for inspection

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Merchandise Man

Because of the growth of our business another man will be added permanently to our staff. His experience to date must have been in merchandise, preferably fashion accessories, such as Hosiery, Corsets, Lingerie, Gloves, Neckwear, Robes, etc. His age should be between 30 and 38 years.

Apply (strictly confidential if so requested) to Philip LeBoutillier. If by letter state full experience and qualifications, on which an interview will be based.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.

TORNADO FELLS TENT UPON 1,200 PERSONS

Twenty-five in Chautauqua Audience at Sydney, Ohio, Hurt—Damage in City $200,000.

SIDNEY, Ohio, July 25 (AP).—Twenty-five persons were injured and damage estimated at $200,000 was caused when a tornado swept over this city at 3:30 P. M. today. The injured were all in the audience at a Chautauqua program being given in a tent in Gramercy Park. Park.

The tent collapsed during the 75-mile-an-hour wind, burying between 1,000 and 1,200 persons under it. Those injured were caught by the falling side and centre poles.

A number of factory buildings were unroofed, crops were destroyed in a path four miles wide, extending north and south of the city, and several farm homes were destroyed.

James Anderson, 14, a boy scout on duty at the tent, suffered a compound fracture of the skull and may die.

A score of persons in other places were injured and are under the care of physicians.

A short period of nearly total darkness preceded the blow, which came with such suddenness as to prevent escape from the canvas auditorium.

Hurry calls to the fire department brought a rescue force, which succeeded in averting a panic.

Telegraph and telephone communication was paralyzed by the storm. After the first blow the gale raged in milder degree for about 35 minutes. A heavy hail storm, which accompanied the wind, played havoc with the crops, leveling fields or corn and oats.

Scores of small farm buildings were blown down. Several country residences were destroyed.

Wooden side-poles supporting the tent were snapped in two and the large centre poles were bent double.

The business section of the city escaped damage.

GERMANS PLAN FREUD FILM.

Ufa Gets Discoverer to Help in Preparing Picture.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Psychoanalysis will be popularly explained through a screen filming which will be passed upon and partly directed by Professor Freud, the discoverer of the theory of treating nervous troubles through examination of the subconscious mind.

Dr. Freud consented to the proposals of the German concern, UFA, to make a popular exposition of his subject, but in order to avoid misleading ideas Dr. Freud will assist the director and subject every foot of film to scrutiny.

The new film will be called "The Mystery of the Soul."

CRITICIZES FREUD CLINIC.

Dr. Tannenbaum Fears It Would Stimulate Quackery.

The proposed International Psychoanalytical Foundation, of which Dr. Sigmund Freud of Vienna, originator of psychoanalysis, is to be the head, was criticized as more likely to promote than to discourage quackery, in a statement made public yesterday by Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum of 3,681 Broadway, author of many articles on psychoanalysis. He said that while successful analysts would permit the use of their names on the stationery of the foundation, they would probably relegate the actual treatment of patients to incompetent amateurs, and that the havoc these subordinates would work among neurotics would be "incalculable."

"Such a clinic would also undoubtedly permit non-medical analysts to treat nervous patients," Dr. Tannenbaum said, "inasmuch as Freud himself has endorsed non-medical psychoanalysis. This would tremendously encourage quackery, of which we already have too much in this country.

LOOKING FOR A GOOD USED CAR?
Have you consulted the advertisements in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times? Many are offered and constantly sold to those who seek a car in good condition. Advertisements subject to censorship.—Advt.

WILL KEEP 3 DIVISIONS AT FULL STRENGTH

War Department Will Assign Reserve Officers Enough for Quick Expansion in Emergency.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—New mobilization plans announced today by the War Department call for the assignment of enough reserve officers to inactive units of the regular army so that the full nine-division strength of the regulars could be recruited up to war footing with a minimum of delay in a war emergency. The project is another step of the post-war national defense policy, and represents a final decision to retain the three active divisions of the regulars as they are for war service, and not to split them up for expansion.

Orders have been issued to all corps area and branch commanders to work out the tables of reserve officers necessary to bring the present peace strength of the regular army at home—three divisions and six reinforced brigades—up to the full nine-division strength they would have in war. Only reserve officers of World War experience are eligible for these assignments, as the forces probably would be called quickly into action.

A limited number of regular army officers also will be assigned to the inactive units, with non-commissioned officers, for essential key positions.

In addition to the six infantry divisions to be rounded out with reserve officer personnel, corps and army troops, including heavy artillery, air service commands, a division of cavalry and all the trains, supply and maintenance units, harbor defense railway batteries and the like that would go with a full nine-division strength, will be similarly provided for.

Permanent Waves for Men New Fad.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—According to beauty parlor proprietors here, some young men along the beach and boardwalk are curling their hair this Summer. They are getting permanent waves. Mrs. Louise A. Heyland, a beauty shop owner, declared that she has just as many men begging for permanent waves as women.

SAVED BY ALERT ENGINEER.

Father and Son in Auto Hit by Train on Crossing Are Only Bruised.

The quick action of the engine driver of a westbound passenger train on the Long Island Railroad last evening saved the driver of an automobile and a boy sitting beside him from possible death. David Dornstreich, 25 years old, of 478 Junius Street, Brooklyn, had started to cross the tracks at 103d Street and 100th Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, when he discovered the engine less than twenty feet from him. The gates of the crossing were up, and, Dornstreich said later, there was no indication that the train was approaching.

The engine driver, however, had seen the automobile approaching the crossing as he was leaving the Ozone Park Station three blocks away. He applied his brake and brought the train almost to a standstill as Dornstreich, seizing his 10-year-old brother, Morris, leaped out of the automobile. The engine caught the front part of the automobile and pushed it against them, without doing much damage to the automobile, and inflicting only slight bruises on their legs and arms. The occupants of the car later were attended at Jamaica Hospital.

AUTOIST HITS HORSE, DIES.

Silver of Glass From Windshield Pierces Chauffeur's Body.

Russell Barnett, 35 years old, a chauffeur of a light delivery automobile, whose home is at 455 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was taken dying to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola yesterday afternoon as the result of an unusual accident. He died a few hours afterward. Barnett, who is employed by the Low Laundry Co., 1,361 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving on Long Beach Road, Oceanside, when a horse, which had just been unhitched from a wagon owned by the Borden Milk Co., walked in front of his car.

Before Barnett could swerve aside the car struck the horse, and the impact shattered the glass windshield. A large sliver of glass penetrated the driver's body, and when he was lifted out of the car he was unconscious. The horse had to be shot.

Maurice Mendel INC.

Beginning To-morrow

Sale AT OUR THREE SHOPS

Frocks · Gowns · Coats

Entire Summer Stocks are to be

CLOSED OUT

AT THREE PRICES

$10.00 — *For Dresses of all kinds formerly up to $39.50*

$15.00 — *For Dresses, Coats and 3-piece Suits formerly up to $59.50*

$29.50 — *For Coats, 3-pc. Suits, Gowns and Wraps, formerly up to $125*

2243 BROADWAY *At 80th Street* — 20 WEST 57th STREET *Just off 5th Avenue* — 57 WEST 42nd STREET *Near 6th Avenue*

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar an agate line.

ON AND AFTER JULY 15, MR. PETER Biederman of the B. & M. Leather Goods will no longer be connected with same and he will not be responsible for any debts incurred thereafter; the firm is to continue business under the same name.
B. & M. LEATHER GOODS,
PETER BIEDERMAN.

COUPLE WOULD LIKE TO JOIN COUPLE owning automobile, sharing expenses on trip to New England or elsewhere; time unlimited. J 589 Times.

BABY WANTED FOR ADOPTION BY childless couple, age between day and one month; communication confidential. P 365 Times.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL CAMPAIGN. Total, 3,427; this week, twenty-eight yds.; last week, seventy-eight.

GEORGE — MARTHELLA IN CRITICAL condition at my home; please communicate with me at once. AUNT SISSY.

LOUIS SPEDALIERE, COME HOME IMmediately, your brother John is dead. COUSIN JOE.

Every advertisement offered to The New York Times is subject to its censorship and must conform to The Times standards and its ideals of a newspaper's obligations to the public.

OUR SAILORS GUESTS AT MELBOURNE RACE

Special Meet Is Put On for Americans, Who Provide Windfall for Bookmakers.

HOSTS OF EVENTS FOR MEN

Government Dinner Tomorrow—Australians See Peace Augury in Visit.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, July 25.—Today's entertainment here for the officers and men of the American fleet was in the nature of a "windfall" for local race track bookmakers, provided, it must be said good-humoredly, by the naval men themselves. The Victoria Racing Association put on a special meet at Moonee Valley course, including flat races, steeplechases and hurdles. Admirals Coontz, Cole, Ziegmeier, Magruder and Schofield and many senior officers, as well as hundreds of bluejackets, attended.

Prime Minister Bruce, who acted as special guide and mentor for Admiral Cole, Chief of Staff, should have had his best tips available, but it was not disclosed whether the Admiral bet on the favorites or long shots. It can be said, however, that a large number of officers played the favorites, which, for the most part, were defeated.

It was a gala event, the weather was perfect, there was brilliant sunshine and an autumnal tang in the air. Despite the so-called Winter they are now having in Melbourne it was strange to see trees in leaf and flowering shrubs everywhere, while the grass in the paddocks and upon the track itself was vividly green.

Parties of every description are being given nightly here and in Sydney. The entertainment grows more lavish each day. Hundreds of officers and men are being taken for three and four day tours over the country, all expenses defrayed by their Australian hosts.

The plenitude of liquid refreshments seems to strike a sympathetic note among the men of the fleet. Things to drink are varied and fairly inexpensive and a holiday spirit prevails. There are, however, few or no disturbances.

An amusing incident occurred in the busiest part of Collins Street, the principal thoroughfare of Melbourne. Five "gobs," a little lively after a round of visits to the "pubs," stepped out into the gutter, and taking a fancy to the high helmet of a policeman, knocked it off his head. A dozen spectators rushed up to prevent what they feared would mean a mass American attack upon the "copper," but he drove the crowd off and proceeded gently but efficiently to spank each of the five sailors, then sent them on their way, with the advice that they could, if they liked, go to see the Inspector of Police.

The entertainment program from its international aspect will reach its apex Monday evening when the Commonwealth Government gives a dinner in honor of the Commander in Chief and the senior officers. Prime Minister Bruce will then make an important speech and Admiral Coontz will reply.

The Premier will go to Sydney the next day and extend a parliamentary welcome to Admiral Robison and the Sydney Division of the fleet. He will there make another important address and and Admiral Robison will reply.

Melbourne and Sydney newspapers comment upon the brevity and succinctness of the speeches thus far made by the American Admirals. They do not lack any feeling of gratitude over the wonderful reception, but are not wordy.

The Melbourne Herald today prints an article by Percy Webster, Honorary Secretary of the Australian Navy League, pointing out a lesson in the fleet's visit. "It will be wasting a valuable opportunity," he writes, "if the citizens of Australia do not take to heart the reality and full meaning of sea power, which the impressive sight of the American squadrons and flotillas well illustrate. It is to sea power we owe the possession of Australia; it is by sea power that we must keep it, even if eventually the command of the sea be obtained by supremacy in the air."

MELBOURNE, July 25 (AP).—An Australian baseball team today held the U. S. S. Pennsylvania to a 4—4 tie.

Admiral Coontz today sent a letter to the Lord Mayor expressing his regrets over the accident yesterday when a veranda fell while the parade of bluejackets was in progress. Admiral Coontz also expressed sympathy for the injured and proferred any assistance that might be required.

100,000 Witness Fleet Illumination.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 25 (AP).—One hundred thousand spectators gathered on roof gardens and along the waterfront tonight to witness the spectacle of the United States fleet illumination and searchlight display.

Call Fleet a Power for Peace.

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—The Sydney correspondent of The Morning Post says that a section of the press of Melbourne and Sydney interprets the visit of the American fleet to Australia as a mission of special significance, asserting that while the United States may not propose to fight anybody for Australia's protection, she has evolved a mighty weapon with which to defend general peace in the Pacific.

The correspondent cites The Melbourne Herald as commenting:

"We feel comfort in the presence of the fleet of a friendly nation, showing that the coast of Australia lies within the range of her protection."

The Sydney Evening News raises a vision of a "mighty armada of the combined sea powers of America and Great Britain, in the consummation of which dwells the strongest hope of permanent peace in the Pacific."

MANCHESTER SEEKS TO DIVORCE DUCHESS

Duke Files Suit at Nice Against the Former Helen Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

RECONCILIATION IGNORED

Action Charges Desertion and Incompatibility—Property Settlement Expected.

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—An application for divorce has been filed at Nice, France, by the Duke of Manchester, who, in 1900, married Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati. The application alleges desertion and incompatibility. The Duke's attorney, Leroy B. Delaney, says an estrangement has existed since 1914. Papers were served upon the Duchess at Paris three weeks ago.

A decree is not expected for several months because there can be no court action until at least sixty days after the formal effort at reconciliation required under French law. This formality occured this week, the Duchess making no response to the court's notice.

It is understood the Duke is willing to make adequate settlements upon the Duchess, the amount to be fixed by trust under entail—that is, to give the Duchess inalienable possession of the property settled upon her.

William Angus Drogo Montagu, the ninth Duke of Manchester, was born in London in 1876. He married Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, in London in 1900. The bride's father did not approve of the match, but as soon as he heard it was an accomplished fact he cabled his blessing and invited the couple to visit him. They came to Cincinnati in a gilded private car, that was the finest of its type in that day and the coming created something of a furor in society.

There have been many reports of disagreements between the Duke and the Duchess and as far back as 1908, Mr. Zimmerman felt called upon to issue a statement denying any disagreement.

When Mr. Zimmerman died in 1915, he did not mention his son-in-law in his will but left his $10,000,000 estate in trust for the benefit of his daughter and her four children.

The Duke and his debts were often in the public eye and at various times it was reported that he had trouble with his creditors. His mother, the Dowager Duchess, who was the daughter of Antonio Yznaga de Valle, of Ravenswood, La., left him $1,236,000 tied up in a trust fund. Recently suit was brought by creditors in the Supreme Court here and the Court ruled that claims against the Duke could not be collected from the estate of his mother.

OPPOSES HOSPITAL MOVE.

Priest Wants Asylum Kept on Wards Island—Starts Hulbert Boom

The proposed moving of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane from Wards Island was opposed yesterday by the Rev. Francis J. Lenahan, S. J., pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on the island. He said that the best interests of the State and patients would be served by keeping the institution on the island. Many poor people would be unable to visit their relatives in the hospital if it were moved to some of the new sites proposed, he said.

Father Lenahan suggested that a ferry from Manhattan to the island should supplement the present ferry from the Bronx, in order to save time in handling supplies and as an added means of fire protection.

Referring to a statement by Murray Hulbert that it would be a mistake to move the hospital, the priest said, "There is a man with good judgment for you. I'd love to see that young man the Mayor of this city."

KILLED BY FALLING LIMB.

Youth Is Struck While Rigging a Swing for Children.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESPORT, L. I., July 25.—Joseph Zipezaneski, 16 years old, of 106 Albert Street, Newark, N. J., was killed this morning while rigging up a swing for children on the Suffolk County Camp Meeting Grounds. The limb of a tree snapped and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull.

Zipezaneski had been visiting the home of his uncle, Albert Konczalski, on a farm near by. Early this morning the lad went with his young cousin to the camp for poor children maintained by the Brooklyn North District Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the camp meeting grounds. One of the camp officials asked them to rig up a swing for the children. Young Konczalski climbed out on a large branch of a tree. Zipezanski stood underneath, prepared to toss up the rope. The limb snapped and fell on him before he could dodge out of the way. Konczalski was unhurt.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE
Telephone Number WISconsin 9600

Monday

Clearance Sale of Small Children's Frocks

(Sizes 2 to 6 years)

Bloomer frocks of imported dimity, chambray, or cotton print; with detachable bloomers.
Regular prices $2.85 to $4.75 1.95

Imported and domestic frocks of white dotted Swiss or dimity, hand-smocked or trimmed in pink or blue; also colored chambray with detachable bloomers.
Regular prices $4.95 to $7.50 2.95

Imported London-made bloomer frocks of white mulcord or dimity, smocked and trimmed in pink, blue or lavender; also imported checked gingham frocks with detachable bloomers.
Regular prices $8.95 to $9.75 4.95

Model frocks of imported dotted Swiss, mulcord, crêpe de Chine, wool challie, flannel or linen; some entirely hand-made, hand-smocked or hand-embroidered.
Regular prices $10.95 to $19.75 7.95

Boys' Imported Suits

(Sizes 2 to 5 years)

Oliver Twist suits of imported cotton broadcloth in green, tan, lavender or blue with hand-cross-stitched white madras waists.
Regular price $2.95 1.50

LITTLE CHILDREN'S SHOP
Sixth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clearance Sale Children's Strap Pumps

3.00

Sizes 8 to 11

Price before reduction $5.00

Smart, sensible models of white buckskin, black patent leather or tan Russia calf.

CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP
Fourth Floor

Flexible, Light Weight Oxfords for Tired Feet

Cantilever oxfords free your feet and allow you to walk in comfort. They are gracefully and naturally shaped. The snug, flexible arches of Cantilever Shoes function with the feet and give them gentle support. Roomy toes and snug heels make these oxfords conform to the feet with trimness and comfort. Your feet will feel cooler in Cantilever oxfords because they do not impede the circulation.

The oxford illustrated is the most universally worn Cantilever Shoe. The flexible arch of this oxford is skillfully lasted to fit the undercurve of the foot. It gives springy support and harmonizes with the foot action. You will find it a wonderful utility shoe.

Cantilevers have been sold for over a decade and are endorsed by physicians, health authorities and wearers. They have brought foot health to countless people. You can wear Cantilever Shoes with every assurance, for they are built on sound principles. At any of the stores listed below they will be interested in fitting you properly.

Widths, AAAA to E. Oxfords, $9.50 and $10.00. Pumps, $10.50 to $13.00. High Shoes, $11.75.

Cantilever Shoe

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
14 W. 40th St. (opp. Library), N.Y.
13 John St. (Bet. Broadway and Nassau)
2950-3rd Av. (Near 152d St.) Open Evenings
516 Fulton St. (Entrance on Hanover Pl.) Brooklyn
897 Broad St. (Second Floor), Newark
Also sold by
J. & J. Jacobson, Lexington Av., at 60th St.
L. D. Shire, 440 Columbus Av., at 81st St.
G. A. Haug, 364 East Fordham Road

ALL SALES FINAL—
NO RETURNS ACCEPTED

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

New Telephone Number
WISconsin 9600

MONDAY

FINAL REDUCTIONS

TODAY'S SMARTEST FASHIONS—MANY SUITABLE FOR EARLY FALL

Women's Silk or Cloth Coats

For every occasion—town, travel, steamer, motor or sports; in the smartest silk or cotton fabrics, many with furs. 25.00
Prices before reduction $49.50 to $98.50

Women's Coats

Exclusive models made of the most expensive silk or cloth fabrics in the season's smartest fashions. Each coat is finely tailored and many show the newest furs. 45.00
Prices before reduction $69.50 to $125.00

Women's High Class Ensemble Suits

Consisting of gown and coat of filmy silk crêpe Roma, Frost silk crêpe or wool Kashmir—many with collars or borders of smart summer furs. 45.00
Prices before reduction $95.00 to $195.00

Women's and Misses' Sports Clothes

Including frocks of silk crêpe or sports silk, or knitted wool frocks. Also ensemble suits (coat and frock) of flannel or jersey or smart sports or travel coats. 15.00
Prices before reduction $25.00 to $55.00

From the Black and White Shop

Women's Silk Gowns

All black or all white gowns of silk crêpe de Chine or crêpe Georgette, including many smart printed models. 15.00
Prices before reduction $25.00 to $49.50

Women's High Class Silk Gowns and Ensembles

25.00
Prices before reduction $49.50 to $69.50

Gowns of the finer sort in silk crêpes, crêpe Georgettes or flowered chiffons and ensembles, consisting of gown and coat of heavy or filmy silk crêpes. Light or dark shades.

Women's Silk Gowns

18.50
Prices before reduction $29.50 to $59.50

Smart models of silk crêpes, printed crêpes or crêpe Georgette in light or dark colourings.

Women's Summer Gowns
Of Tub Silks, Linen or Cottons

10.00
Prices before reduction $14.50 to $29.50

Smart striped tub silks, tailored imported linens or chiffon voiles with fine hand-drawn work; in white or the light summer colours.

Misses' Silk Frocks

15.00
Prices before reduction $29.50 to $59.50

One or two-piece models of silk crêpe, crêpe Georgette, or tub silks; also smart printed fashions. *(Sizes 14 to 20 years.)*

Misses' Suits

29.50
Prices before reduction $50.00 to $79.50

Tailored by expert men tailors—fine in every detail. Of twill or charmeen in black or navy blue; also smart tweeds. All suitable for Fall wearing. *(Sizes 14 to 20 years.)*

Misses' Coats

The majority with fur—so that they may be worn for autumn. Of silk, Kashmir or charmeen—very smart. *(Sizes 14 to 20 years.)* 25.00
Prices before reduction $49.50 to $125.00

Misses' Flannel Coats

Smart double-breasted or straight line models, with collars or borders of fashionable summer furs. *(Sizes 14 to 20 years.)* 15.00
Prices before reduction $29.50 to $45.00

Women's Silk Shirts and Overblouses

Smart tailored shirts or overblouses of fine quality crêpe de Chine or radium silk, in white or the smart summer colours. 5.00
Prices before reduction $9.75 to $19.75

Fine Glove Silk Underthings

Glove silk vests—six different models—with Cluny or hand-made crochet lace. 1.75
Regular prices $2.75 and $2.95

Glove silk step-in panties to match. 1.95
Regular prices $2.45 and $2.95

Glove silk nightrobes, tailored or lace trimmed. 4.75
Regular prices $5.95 to $6.95

Glove silk step-in panties with hand-made lace medallions and edging; also tailored models. 3.25
Regular prices $3.95, $4.25 and $4.95

Glove silk step-in chemises, tailored or with net or lace. 2.45
Regular prices $2.95 to $3.95

ASKS HYLAN TO TELL BATHERS OF SINNOTT

Deputy Controller Kerrigan Suggests a Subject for Mayor at Rockaway Today.

SAYS BEACH PAYS TOLL

He Declares That Bonding Firm Is Literally Picking Money Out of Streets.

Saying he understood that Mayor Hylan would address the throngs at Rockaway Beach today, Deputy Controller Charles F. Kerrigan suggested yesterday that the Mayor might explain to his hearers why the bonding firm of Sinnott & Canty, the head of which is a brother of his secretary and son-in-law, had obtained thousands of dollars in premiums for writing the bonds on practically all the public improvements in the vicinity. Mr. Kerrigan added that the Mayor might also explain the eighty-six messages which passed between his office and the Sinnott firm.

Mr. Kerrigan declared that "Mayor Hylan's streets" and "Mayor Hylan's parks" were providing a revenue for Sinnott & Canty in commissions on bonds for paving contracts. As an example of the extent of the ramifications of Sinnott & Canty's business, as it touches public contracts, Mr. Kerrigan said that even some of the concessionaires selling peanuts and soft drinks in the city parks obtained their bonds from Sinnott & Canty.

"The very beach improvement at Rockaway Beach, for which he will claim credit," Mr. Kerrigan said, "will pay tribute to Sinnott & Canty to the extent of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money, because that firm gets a premium on a $1,000,000 bond covering the work.

Bonds for Roads at Seaside.

"The Beach Channel Drive improvement, which he will also mention, bonded for $526,000, will cost the city an additional $4,110 to pay the premium to Sinnott & Canty.

"The Jamaica Bay Boulevard, crossing the bay to Rockaway Beach, will also help swell the family treasury to the tune of thousands of dollars in premiums collected by Sinnott & Canty.

"The Flatbush Avenue extension, from the Brooklyn shore to Barren Island, which is designed as a short-cut to Rockaway, is another source of family pride and profit because the Sinnott & Canty agency has obtained a premium of $2,820 on a $100,000 bond on one contract for that work.

"Mayor Hylan is doubtless in a position to tell much more about these contracts if he cares to, as well as numerous other interesting sidelights on the profitable conections of Sinnott & Canty. Last Sunday he invaded the rest and recreation of thousands at Coney Island, competing with the other barkers for entertainment.

"Tomorrow at the Rockaways, if he would only open up about the Sinnotts, going back to the days when he was a Magistrate and held court in a building rented to the city by one of the Sinnott family, and come down to their later citywide operations, he would not have to buttonhole pleasure seekers. He could charge admission and fill the largest hall in the city.

"The Mayor might well explain to his auditors on Sunday afternoon what motives animated the contractors to pay their premiums to Sinnott & Canty on these four big contracts, none of which, it may be noted, come under the direct control of any of Mayor Hylan's commissioners. Three of them are under the supervision of the Borough President of Queens and one of them is under the supervision of the Borough President of Brooklyn.

"They are as follows:

"Beach improvement at Rockaway, awarded to W. H. Gahagan Realty Company of Brooklyn, amounting to $1,269,391, bonded for $1,000,000; premium payable to Sinnott & Canty, $9,519.

"Beach Channel Drive, awarded to W. H. Gahagan Realty Company, three contracts, $509,115, $17,550, $21,282; bonded for a total of $526,000; premium $4,110.

"Jamaica Bay Boulevard, contract awarded to Patrick McGovern Company, amounting to $206,084; bonded for $100,000; premium paid to Sinnott & Canty, $1,500.

"While visiting the parks and beaches and along the streets on his way to them, Mayor Hylan might also tell the people the facts about his interest in them.

"'Mayor Hylan's streets' and 'Mayor Hylan's parks' have not been overlooked as a source of rake-off by the Mayor's relatives-in-law. Sinnott & Canty are literally picking money out of the streets and parkways in the form of commissions on paving contracts. Maiden Lane, where at No. 80 the Sinnott firm holds forth in a luxurious office suite, is one of the streets productive of bonding premiums.

"John Meehan & Son, paving contractors, obtained a $3,000 bond on their contract for repaving Maiden Lane, the investigation by the Controller's office has disclosed. The Meehan company also placed bonds through Sinnott & Canty on three other Manhattan street contracts—paving Tenth Avenue, regulating Eleventh Avenue and paving First Avenue. The Meehan contracts bonded by Sinnott & Canty total $626,467.

"The Remo Real Estate Company also gave Sinnott & Canty commissions on a Bronx contract regulating Sedgwick Avenue. The contract amounted to $43,613. Granite balustrades placed on the Harlem River Driveway were also productive of commissions to Sinnott & Canty from Young & French, contractors.

Cites a Letter of Bond Firm.

"The methods employed by Sinnott & Canty's representatives in going after the paving contractors were described in testimony given during the Controller's investigation. One of the contractors submitted a letter which he received from J. Paul Sinnott, brother of the Mayor's secretary-son-in-law, containing assurances that the firm 'knows the requirements of contractors and knows how to take care of them.' The letter follows:

Sinnott & Canty, Inc.; J. P. Sinnott, President, T. H. Canty, Vice President. General Insurance, Surety Bonds, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Phone John 2900.

Dear Sir—Contract bonds should be underwritten and arranged for you by the agent best equipped to render you service.

This office offers a service second to none on any surety bond you may require. We are not restricted to any one surety company—you are the first consideration, whether the bond be large or small.

Our insurance department knows the requirement of contracting organizations and knows how to take care of them.

We would appreciate an opportunity of rendering you real service on any surety or insurance matter on which you need service.

Cordially yours,
SINNOTT & CANTY, Inc.,
By J. P. Sinnott.

"The Cranford Company, when they got a contract for the improvement of the West Drive in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, awarded by Park Commissioner Edward T. O'Loughlin, put up a $40,000 bond through Sinnott & Canty. P. T. Cox & Co., on a contract for improving the park strips on Park Avenue, Manhattan, paid a premium to Sinnott & Canty on a $68,597 job.

"The sale of popcorn, drinks, and other refreshments in the parks is also a source of profit to Sinnott & Canty. Mrs. Lucy Madden, who has three of the large concessions in Central Park, the Elephant House, the Mineral Springs Building and the Dairy Restaurant, and a stand on the parade grounds in Prospect Park, for the sale of 'ice cream, milk, lemonade, other liquid drinks, popcorn, candy, peanuts, sandwiches, crackers, pie, cake, fruit, cigarettes and cigars,' pays a portion of her proceeds to Sinnott & Canty in the form of bond premiums. So do other persons who have similar concessions.

"Thus have the public parks and streets at last been turned into a 'source of revenue' under Mayor Hylan's administration."

HYLAN FORMS LINES FOR PRIMARY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the Brooklyn leader had not by any means abandoned hope of bringing Leaders Olvany and Flynn around to his own view of the situation and to support of the Mayor as a candidate for re-election. He will bend his every effort, it was stated, toward bringing about such a solution. What he would do after his efforts failed, neither Mr. McCooey nor any one in his confidence who was approached on the subject yesterday proposed to say.

Mr. McCooey, it was stated, feels that nothing but harm can come to the party from a bitter primary fight, and that no matter what happens, any candidate defeating Mr. Hylan in the primaries will suffer from the extensive ill-feeling such a fight will leave among the Democratic rank and file.

Speaking for Mr. Hylan, the Brooklyn leader is prepared to give his fellow-leaders who will meet next week, including the Governor, the most solemn assurances that if they accept the Mayor he will, as he has in the past, work in the closest cooperation with the regular Democratic organizations in the city, harbor no grudge against those who have been opposing him in the present fight, do nothing that might be construed as paying off old scores, and readily lend what influence and prestige a third term may afford him toward the realization of any political ambition Governor Smith may harbor. And Hearst will be in line for the ticket and all will be harmony and happiness.

It may be safely predicted that the Governor as well as Leaders Olvany and Flynn will shut their eyes on this—from the McCooey viewpoint—alluring prospect and persist in their opposition to Mr. Hylan. The Governor wants none of Hearst and none of Mr. Hylan and Messrs. Olvany and Flynn are in fullest accord with the Governor in that respect and prepared to maintain their position.

Nor, it is said, is there any danger of a revolt on the part of the Tammany district leaders, even those who are holding office under Hylan. The entire Executive Committee is said to be solidly in line with the Tammany leader. In this respect the situation in the Bronx is pronounced a little more uncertain and it is admitted that Mayor Hylan might prove a dangerous contender in a primary fight in that borough.

The Progressive Political League, Inc., met yesterday afternoon at 405 Lexington Avenue, and ratified the selection made by its Kings County organization of Thomas Barrett, a Brooklyn newspaper man, for Controller. The Committee on Nominations of the league, it was announced, will meet tomorrow afternoon and choose a candidate for Aldermanic President as well as candidates for Borough President in Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Richmond. User Marcus, head of the Kings County League organization, already has been named for the Brooklyn Borough Presidency.

Colonel Warren Shaw Fisher, the league's candidate for Mayor, attacked Controller Craig yesterday, as a result of his disclosures in the Sinnott & Canty bond case.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

First Showing in America

Paris Beige Suede Gloves with Snakeskin Cuffs

7.50

Exact duplicates of gloves displayed at the Paris Exposition des Arts Decoratifs.

—Main Floor

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALES

All Sales Final

'Bontell' Corsets

100 Miscellaneous Corsets **7.95**
Originally 14.50 to 25.00
Imported elastic step-ins; clasp-arounds of broche and hand woven elastic; laced-back step-ins of silk batiste.

85 Paris "Marthe" Corsets **10.00**
Originally 19.50 to 39.50
Marthe laced-back step-ins, also hooked-back clasp-arounds with elastic section. Also all elastic step-in corsets and broche clasp-arounds with elastic sections.

65 Paris "Marthe" Corsets **15.00**
Originally 39.50 to 59.50
Exquisite French corsets of silk batiste in clasp-around model with elastic centre back section.

Blouses

195 Tunics and Overblouses **8.90**
Originally 15.00 to 21.50
Dress length tunics of printed silks, solid color crepe de chine or flowered chiffon. Long crepe de chine overblouses.

115 Pique Vest-Blouses **2.50**
Originally 5.50
Tailored pique vest-blouses in white or colors.

Underwear

475 Odd Undergarments
1.95 to 9.00
Originally 2.95 to 15.00
Various silk undergarments of crepe de chine, radium or tussah. Also French handmade lingerie undergarments, many with real laces.

85 Swimming Suits **3.95**
Originally 7.50 to 14.50
Of wool or dropstitch silk and wool.

August Sale *of* Unfinished Furniture Painted to Order

$7.50
Windsor Armchair
Made in solid maple after an antique 1776 model, $7.50.

$13.50
Chest of Drawers and Mirror
Chest—36 in. high; top 36 in. x 18 in. $13.50
Mirror—14 in. x 20 in. $5

$16.50
Gate Leg Table
Solid Beech Wood Top—55 in. x 48 in.
Finished to order at slight additional cost

Hearthstone Furniture Company INC.
224 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

CORRECT furniture at August Sale prices, finished to harmonize with your color schemes and to express your own personal taste.
The vogue for Hearthstone unfinished furniture is very marked, and this August Sale makes possible a greater variety of choice, as well as increased economy of cost. Let our advisory service assist you as to color scheme and decorative arrangement of your entire home. There is no charge for this service.

$19.75
Four Poster Bed
Made in combination mahogany, 3 feet 5 inches, $19.75.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALES

All Quantities Limited — *All Sales Final*

Women's Gowns—*Second Floor*

	Originally	REDUCED TO
45 Summer Frocks — Handmade lingerie frocks, printed silks.	28.00 to 55.00	15.00
45 Silk or Cotton Frocks — Various crepe silks, chiffons or laces; handmade lingerie frocks.	45.00 to 135.00	24.00
65 Afternoon or Resort Frocks — High type silk gowns, printed chiffons, crepe silks; finest lingerie frocks.	65.00 to 195.00	44.00

Misses' Frocks—*Third Floor*

	Originally	REDUCED TO
40 Miscellaneous Frocks — Printed silks, printed chiffons, solid color crepes.	35.00 to 55.00	15.00
50 Summer Silk Frocks — Printed silks, light and dark crepe silks.	45.00 to 85.00	24.00
38 All-Occasion Frocks — Chiffon dance frocks in prints or light hues, solid color crepes or satins; imported printed crepe silk frocks.	65.00 to 145.00	38.00

Women's Coats—*Second Floor*

	Originally	REDUCED TO
30 Miscellaneous Coats — Seasonable coats of various fabrics.	38.00 to 125.00	24.00
35 Cloth or Silk Coats — Lightweight cloth fabrics or smart silks.	115.00 to 165.00	64.00
30 Cloth or Silk Coats — Highest type seasonable models.	165.00 to 255.00	94.00

Misses' Coats—*Third Floor*
Originally 65.00 to 125.00 **24.00**
52 seasonable models of lightweight cloth or silk fabrics, light or dark colors.

Silk Ensemble Suits—*Second Floor*
Originally 165.00 and 175.00 **68.00**
18 Satin coats with Georgette frocks; Bengaline silk coats with printed silk frocks.

Sports Attire—*Fourth Floor*

	Originally	REDUCED TO
50 Sports Frocks and Jackets — Frocks of various silks; jerseylaine jackets.	25.00 to 35.00	10.00
45 Silk Sports Frocks — Printed or solid color crepe silk frocks.	35.00 to 55.00	18.00
45 Imported Knitted Coats — Wool, bouclette or wool and silk; white and colors.	45.00 to 69.00	22.00
100 Slip-on or Coat Sweaters — Wool or jacquard effects; some sleeveless.	9.50 to 16.50	4.50

JAEGER
ALTERATION SALE
at 306 Fifth Avenue
Starts Monday, July 27th

STOCKS must be cleared to make way for extensive alterations at this store. Take advantage of this unusual opportunity to secure the famous Jaeger quality apparel for men, women and children. Reductions in all lines for this sale only.

Suits Sweaters
Sport Frocks Golf Hose
Etc., Etc.

Anticipate your fall and winter needs at these advantageous prices

JAEGER—SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL OF FINE WOOL
306 Fifth Avenue, at 32d Street

This Store Will be Closed from August 8th to 22d for Extensive Alterations

Maison Maurice Inc.
663 FIFTH AVENUE at 52nd STREET

MONDAY
Our Famous Annual Event

Final Clearance of
Mid-Summer Hats
Regardless of Price!

$5
This Group Includes Hats Now $15, $18.50 and $20

$10
This Group Includes Hats Now $20 up to $45

THIS event offers our patrons millinery of the most exclusive type at drastic reductions in price; affording an opportunity for unusual savings sure to be appreciated by those acquainted with the exquisite quality of Maison Maurice creations.

No Approvals *Every Sale Final* *No C. O. D's*

HYLAN SAYS FOES TRY TO BUY PRESS

Charges B. M. T. Stock Was Offered to Two Unnamed Newspaper Men to Discredit Him.

HINTS SOME ARE CORRUPT

Wonders If Traction Money Is the Cause of Articles Unfavorable to Him Being Printed.

In a statement issued at the City Hall yesterday Mayor Hylan charged again that "traction interests, seeking a seven million dollar a month rake-off through stock market rigging," were back of the movement to prevent his renomination, and said he had been informed by two unnamed newspaper men that blank certificates of stock in the B. M. T. had been offered them to discredit him. The Mayor asked if other newspaper men had received similar offers of gifts of stock and intimated that this might account for newspaper stories unfavorable to him.

Mayor Hylan also declared that Gerhard M. Hahl, Chairman of the B. M. T. Board of Directors, had tried to "reach" him. He added that there was a lot to be told and that it would be told at the proper time. The Mayor's statement follows:

On Saturday I stated that $54,000,000 had been made since Jan. 1 this year by Wall Street gamblers through manipulation of the securities of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. Within the next three or four months some $200,000,000 more will be made by similar manipulation providing that I am not nominated for Mayor so that the traction crowd may be guaranteed that they are to have control of the City Government for the next four years.

Talks of Higher Fare Demands.

They continue to demand an increased fare as an excuse for refusing to improve service on the subway, elevated and surface lines and at the same time draw attention from their $7,000,000 a month rake-off through stock market rigging.

There is a great lying and buying power to those millions. They can be used for the spread of traction propaganda. They have been so used for many months.

I have been informed by two newspaper men that an individual connected with a certain law firm offered them certificates of stock in the B. M. T.—Jerry Dahl's traction company—with the name left blank so that whatever name desired could be inserted. These princely gifts were made for the good-will of the newspaper men; that is to say, the policies of the papers were to be turned against Hylan and he was to be discredited so that the traction manipulators would be able to slip over their own candidate. I know that these two honest newspaper men, who were offered this traction gold, would have nothing to do with the nefarious scheme.

Were other newspaper men offered these blank certificates of B. M. T. stock? Did they take any of it? If they did, I wonder if that is the reason why they are placing on their front pages lying statements, innuendoes and false inferences in an attempt to mislead the people by imputing wrong to those who are fighting against the most colossal campaign of traction political buccaneers to pocket hundreds of millions of dollars at the expense of the people.

Jerry Dahl visited a distinguished political leader at French Lick. When this leader found out what Jerry Dahl's mission was, he refused to talk with him on a second occasion and would have nothing more to do with him. I got this from the lips of the leader whom Dahl approached; and another man was told the same story. Dahl visited other persons both in public and private life. He even tried to reach me. There is a lot to be told and it will be told at the proper time.

Says He'll Stay in Office.

I have worked day and night for over seven years to live up to my oath of office. Innumerable investigations have been forced upon me, such as the Almirall Grand Jury and the nefarious Meyer Committee, with the Citizens Union and Charles L. Craig working in the dark. Now, we have the Citizens Union and Craig in the open, resorting to every possible method and scheme to aid those who wish to destroy an administration that has served the best interest of the people of the city.

The traction increased-far interests, the gamblers, the bootleggers, the rotten meat dealers, the underworld and vice interests are all clamboring that Hylan is in their way. They want some one more amenable to their sinister influence. They are willing to spend a fortune to accomplish this. But I shall continue to be in their way; and on Tuesday, Nov. 3, the people of this city will have something to say as to whether honesty and decency shall be continued for the next four years or whether self-seeking men and groups shall debauch the government for their private selfish purposes.

ASK HYLAN TO STOP ODORS.

Greenpoint Residents Would Have Rendering Plants Moved Away.

In a petition to Mayor Hylan, made public yesterday, Alderman Peter J. McGuinness, representing the property owners and residents of the section of Greenpoint bounded by Nassau, Morgan, Meeker and Manhattan Avenues, Brooklyn, requested the assistance of the Mayor toward the abatement of what they say is a serious condition affecting the neighborhood. The conditions complained of are due to the operation of plants engaged in the manufacture of soap, fertilizers and glue.

The petition declares that "the foul and sickening odors given off from these plants are almost unbearable, causing great distress in the neighborhood and resulting in widespread removals and marked depreciation of the value of the properties." The petitioners ask that, "if possible, these plants be compelled to remove to locations where their operations will not be open to the objections that pertain to this built-up section of the city."

ASKS NEW INQUIRY ON CRAIG

Hirshfield Wants Controller Forced to Account for Pension Fund.

Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield wrote a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday in which he reiterated the difficulties he has encountered in his efforts "to make an examination of the accounts and assets of the New York City Employes' Retirement System, now amounting close to $20,000,000, and in possession of Controller Craig, who, under the law, is the sole custodian of this pension fund."

Commissioner Hirshfield asks the Mayor that the Corporation Counsel "be directed to institute court proceedings to compel Controller Craig to permit this office to verify the assets in which the city employes' pension money is said to be invested by Craig, and also the profits on such investments."

SAVED MAN AND KEPT QUIET.

Astoria Police Lieutenant Modest About Single-Handed Exploit.

Lieutenant Herbert Graham, a policeman for thirty-seven years, who lives at 640 Academy Street, Astoria, is a modest hero. The tale of how he probably saved the life of a man from being overcome by smoke in his apartment would probably never have been told if the lieutenant had succeeded in keeping the man, Thomas P. Finnegan of 4,856 Heiser Street, Long Island City, to his promise.

Lieutenant Graham saw smoke coming from the top floor of the six-story apartment house on Heiser Street on Friday. He clambered up the fire-escape and broke a window of the apartment. He entered the apartment, came upon Finnegan asleep in bed and carried him to the hallway. After reviving Finnegan, Lieutenant Graham went back and put out the blaze himself. He then left the house without a word and made no report of the fire.

WEDDED THREE WEEKS, ENDS LIFE WITH SHOT

Worry Over Blind Husband's Illness Thought to Have Driven Wife to Suicide.

Mrs. Lenore Lindner, 27 years old, of 469 Peshine Avenue, Newark, who three weeks ago married a man who has been blind since he was 4 years old, committed suicide yesterday, police say, by shooting herself in the head while standing in front of a mirror in her home. Worry over an operation undergone by her husband, Irving, is believed by the police to have been the motive for the act. Her relatives could ascribe no reason for it. Shortly after the marriage the husband was stricken with appendicitis and taken to a New York private hospital. He recovered sufficiently a few days ago to leave the hospital and return to his father's home. The couple were staying there while he recuperated.

Shortly after 10 yesterday morning, Mrs. Lindner left the house to go to her home in Peshine Avenue, intending to clean the house for her husband's homecoming. An hour later her father-in-law tried to telephone her and after several unsuccessful efforts he went to the house. He met the janitor and they went to the apartment. In a hall they found the woman's body, with a pistol near by. A wound in her right temple was covered with powder marks.

When the police arrived they thought at first she had been murdered, because of a bullet found imbedded in a wall in an adjoining bedroom. But later they decided she had tried to end her life while sitting in front of a mirror. The first time the pistol missed fire. The second time the bullet went wild and lodged in the wall. It is believed she then went to the hall, where a mirror hung higher, and while looking in the glass fired the shot which killed her.

SUES ON BELL BANK NOTES.

Pennsylvania Action Includes State Senator as Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 25.—State Senator Malachi G. Leslie was sued today for $75,000 with interest since Dec. 31, 1924, by the State Banking Department to recover the value of three promissory notes of $25,000 each, upon which Leslie obtained loans at the Carnegie Trust Company, the collapsed bank of John A. Bell. John S. Wilson, a Pittsburgh real estate man; Frank Mathias, James D. Holt Jr., Harry Silverman and B. Silverman, Carnegie business men, also were sued. The amount involved in the suits is more than $100,000.

The action brings to a head one of the widely discussed phases of the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, the loans of $75,000 to Leslie being secured by 3,750 shares of Lauraine Magneto Company, which, since it was pledged as collateral, has been declared worthless.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Light-Weight, Side-Parted
Transformations
To Be Worn With Long or Bobbed Hair
NATURAL SHADES 14.50
GRAY and WHITE 19.50

Permanent Waving
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Bobbed or Long Hair *Entire Head* 15.00
Price includes Shampoo and Water Wave
'Phone Wisconsin 8200 for appointment
STREET FLOOR BALCONY

The Tailored Woman INC.
632 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street
Directly Opposite the Cathedral

DRESSES MARKED DOWN

The most beautiful and the most expensive of all the dresses remaining in stock including sports and tailored dresses, afternoon and evening gowns *are now marked down to* $65

Others Are Marked as Low as $25 $35 $45

ALL SPRING COATS AND TOP COATS
Are Now Marked Down to
$15 $25 $35 $45

The original prices of these coats were three to five times today's prices, and this is regular TAILORED WOMAN quality in fabrics, furs and workmanship

ALL TAILORED HATS
Reduced to
$5

ALL FLANNEL AND CASHMERE SKIRTS
Reduced to
$5

ONE AND TWO PIECE KNITTED DRESSES
Reduced to
$10

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

OUR AUGUST FUR SALE

Newest and smartest models in fur coats and wraps which were made to our special order during the dullest period in the fur industry, are offered at prices which make it distinctly to your advantage to buy a fur coat or wrap now.

BEGINNING MONDAY—THE LOWEST PRICES NEW YORK IS LIKELY TO SEE

Assortments are at their best now—August sale prices reveal the greatest economies offered on smart high-class furs in years.

Charge customers can at time of selection arrange to have bills rendered November 1st.

Upon payment of a deposit, furs selected now will be kept in our fur vaults free of charge until you are ready for them in the Fall.

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 45 inches long, good quality skins, new shaped sleeves. *August Price* 115.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 48 inches long, trimmed with brown fox or self fur. *August Price* 175.00

385.00

TRIMMED MUSKRAT COATS, 46 inches long, very dark superior skins, brown fox collar, cuffs and border. *August Price* 310.00

SILVER MUSKRAT COATS, 42 inches long, combined with natural beaver in a wide border, collar and cuffs. *August Price* 385.00

NATURAL RACCOON COATS, 43 inches long, for college and general wear, youthful model. *August Price* 195.00

TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, *for misses and small women,* dyed squirrel or skunk collar and cuffs. *August Price* 175.00

TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, 47 inches long, collar and cuffs of dyed squirrel, skunk or self fur. *August Price* 215.00

TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, 45 inches long, with wide border, collar and cuffs of fox. *August Price* 375.00

DARK, NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS, 48 inches long, entirely of self fur or fox trimmed. *August Price* 395.00

GENUINE LEOPARD COATS, 45 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border of beaver or red fox. *August Price* 495.00

ALASKA SEAL COATS 48 inches long (*Guaranteed U.S. Government skins*), collar and cuffs of Viatka squirrel or kolinsky fitch. *August Price* 525.00

TRIMMED BLACK CARACUL COATS, 45 inches long, with fox trimming; a supreme value. *August Price* 135.00

TRIMMED BLACK CARACUL COATS, 47 inches long, with collar and cuffs of black fox. *August Price* 195.00

BROWN or BLACK CARACUL COATS, 45 in. long, trimmed with fox collar, cuffs and border. *August Price* 350.00

Reversible Fur Coat 245.00

350.00 375.00

NATURAL MINK COATS, 45 inches long, a model superbly designed and luxuriously finished. *August Price* 750.00

TRIMMED PERSIAN LAMB COATS, 46 in., dyed squirrel, Japanese mink or skunk collar and cuffs. *August Price* 375.00

495.00 275.00

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. were first in New York to sponsor reversible cloth lined Fur coats — really two coats in one, may be worn either side out. 195.00 to 350.00

SUPER-POWER RADIO ON AIR FOR A TEST

A 50-Kilowatt Station at Schenectady Is Opened for Experimenting.

LISTENERS POSTED ABROAD

On WGY Wavelength—Little Effect Noticed Here—Fading and Static as Usual.

A superbroadcasting station built by the General Electric Company on the outskirts of Schenectady, N. Y., was tested this morning at 1 o'clock. The new transmitter has an output of fifty kilowatts and is fifty times as powerful as the average broadcasting station. It is forty-seven kilowatts more powerful than WEAF, New York's highest powered station. The wave length used is 379.5 metres, the same channel WGY employs for its regular broadcasts.

At the national radio conference in Washington last year superpower broadcasting was proposed by David Sarnoff, Vice President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, and at that time there were many complaints that waves carrying fifty kilowatts of power would dominate the ether and interfere with all other stations. However, it was agreed that no advance in broadcasting should be restricted until actually tested. Mr. Sarnoff assured the conference that if such a station caused excessive interference it would be scrapped.

Engineers of the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America were immediately put to work, building two superplants, one four miles from Schenectady and the other at Bound Brook, N. J. The New Jersey station is fast nearing completion and engineers expect to have it on the air by Oct. 1. It will be a 50-kilowatt transmitter, similar to WGY.

Builders of the Schenectady station have been rushing the work in order to get the station on the air this Summer, so that a mass of information regarding superpower can be presented to the radio conference to be called by Secretary Hoover this Fall.

Special listening posts have been established throughout the country and abroad to observe reception results in sections of the world where fading is marked. They also hope to learn whether high power will ride through the static so prevalent during midsummer.

Further tests of the big plant will be conducted July 28 and 30, beginning at midnight, Eastern Standard Time.

Some radio fans who tuned in on the test asserted that the sendings from "Temporary Station 2XAG" faded just as frequently as programs under the regular WGY in Schenectady. They were also disappointed because there was not the expected volume of sound. One trained listener-in said that it did not sound like a superpower station. He said that the fading, which is a difficulty the General Electric Company engineers had been trying to overcome, was just as pronounced as though no high power had been used. He added that had the announcer not announced the test he would not have recognized any difference in the reception. The superpower tuned in very sharply, he continued, and the excess interference predicted under such conditions was not observed. There was more than the ordinary amount of static during the test. The superpower station did not appear to overcome this condition.

SEEKS CURB ON RADIO.

Congressman Bloom, Sailing, Says He Will Ask Ban on Advertising.

The Leviathan of the United States Lines sailed yesterday at 2 P. M. for Cherbourg and Southampton with a good list of passengers just three hours after the Majestic left. Among those in the first cabin was Congressman Sol Bloom of New York, who announced that Federal legislation abolishing all radio broadcasting of advertising would be sought at the next session of Congress. He denounced the exploitation of the radio public by advertisers and said he was going to England and France to seek the cooperation of Government officials in a broadcasting treaty.

About a thousand persons who went to see the big American liner off were caught by a heavy rain and were detained more than an hour on the pier at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street

ALIMONY DODGER FREED.

Principal in Litigation of 33 Years Leaves Jail After 3-Year Term.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—John Meeker, principal in a divorce litigation of thirty-three years' duration, was released from the Middlesex County Jail today after serving three years for failing to pay alimony to his former wife.

Meeker said when he left the jail that he was taking all his possessions with him in his handbag. The handbag contained two pairs of trousers. He said that he did not know what he would do and had made no plans for the future.

Miami Paper Has 504-Page Edition.

MIAMI, Fla., July 25 (AP).—The Miami Daily News presents a 504-page Sunday edition in observance of the formal opening of its new $1,500,000 home and the twenty-ninth anniversary of the city. The edition includes fifteen color sections of twenty-four pages each, besides the regular comics and magazine in color. Approximately a thousand illustrations, which, with the news matter, would be the equivalent of thirty-five bound volumes of ordinary book size, are supported by a volume of advertising placed by more than 1,500 business concerns and individuals for a total of 813,036 lines.

Charge purchases will not be billed until September 1st. A deposit will hold any fur garment till you need it.

SARNOFF & Co

34th STREET—362 Fifth Ave—35th STREET

Beginning Monday, July 27

AUGUST SALE of FURS

Summer Ermine Shade Squirrel Coat; Fox Collar $495

THIS event is the culmination of long-planning and preparation. The models represent the most distinctive creations of the foremost Fur artistes of both Paris and America; each an advance creation, forcasting the authentic vogue of 1926.

Never Before have Furs of such high character been offered at such Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Hudson Seal Coat, Cocoa Squirrel Collar $275

Handsome Mink Coat
August Sale Price $995
Straight line model; finest selected skins, skilfully matched.

Cocoa Ermine Coat
August Sale Price $895
Dyed white fox collar and border.

Alaska Seal Coat
August Sale Price $495
All Government-stamped skins.

Brown Caracul Coat
August Sale Price $245
Also in gray. Natural or dyed squirrel collar and cuffs.

Natural Nutria Coat
August Sale Price $295
Also in taupe. Skilfully made of heavy full-furred skins.

Broadtail Persian Coat
August Sale Price $525
Silky skins. Kolinsky collar and cuffs.

Mink Coat $995

Siberian Squirrel Coat
August Sale Price $445
Clear blue natural Siberian Squirrel skins. Handsome model.

Silver Muskrat Coat
August Sale Price $175
Handsome skins skilfully matched

Jap. Mink Coat
August Sale Price $395
Side flare model; long roll shawl collar.

Natural Muskrat Coat
August Sale Price $145
Self-trimmed. Choice skins, skilfully matched.

American Broadtail Coat
August Sale Price $245
In bronze shade, with cocoa squirrel shawl collar.

Hudson Seal Coats
August Sale Price $245
Selected Northern skins; self trimmed.

Hudson Seal is Dyed Muskrat

Shop all over town and make comparisons—then you will appreciate the unusual quality and low prices here offered.

Paris **Best & Co.** London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Palm Beach

Announces—Beginning Monday

OUR ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE OF SUMMER FASHIONS

Several thousand pieces from regular stocks

Included are broken and incomplete assortments of all Summer fashions that our policy prohibits carrying over through the Fall. They offer splendid savings on clothes and accessories for wear now and through September

Misses' Summer Dresses

Hand-made voile, linen, flannel and jersey dresses
8.50 were 13.50 to 25.00

Printed or plain crepe de Chine, tub silk, challis, flannel, cotton crepe and imported voile dresses
14.50 were 22.50 to 39.50

Plain or printed crepe de Chine, Chinese silk damask, tub silk, kasheen, knitted and printed challis dresses
24.50 were 35.00 to 55.00

Chiffon, satin, plain or printed crepe de Chine kasheen, surah suede and bouclette knit
38.00 were 49.50 to 79.50

Women's Summer Dresses

Linen Dresses
10.00 were 25.00 to 35.00

Printed or sports silk dresses and some wools
16.50 were 29.50 to 49.50

Lace or crepe dinner and evening gowns and some sports silk dresses
28.00 were 39.50 to 69.50

Evening, dinner, afternoon, street dresses
38.00 were 49.50 to 79.50

Women's Summer Coats

Sports and dress coats of cloth or embroidered tapestry or linen
35.00 were 55.00 to 75.00

Sports and dress coats of cloth or silk
55.00 were 69.50 to 175.00

Individual model silk or cloth dress coats
65.00 were 98.50 to 165.00

Individual model afternoon or evening coats
85.00 were 115.00 to 275.00

Misses' Summer Coats

Fur trimmed flannel coats
15.00 were 29.50 to 39.50

Sports and street coats of cloth—some chintz
25.00 were 38.00 to 69.50

Dress and sports coats of cloth or silk
35.00 were 48.00 to 89.50

Afternoon and street coats of silk or cloth
45.00 were 65.00 to 125.00

Tailored Suits & Ensembles

Short coat flannel or knit suits
12.50 were 25.00 to 29.75

Women's navy or black twill tailleurs
25.00 were 45.00 to 49.50

Misses' ensembles—jersey or flannel coats—flat crepe dresses
38.00 were 59.50

Individual model silk costume suits
38.00 and 50.00 were 49.50 to 200.00

Women's individual model silk costume suits
75.00 were 145.00 to 225.00

Summer Hats

Women's hats of felt, straw or silk
5.00 were 10.00 to 15.00
7.50 were 12.75 to 19.50
10.00 were 15.00 to 25.00

Girls' straw hats and some silk and straw combinations—some imported
1.95 to 3.50 were 5.75 to 15.00

Summer Footwear & Hosiery

Women's and misses' Summer pumps
6.75 were 8.50 to 14.00

Children's Summer Oxfords and Pumps *sizes 8 to 2*
3.75 were 5.00 to 7.00

Women's all-silk stockings, with French openwork clocks
1.65 were 3.35

Women's imported cotton stockings
3 prs. for 60c were 3 prs. for 1.00

Summer Sportswear

Wool slip-on and coat sweaters
4.90 were 8.50 to 15.00

Rayon slip-on sweaters, round or V-necks
7.50 were 10.00

Overblouses, crepe de Chine, English broadcloth, pique, beaded
5.00 were 6.75 to 19.75

Flannel, kasheen or pique skirts
5.00 were 8.95 to 16.50

Robes, Lingerie, Corsets

Crepe de Chine, voile and cotton crepe robes.
2.50 were 4.95 to 6.95

Tailored or fancy robes of cotton
3.95 were 5.95 to 9.95

Flowered silk and brocaded crepe robes
12.50 were 16.75 to 24.50

Tailored or fancy silk nightgowns
5.75 to 13.95 were 7.95 to 18.50

Silk vests and step-ins, tailored or fancy
2.85 to 5.75 each were 3.95 to 8.95 each

French hand-made batiste nightgowns
3.65 to 5.75 were 6.95 to 10.95

French hand-made silk vests and step-ins
4.95 to 8.95 were 8.95 to 18.50

Pink satin or brocade corselettes
3.00 to 5.00 were 5.00 to 8.50

Brocade wrap-around girdles
3.50 to 7.50 were 6.50 to 10.00

Girls' Summer Apparel

Short flannel sports coats—*10 to 16 years*
5.00 were 12.50 to 19.50

Colored tub dresses—*12 to 16 years*
3.95 were 7.50 to 13.50

Jr. misses' silk dresses—*13 to 17 years*
12.50 were 25.00 to 29.50

Girls' wool bathing suits
2.95 to 3.85 were 3.50 to 4.85

Children's wool bathing suits
1.95 were 2.50

Boys' Summer Clothing

Linen crash sack suits—*7 to 16 years*
6.75 were 11.50

Palm Beach cloth suits—*7 to 16 years*
9.50 were 15.75

Flannel or jersey sports coats—*8 to 16 years*
8.75 were 16.50

Colored wash suits—*2 to 5 years*
2.95 were 4.95

Blue or khaki coveralls—*4 to 8 years*
75c were 1.65

Four-in-hand silk ties 65c were 95c

Lumber-jack blouses 3.85 were 5.00

Coat sweaters 6.85 were 7.95

Cotton print beach robes 1.95 were 2.75

Small boys' straw hats 2.85 were 3.85

Liliputian Bazaar

Colored dresses, many with bloomers, *1 to 3 yrs.*
1.95 to 8.75 were 2.95 to 16.00

White dresses, all hand-made, many imported—*6 mos. to 3 yrs.*
1.95 to 12.50 were 2.75 to 21.50

Infants' long dresses—all hand-made
4.75 to 14.75 were 6.75 to 21.75

Imported pillow covers
2.00 to 9.75 were 4.00 to 18.50

Wool sweaters—*1 to 3 yrs.*
1.25 to 3.95 were 1.65 to 5.25

Hand-made petticoats with real lace
5.75 to 7.50 were 10.75 to 14.75

NEW INDICTMENTS IN FURNITURE CASES

155 Corporations and Bedroom and Dining Room Groups Face Charges.

JAIL SENTENCES POSSIBLE

Reindictment of Some Is Declared an Effort to Tighten Penalties—Alliance Secretary Gets Writ.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—New indictments against 155 corporations and individuals in the furniture cases, in which the Government charges violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, were returned today in Federal court.

The addition of many individuals connected with the associations of furniture manufacturers and the reindictment of many corporations would permit imposition of jail sentences upon conviction of the individuals as well as assessment of fines on the companies, it was explained by Roger Shale, special assistant to the United States Attorney General.

The corporations named in the new indictments were those manufacturing dining room and bedroom furniture who were named in the original indictments returned several weeks ago and failed to appear and enter pleas of guilty.

Mr. Shale said that about half of the members of the National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers have already entered pleas of guilty and paid fines in excess of $200,000. For the other cases he promised every effort would be made to bring them to an early Fall trial.

Brown Appeals Indictment.

Arthur C. Brown of Grand Rapids, Mich., Secretary of the National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers, one of those named in the indictments, who had been sentenced to jail for thirty days for contempt for refusal to take records of the Alliance before the Grand Jury, obtained a supersedeas. He filed an appeal bond of $5,000 to carry his case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The indictments charged that the defendants engaged in an unlawful combination in restraint of interstate commerce and with the counsel and aid of Brown and William H. Coye, also indicted, an agent for the Alliance, had carried on business in accordance with an agreement to eliminate and prevent competition.

It also was charged that the defendants had maintained numerous organizations, including the National Council of Furniture Associations, National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, National Alliance of Case Goods Associations, Interstate Furniture Manufacturers' Association and others. Through these associations, it was charged, the defendants held conferences at Chicago, Jamestown, N. Y., Philadelphia and other places in carrying out the alleged unlawful combination.

Dining Room Group.

Among those named in the dining room group were:

CORPORATIONS.

Burrows Brothers Company, Picture Rocks, Pa.
Crandall-Bennett-Porter Company, Montoursville, Pa.
Crescent Furniture Company, Warren, Pa.
Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company of Talbot County, Easton, Md.
Hemsing Manufacturing Company, Scudarton, Pa.
Home Furniture Company, York, Pa.
Keystone Furniture Company of Williamsport, South Williamsport, Pa.
Henry Kraan Furniture Company, Inc., Philadelphia.
Long Furniture Company, Hanover, Pa.
Montour Furniture Company, Montourville, Pa.
Mt. Wolf Furniture Company, Inc., Mt. Wolf, Pa.
Muncy Furniture Company, Muncy, Pa.
Penn Furniture Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Pa.
Reliable Furniture Company of Baltimore City, Baltimore.
Shrewsbury Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Shrewsbury, Pa.
Standard Table Company, Jamestown, N. Y.
Henry C. Steul & Sons, Inc., Buffalo.

INDIVIDUALS.

Ernest S. Burrows, President, Burrows Brothers Company.
Charles E. Bennett, President, Crandall-Bennett-Porter Company.
Edward Spooner, Treasurer-General Manager Cron-Kilg Company.
William H. Kump, Secretary-Treasurer, Easton Furniture Company of Talbot County.
M. J. Hintsala, Secretary, Faribault Furniture Company.
William S. Hemsing, President, Hemsing Manufacturing Company.
J. E. Gerber, President, Home Furniture Company.
Valentine C. Luppert, President, Keystone Furniture Company of Williamsport.
John R. Creely, President, Henry Kraan Furniture Company, Inc.
Harly C. Natli, Secretary, Long Furniture Company.
Benjamin A. Harris, Treasurer, Montour Furniture Company.
I. Park Wogan, Manager, Mount Wolf Furniture Company, Inc.
Harry P. Rogers, President, Muncy Furniture Company.
William A. Smith, President, Penn Furniture Manufacturing Company.
John G. Mohlenrich, President, Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City.
John E. Keller, Secretary-Treasurer, Shrewsbury Furniture and Manufacturing Company.
John E. Boher, Shippenberg, Pa., co-partner Boher & Hoefeld.
John Henry Hellman, Montoursville, Pa., co-partner A. H. Hellman & Co.
Richard J. Keppel, Chester, Pa., sole owner Keppel & Co.
George W. Schutte, Cincinnati, Ohio, sold owner George W. Schutte Furniture Company.
Arthur C. Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., Secretary, National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers.
William H. Coye, Grand Rapids, Mich., agent, National Alliance Furniture Manufacturers.

Indicted in Bedroom Group.

Among the bedroom furniture manufacturers named were:

PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATIONS.

Bethlehem Furniture Company, Bethlehem.
Burt Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia.
Conewago Furniture Company, Warren and Titusville.
Dallastown Furniture Company, Dallastown.
Keystone Furniture Company of Williamsport, South Williamsport.
Pennsylvania Furniture Company, York.
Shrewsbury Furniture Manufacturing Company, Shrewsbury.
Warren Furniture Company, Warren.
The Williamsport Furniture Company, Williamsport.

INDIVIDUALS.

Clarence H. Burt, President Burt Brothers, Inc.
Charles Forsgran, manager, Conewago Furniture Company.
Francis B. Neeff, President Dallastown Furniture Company.
Valentine C. Luppert, President Keystone Furniture Company.
John H. Keller, Secretary, Shrewsbury Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Thomas K. Creal, Vice President Warren Furniture Company.
A. Thomas Page, Treasurer, the Williamsport Furniture Company.
F. Kirby Harris, Athens, Pa., President Athens Furniture Company.
John Henry Hellman, Montoursville, Pa., partner of J. H. Hellman Furniture Company.
F. H. Newmaker, Warren, Pa., owner Phenix Furniture Company.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

The Hall & Lyon Furniture Company, Waverly.
George J. Michelson Furniture Company, Rochester.
Henry C. Steul & Sons, Inc., Buffalo.
Tillotson Furniture Company, Jamestown.

INDIVIDUALS.

W. S. Hall, Vice President The Hall & Lyon Furniture Company.
Abraham J. Elias, owner, Buffalo Furniture Manufacturing Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hughes Furniture Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Hughes, President; Merriam, Hall & Co., Leominster, Mass.

FRANK BROTHERS
Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Between 47th and 48th Streets, New York

Women's Footwear
Reduced to 12.75
Many of Frank Brothers' most attractive summer styles formerly selling to $22
Excellent Silk Hose Special $1.50

ADVERTISEMENT.

Before Adam and Eve

DID you ever dream of falling or of snakes? Of course you have, as these are common racial memories which date back into the raw beginnings of mankind when our remote ancestors lived in trees. These dreams of snakes and falling from great heights mark the reign of fear and terror of the Long Age and the Younger World.

Evolution is the key! In our candid moments we are quick to recognize the animals in ourselves and in our friends—especially in our friends. The beast, the fox, the shark, the hog, the monkey; but to believe that one of our ancestors, no matter how remote, was some creature living in the seas with no more brains than a codfish puts our modern scientific faith to a severe test.

The belief that man and woman began their human careers in a pleasant garden only a few thousand years ago has faded a good bit in our time, especially among thoughtful and educated people. The spark of life started in some lowly form in the old seas and for millions of years it struggled upward through fish, reptile, bird, and beast, escaping the devouring monsters of earth, sea, and air until it came to that wonder of wonders,—Man!

Man in his upward climb through swimming, creeping and climbing things has had the experience of all the animals below him. Furthermore he has cast aside over 180 organs which have become useless to him. He has left his air bladder, gills, and fins with the fishes, and replaced them with lungs and four limbs. He still retains his flexible neck, which he probably took from the snake. But best of all he picked up, far back in pre-historic times, his brain, and this has developed and enlarged until it is the one supreme thing in the world.

His anger, cunning and other animal instincts he owes, of course, to his animal ancestors. His spiritual and moral nature, his imagination and emotions, are his very own, supplementing his lower nature.

Man has survived without fire, clothes, or weapons; he has held his own against great odds, passing safely through the ice sheet which covered both hemispheres. He has gone forward in spite of famine and pestilence.

But in all his disguises he is still our ancestor and never did fancy of childhood invent so many transformations, only man's transformation was incredibly slow and accompanied by great slaughter and suffering.

The parting of ways between man and this endless procession of dumb creatures began when man used his reason to shape his destiny, and perhaps his first real man-like act was to learn how to balance the whole of his body on his hind legs. This was nearly 1,000,000 years ago, and this upright posture is still so difficult for him to maintain that every child has to learn it anew.

When on "all fours," man's vital organs,—stomach, liver, kidneys, 30 feet of intestines and the organs of reproduction—were suspended from the spinal column, hanging straight down without crowding or pressure upon each other! But when he stood erect and began his struggle for good posture he threw all of these organs out of alignment and they began that sagging down process which has grown more and more serious with the passing of centuries and the softening of muscles from civilized influences.

A million years ago the process of Evolution started this abdominal landslide, and it has piled up increasing human misery and disease with each passing generation, putting its greatest burden on the women of the race because of their weaker muscles and the additional strain of child bearing.

Whether you believe in Evolution or not this situation confronts you,—the accumulated abdominal sag of half a million years without the muscle strengthening influence of tree life and cliff dwelling to help check the slump. No wonder indigestion, backache, headache, appendicitis, and the disorders of these sagging organs are on the increase!

And so the corset! Medically planned, no longer a vanity plaything of the Dark Ages, it follows now the normal and natural outlines of the figure, yet reenforces those very same weak abdominal walls which are our ancestral legacy.

Corset Manufacturers Association of the United States

Advance Paris Modes
at decidedly less than later season prices

August Sale
OF
Gunther Furs

BECAUSE of the remarkable savings offered at this Event the economical woman should prepare now for the coming season. The very latest shades in Gunther Quality Furs—all the new length models decreed by Paris—are included in this selection.

Offering fashion's exclusive furs—MINK, ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, SABLE, BROADTAIL, CARACUL—as well as the very moderately priced SEALS and SPORT FURS. Every item has been emphatically reduced for August clearance.

Fur Coats—Wraps

		August Sale Price
*Hudson Seal Coat, Skunk Collar and Cuffs	45 Inches	$ 325
Hudson Seal Coat, Havana Brown Fitch Collar, Cuffs and Border	43 "	525
Grey Squirrel Coat	45 "	575
Hudson Seal Coat, Natural Lynx Collar and facing	45 "	650
Alaska Seal Coat, Kolinsky Collar	45 "	725
Oyster Grey Caracul Coat, Silvertone Fox Collar and Cuffs	46 "	1050
Black Caracul Coat, Dyed Black Lynx Collar and Border	46 "	1150
Brown Caracul Coat, Dyed Jap Marten Collar and Cuffs	46 "	1250
Mink Coat	45 "	1250
Mink Coat	46 "	2500
Mink Coat	45 "	3000

*Dyed Muskrat

Furs for Sportwear and Motoring

Silver Muskrat Coat, Beaver Collar	47 Inches	$ 235
Southern Muskrat Coat, Beaver Collar	40 "	250
Raccoon Coat	42 "	275
Black Muskrat Coat	40 "	365
Beaver Coat	47 "	640
Leopard Coat, Red Fox Collar, Cuffs and Border	41 "	725

Fur Scarfs

Cocoa Fox	$ 65	Mink Scarf (two skins)	$ 75
Hudson Bay Sable (one skin)	85	Silvertone Fox	95
Black Lynx	95	Tipped Baum Marten (two skins)	125
Cross Fox	150	Fisher	150
Silver Fox	350	Russian Sable (two skins)	450

Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats
Our entire collection of imports and stunning Gunther models have been reduced for August and arranged in several interesting price groups. A large number of striking early Fall models are represented in each division. An unusual saving can be effected by purchasing one's Fall coat or wrap at this event.
$125 $165 $235

Gunther
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
FURRIERS FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY

Lonsdale Shop
677 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 53d and 54th Streets
(Second Floor of Cammeyer Building. Elevator Service.)

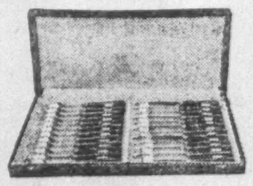
Discontinuing Business!

Beginning Monday—Last and final drastic reductions preceding the closing of our business.

Entire stock grouped as follows:

Sweaters, Skirts Blouses, Scarfs	$3.75 to $10 Regularly to $35.00
Sport Coats Sport Dresses Silk Dresses Ensembles Reg. to $225.00	$15 to $45 Regularly to $145.00
Dress Coats Motor Coats Silk Dresses	$45 to $65 Regularly to $175.00

IMPORTED GALALITH
Dessert Knives and Forks



Red, Yellow or Green Handles on Gilt Metal
24 pieces as illustrated in handsome case
$15.

Peggy Deutz INC.
40 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

America's Most Beautiful Store
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

"MIRROLEEN"—Cloth of the hour
Soft and Lustrous as Silk

Choice of chic Parisienne and Tailored New Yorker

"MIRROLEEN" is a soft, gracious fabric—chic and elegant. It was quite the most important fabric at the recent openings. Russeks have chosen it for their new street frocks.

Four distinct models, in the slender, graceful silhouette, with degradée trimmings.

$59.50

New Bird Shades: Crackle Head, Cuckoo, Amaranth, Amazon, Empress, Lapis Lazuli—and of course, Men's Blue.

RUSSEKS—DRESS SALON—Third Floor

RUSSEKS

Smart Summer Modes
At Finally Reduced Prices That Are Below Cost of Materials and Labor.

Coats · Wraps · Tailleurs

Coats, Tailleurs	Finally reduced to	$19.75
Coats and Wraps (Limited Selection)	Finally reduced to	35.00
Coats and Wraps (One of a Model)	Finally reduced to	49.50

RUSSEKS—COAT SALON—FOURTH FLOOR

Dresses and Gowns

Sports Frocks for immediate wear	Finally reduced to	$15.00
Smart Afternoon Dresses	Finally reduced to	29.50
All Occasion Frocks	Finally reduced to	49.50

RUSSEKS—DRESS SALON—THIRD FLOOR

Sports Attire

Silk, Flannel and Balbriggan Frocks	Finally reduced to	$15
Smartly Tailored Coats	Finally reduced to	22

RUSSEKS—SPORTS DEPARTMENT—FIRST FLOOR

RUSSEKS

SOFT, LUSTROUS WAVY HAIR with the COVETED RINGLET ENDS
Entire Head Permanently Waved
$15

MADAME and Mademoiselle will find a Russeks Permanent Wave a tremendous convenience

Expert operators quickly change your straight hair into soft, wide waves, with daintily curled end.

RUSSEKS BEAUTY SALON—Seventh Floor

For Complete Details of The Greatest Fur Sale in America See Rotogravure—Page 8 section 5

54 POLICE MOVED; BIG SHAKE-UP SEEN

Enright May Order Wholesale Transfers, Feeling New Scenes Would Help Men.

RUM BLOCKADE RECALLED

Most of Second Division Transfers Affected Sections Along the North River Waterfront.

With the transfer of fifty-four uniformed patrolmen from the Midtown precincts of the Second Division yesterday, it was said in police circles that Police Commissioner Enright had begun a general shake-up of the uniformed patrolmen throughout the five boroughs.

The shifting of the Second Division men followed closely the transfer of more than 100 patrolmen from the precincts of the First Division which takes in all Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, and is said to have been made with two motives. When the patrolmen were shifted from the First Division precincts it was declared that the Commissioner had decided to replace all patrolmen on waterfront patrols with men on the eligible list for sergeantships. These, he felt, would be more diligent lest relapses mitigate against their promotion. Thus a solid front against bootleggers attempting to run liquor in to the piers would be presented. A desire to make such changes all over the city is understood to be one reason for the Second Division transfers.

The other reason is said to be a desire for a general housecleaning in all precincts. Commissioner Enright is said to feel that many uniformed patrolmen have been in their precincts too long and that new scenes will add to their efficiency.

It was expected that yesterday's transfers would be followed in a few days with many more. The largest batch shifted from the second division was from the West Thirtieth Street Station, which takes in all docks and piers on the North River from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street. The Commissioner transferred twenty-two men from this precinct.

From the West Forty-seventh Street and West Sixty-eighth Street stations, which have jurisdiction over the sections of the upper North River waterfront, the Commissioner shifted four and two men, respectively.

Patrolmen were shifted from the East Twenty-second, the East Thirty-fifth, the East Fifty-first and East Sixty-seventh Street stations, which take in the East River waterfront from the Fourteenth Street boundary of the First Division to Eighty-sixth Street. The East Twenty-second Street station saw six men transferred, the East Thirty-fifth Street station eight men, the East Fifty-first Street station a like number and the East Sixty-seventh Street station four men.

In all cases the transferred men were replaced by men on the sergeant's eligible list and rookies, distributed about evenly.

Professor Myers to Lecture.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 25.—William Starr Myers, Professor of Politics at Princeton University, will be one of the lecturers of the Furman Institute of Politics from Aug. 17 to 29, inclusive. He will lecture on the different types of government and conduct round-table discussions on the same topic.

Refuses New Trial to Warden.

MOBILE, July 25 (AP).—Federal Judge Robert T. Ervin today stated that he would not grant a new trial to Albert E. Sartain, formerly warden of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, and Lawrence Riehl, Columbus, Ohio, convicted of bribery recently in Atlanta.

15 BRITISH PLANES WILL RACE TOGETHER

Project Stirs Interest of Bookmakers, Who Will Lay Odds on Air Derby.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Fifteen airplanes, for the first time in Europe, will race nose to nose over a course twelve and a half miles long next Saturday at Lympne in the County of Kent. It will be a regular horse race in the sky with the exception that the horses will be high-powered planes and the jockeys well-known English aces.

The innovation will be watched by many leading air experts in Britain at the invitation of the Royal Aero Club, which is arranging the affair.

Machines will start from the ground by pistol shot and be in full view of the spectators all the time of the race and will run exactly on the same lines as horses.

Bookmakers were quick to sense the possibilities of a new form of racing and have announced they will be there in force and take all bets.

If plans materialize, the event will be an aerial Ascot which may take its place among the annual sporting events of Britain.

FILM THEATRE FOR ROYALTY

King and Queen to See Movies in Ballroom at Balmoral.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The attack on moving pictures in Britain, which recently has been developing alarming proportions, was rather abruptly offset today when it was learned that the King and Queen had decided to turn the ballroom of Balmoral Castle, Queen Victoria's favorite residence in Scotland, into a cinema theatre, while the Princess Royal is having a private movie theatre set up in her Scotland home.

Although it is true the films shown for the King and Queen will be specially selected, particular care being exercised to eliminate films of a sensational and suggestive type, nevertheless the comment is made here that since American films have a practical monopoly of the British market the majority of films for Balmoral Castle must be American made.

GILMAN
West 34th Street
(Corner 5th Ave.)
ALTERATION SALE
MILLINERY
Formerly $10 to $20 — Entire Stock at Drastic Reductions — Formerly $20 to $35
$5 —NO EXCHANGES— —NO C. O. D.'s— $10

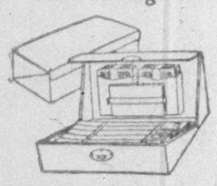
ESTABLISHED 1848 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

There are only two ways of getting on in the world, and one of them is to do it honestly.

"Cross" Hand Bag

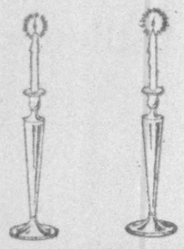
—with hinged frame and key style fastening. Fitted with mirror and purse. Suede leather lined. Black, brown, green or red smooth calf, also lizard-grained calf. $11.00

"Cross" Bridge Set



—completely equipped with two packs playing cards, score pads and book of rules. Green, blue, purple, black or red morocco. Specially priced for one week. $9.00
Regularly $10.50

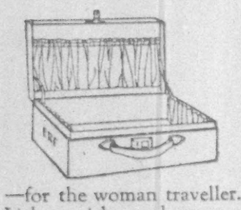
"Cross" Candle Sticks



—of sterling silver. Finely made in flat oval design. 10 inches high; with removable candle drips. Specially priced for one week. The pair $9.75
Regularly $11.00

Candles, in colors, per pair 20c and more.

"Cross" Overnight Case



—for the woman traveller. Light weight and roomy; particularly suitable for short trips or overnight use. Black cobra-grain hide, silk lined. 14, 16 or 18 inches.
$16 - $17 - $18

Wardrobe Trunk

—adapted for men's or women's use. A strongly constructed Wheary trunk of light blue color, with blue washable cloth lining. Metal re-inforced drawers, and invisible locking device. Full, three-quarter and steamer size.
$68 - $66 - $64
Others, from $45.00

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown: Fifth Ave. 355 — Downtown: Cortlandt 1881
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street
175 Broadway
Boston: 145 Tremont Street

FIFTH AVENUE **Stewart & Co.** at 37th STREET
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

WILL CLOSE OUT

Smart Midsummer Apparel of the Usual Stewart & Co. High Quality

Monday—At Final Reductions

ALL OCCASION DRESSES
10.00
Originally Priced 18.50 to 49.50

These are the dresses that are being worn now for smart afternoon and street wear. Of Satin, Crepe de Chine, Cashmere, Flannel, and the new Printed Crepes. In the season's wanted shades and models.

Also Plain or Striped Summer Silk Frocks

CLOSE-OUT OF COATS
10.00 . 15.00 25.00
Customarily Priced 25.00 to 75.00

at 10.00
A smart collection of sheer crepe coats showing novel treatments of ribbon ruchings, scarf necklines and other new effects. Navy or black.

at 15.00
Coats of wool cashmere or flannel; plaid topcoats; high colored velveteens; furred and unfurred models — all beautifully silk lined.

at 25.00
Finer travel coats; Paris imported tweeds; plaids and novelty effects; silk crepe coats for dress or street wear. Fur bordered models.

CHOICE OF EVERY BATHING SUIT IN STOCK
2.95 and 4.95
Originally 3.95 to 9.95

Choice of every all wool bathing suit in stock. Striped, all-over embroidered, monogrammed, novelty or solid color effects. In smartest beach shades.

BATHING SHOES in Six Styles 1.00
Originally Priced to 1.75

JUMPER SKIRTS AT HALF PRICE
4.75 to 9.25
Originally 9.75 to 18.50

High back models with or without tailored collars; V-back styles; in printed silks, satins, silk crepes, corded silks, featherweight flannels and novelty plaid or check effects. New pleat arrangements.

FINE FOOTWEAR
5.00
Originally 10.75 to 15.00

About 500 pairs of slippers, pumps and sports oxfords of the finer materials. Gracefully molded in the wanted styles. Not every style in each size. A large assortment of AA and AAA widths.

SPORTS SWEATERS
2.95
Originally Priced 5.00

Popular slip-on sports sweaters fashioned of rayon or worsted. In a striking array of shades in solid colors or effective combination patterns. A sweater for every sport—at small cost.

ALL SALES FINAL

FINEST SILK HOSIERY

Foremost in Fashion, Fit and Service—These Are But a Few Examples of Our Remarkable Hosiery Values.

Le Bon

GUARANTEED CHIFFON HOSE
2.15 pair
3 pairs for 6.00

We guarantee "Le Bon" all silk chiffon hose to be perfect and to give satisfactory wear in every way. Sheer as gossamer—"Le Bon" comes in smart shades to harmonize with every well-planned costume.

Stewart Special

GUARANTEED SILK HOSIERY
1.75
3 pairs for 5.00

A marvelous value at this price and double the value because of its guaranteed wearability. Full fashioned of medium weight silk with fine quality lisle tops and soles. In new shades for evening, street and sports wear.

Four-O-Two

POPULAR SILK HOSIERY
1.35 pair
3 pairs for 4.00

Made to our own specifications, "Four-O-Two" is certain to give the utmost of satisfaction. Perfectly woven in a desirable medium weight, it is reinforced with lisle garter tops and soles. In an extensive range of colors.

Special

"PARIS CLOCKED" SILK HOSIERY
1.55
3 pairs for 4.50

A beautiful silk hose of medium weight with smart Paris clock design. Reinforced with lisle garter tops and soles. All wanted colors.

FIFTH AVENUE **Stewart & Co.** at 37th STREET
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Revealing the Mode of Paris In

New Dinner Gowns

That Are Now Seen in Paris at the Smartest Restaurant, Dinner Dance and Semi-Formal Evening Affair

Displayed Tomorrow in The Louis XV Gown Salon

At Midsummer Prices

TINY CAPES ARE SUCCESSFUL ON THE SEMI-EVENING GOWN

Of Crepe Romain

55.00

Jenny is fond of using tiny side capelets on the back of her loveliest gowns. And to this frock she has also contributed the new velvet girdle with its chic front bow and tunic skirt of sparkling hand-embroidered metal lace.

PARIS ALSO FAVORS THE SIMPLE UN-ADORNED FROCK

Of Sheer Georgette

49.50

Slim and graceful of line, this georgette frock adds a touch of youthful vivacity in the long flowing scarf and chic side flare. A pearl-studded motif at the waist line is its only ornamentation.

LENIEF'S NEW METAL LACE AND GEORGETTE FROCK

Exactly Reproduced

69.50

Lenief's flare skirt and metal cloth girdle are seen on a stunning georgette dinner and evening gown adorned with gold or silver lace embroidery and a fluttering loose side panel.

A YOUTHFUL SATIN GOWN SPARKLES WITH BEAD EMBROIDERY

Chosen by Mademoiselle

29.50

Quite natural that the "Younger Set" should favor this satin gown, scintillating with the sparkle of tiny glittering beads, and smartened with its youthful scalloped skirt and novel cut-out shoulder straps.

© Stewart & Co., N. Y., 1925.

SEE PROPERTY LOSS IN MOUNTING FARES

New Haven's 40% Commutation Rise Will Harm Westchester, Official Asserts.

MOVE AROUSES LONG ISLAND

Commuters' Body Seeks Help in Opposing Proposed 20% Jump in Fares There.

A fight to save Westchester commuters from having to pay the 40 per cent. fare increase granted to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the Public Service Commission on Thursday will be organized at a series of meetings and conferences to be held tomorrow by citizens' organizations and by the Corporation Counsel and other legal representatives of the communities affected. There was talk yesterday of organizing all the citizens of Westchester into a defensive alliance against general commutation rate increases, which, it is believed, may follow the New Haven's successful move.

Not only the citizens of Westchester but residents of Long Island are apprehensive of the results of the decision by the Public Service Commission. An appeal to the Long Island commuters to organize in opposition to the threatened 20 per cent. increase in rates asked by the Long Island Railroad was sent out yesterday by the Association of Long Island Commuters, with headquarters at 27 Cedar Street.

Legal Officials to Meet.

Corporation Counsel of Westchester County villages along the line of the New Haven will develop their plans for a fight against the 40 per cent. increase at a conference tomorrow afternoon at the offices of Corporation Counsel Charles A. Van Auken of New Rochelle. Announcement of the conference was made by Mr. Van Auken, who said he would also confer with members of the Committee on Railroads of the New Rochelle Chamber of Commerce on what steps should be taken to defeat the proposed increase.

"Much will depend on whether other communities affected will join in bearing the financial brunt of a legal fight," Judge Van Auken said. "New Rochelle will continue to fight against the increase in commutation rates providing it has the support of the other municipalities affected. Pelham and Larchmont never contributed a penny to the fight, and, while Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck and Rye figured in our first fight, they dropped out, leaving Port Chester and Harrison with New Rochelle to fight the increase."

Benjamin I. Taylor, Supervisor of Harrison, as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee opposing the increase, announced that he would call a meeting of his organization tomorrow to discuss the most practicable measures of defense. He said he was still inclined to believe that the course to be followed would be an application for a temporary injunction restraining the New Haven from making the new rates effective pending a rehearing of the whole matter.

Fears Property Value Loss.

"This will probably be the course of action to be taken. If this increase is allowed it will be disastrous to the eastern half of the county," he said. There will not be the influx of population we have had, and if I am not wrong we will have Westchester County real estate going begging instead of being eagerly sought."

In Port Chester and in Rye village officials are awaiting the result of Monday's conference with Judge Van Auken before they make any statement as to their course of action.

The appeal to Long Island commuters to organize for a defensive fight against a proposed 20 per cent. increase by the Long Island Railroad was made in a letter sent out by the Association of Long Island Commuters. The communication was addressed to the Vice Presidents of the Association of Long Island Commuters, to all civic organizations in Long Island and to the traveling public of Long Island. It urged immediate action in support of the association's work.

The Association of Long Island Commuters was organized by Hobart C. Fash, whose death not long ago was believed to have been hastened by his exertions on behalf of the commuters of Long Island. The listed officers of the association are Harry A. Gilbert, Treasurer; Maurice Hotchner, General Counsel; Clarence G. Galston, Associate Counsel, and Giltner Hostutler, Executive Secretary.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

ROSE AND SILVER BEAUTY SHOP

Imported Light Weight

Transformations

Sight Proof Partings

$27.50 Plain Shades

$37.50 Grey Shades

Ventilated, easily dressed, light and comfortable to wear. For the matron or for formal evening wear over bobbed hair. Experts will assist in exactly matching and dressing the hair.

Imported Bob Wigs

Special $60.00

Formerly $75.00

Telephone Longacre 8000

Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

To Simplify The Out-of-Town Shopping Problems

The opening of a charge account with us and the advantage which our personal shopping service offers, will solve the most difficult of your out-of-town shopping problems.

Plain and Printed Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses

For Women and Misses

$18.00

What more appropriate for the sunlit days of summer than these delightfully cool, elusively sheer frocks with their radiant patterns or soft plain colors.

Two or more must accompany the vacationist for they will happily grace every dance and hour of the day.

All the new silhouettes—back, front or all-around flare and straight-line effects.

Women's sizes 36 to 44
Misses' sizes 14, 16 and 18

Clearance Sale of Women's Dresses

$20.00 $32.00 $44.00

Divided into three groups and formerly priced from $29.50 to $85.00. A diversity of styles, fabrics and colors. Mostly one of a kind.

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

The Newest Felt Hat

Boasts a spider's web of hand-sewn tucks, and enmeshes a metal fly—a youthful model in the new colors, $12.50

A Collection of Felt and Velours

The hat mode of the moment in the new models and colors. $10.95 to $16.50

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

3000 Prs. Women's Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery

$1.45 Pair

Regularly $2.00 to 2.95 Pair

A price concession seldom offered for these fine qualities. Every pair soft, lustrous and dependable. Carefully made and finished. Medium, sheer and chiffon weights. Many with embroidered or Paris clox. Mostly all silk but a few with lisle tops. In the assortment are all colors and sizes, but not all colors and styles in every size.

Stern Brothers—Main Floor

Dress Silks

Highly desirable qualities, offering extraordinary values

All Silk Crepe Georgette

39 ins. wide. $1.25 Per Yard

Complete assortments of desirable colors, including new fall shades, also black and white; standard quality.

Black Silks—Exceptional Values

Black Satin Charmeuse
Closely woven face.
39 inches wide.
Yard $1.75

Black Flat Crepe—
Good quality.
39 ins. wide. Yd. $1.78

Black Crepe de Chine
Splendid quality.
39 ins. wide. Yd. $1.95

Black Crepe Back Satin
— Standard quality.
39 inches wide.
Yard $2.25

Stern Brothers—Silk Department—Second Floor

Fashionable Georgette Coats

For Women & Misses
An Exceptional Price

$15.00

They enjoy a great popularity, these clinging truly feminine-looking wraps. Sometimes selected in color to match the new frock, or again they may form a dashing contrast, for such is the way of the summer vogue.

Folds, tuckings and ribbon trimmings add their share of chic.

Fashionable Colors—Navy and Black. *Stern Brothers—Third Floor*

Special Prices on Colored Glassware

Real Lead Blown Crackled Glass Refreshment Sets. Covered jug and six tall tumblers.

$2.95 *Set*

Regular Price $3.95

The New Innovation Crackled Glass Salad Plates. Canary colored glass; 8 inches wide.

$3.00 *Dozen*

Regularly $5.00

Ocean Green Colored Glass Stemware—Optic effect—Regularly 50c, Now 39c each

Fine lead blown Water Goblets, Tall or Low Fruit Salads, Wine and Cocktail Glasses and new Footed Tumblers. Open stock.

Stern Brothers—Fourth Floor

Special Offering of Gliding Couch Hammocks, $38.50

Regularly $49.50

Cozy couch hammocks covered in attractively striped duck. Covered ends, enameled wood arm rest, adjustable head rest to three heights. Heavy upholstered back and seat.

Ideal hammocks for enclosed or open porch. Several color combinations to choose from. *Stern Brothers—Fourth Floor*

Cut-Lengths of Cotton Fabrics

At One-Third to One-Half Less

THAN THIS SEASON'S FORMER PRICES

15c *to* 95c *yard*

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

Thousands of Yards of Novelty Crepes and Voiles, Imported and Domestic Ginghams, Plain and Printed Voiles, Poplins, Linens, Dotted Swiss, Organdies, Dimities, Cotton Foulards, Beach Suitings. Lengths suitable for Waists, Dresses, Skirts and Children's wear.

Cotton Dress Goods Department—Second Floor

Fine Italian Cream Linens

Greatly Below Regular Prices

To Complete The Appointments of Town and Country Home.

Oblong Tray Covers, 75c
Vanity Sets, three pieces, $2.75
Tea Cloths, each $3.75
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, each $3.95, 4.50
Tea Napkins, doz. $5.90
5-piece Bridge Sets, $5.90
7-piece Oblong Sets, $7.95
Luncheon Napkins, dozen $8.75
13-piece Oblong Set, $9.50
Luncheon Cloths, each $9.75
7-piece Luncheon Sets, 45 inch cloth and six napkins, $10.75
13-piece Combination Sets, $12.00

Stern Brothers—Main Floor

Extraordinary July Sale of Oriental Rugs

A Splendid Collection chosen for Beauty, Durability and Fine Weave.

$22.75 Numda Rugs from Shrinagar Kashmir -- India, Now Featured At $15.75

Heavily embroidered by hand in beautiful Oriental designs on a thick soft wool felt in blue, ivory, brown, rose, tan; black backgrounds. Sizes about 4 ft. wide x 6 ft. long. Suitable for bedroom, hall, etc.

$32.50 to $37.50 Scatter Size Rugs from Persia and Asia Minor, At $27.50

Silky Persian Rugs and Fine Asia Minor Rugs including Prayer Rugs. Sizes about 2ft. 6ins. wide x 4ft. long to about 3ft. 6ins. wide x 5ft. long.

$250 Serapi Persian and Chinese Rugs — Size about 9x12 ft., At $187.00

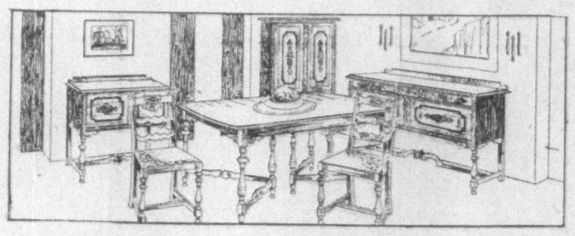
Fine closely woven rugs in deep luxurious pile. Artistic designs and color effects. Some Serapis larger than 9x12, others smaller. *SIXTH FLOOR*

Semi-Annual Sale of Distinctive Furniture

At Saving of 10 to 33⅓ Per Cent

CONVENIENT CREDIT TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED

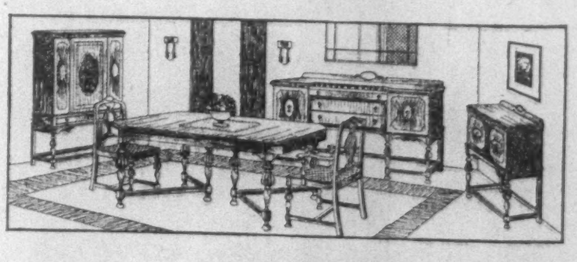
Featuring two unusual offerings in dining room suites, typical examples of the attractive savings offered on every piece of furniture in this sale.



$315 10-pc. Dining Room Suite, $190.00

Sketched. American walnut combination. Mahogany interior; 60-inch buffet, enclosed silver cabinet, server, oblong extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair with tapestry seats.

9 Pieces, Less Server, at $169.50



$450 10-pc. Dining Room Suite, $298.50

Sketched. American walnut combination. 66-inch buffet, 42 inch latticed china closet with drawer, enclosed server, oblong extension table with 45x60 top, five side chairs and one arm chair with tapestry seats.

Stern Brothers—Fifth Floor

"Lowest Verified Price Elsewhere $..."

The price quoted whenever this phrase is used in Macy's advertising is the lowest price being asked by any other New York store for identical merchandise. And Macy's price is always at least 6% less!

Store Hours
9 to 5:30

MACY'S

34th Street & Broadway New York City

LACkawanna
6000

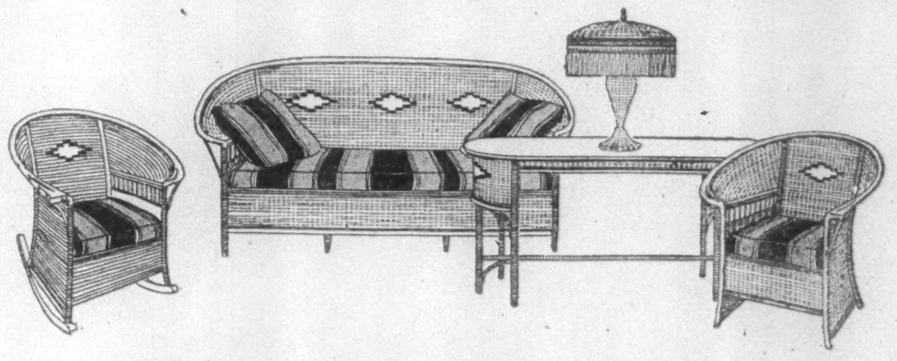
For News of
Macy's Annual Advance
Sale of Furs See Page 16
For the Macy Grocery Ad See Page 22

Special Sale *of* New Reed Furniture

1/5 to 1/3 Below Macy's Usual Prices

New, attractive suites, featuring the authentic trend in designs, finishes, covers. Manufacturer's samples—all perfect—that we bought at a great saving. The manufacturer cut his usual price sharply. We marked our price unusually low. That makes your savings on this reed furniture doubly remarkable!

Small and large groups. Ferneries, desks, desk chairs, rockers, many other odd pieces!



This 5 Piece Suite, $229.00

Macy's Usual Price Would Be $346.00

Made of fine selected reeds. Stone green enamel finish. Excellent upholstery. Expert workmanship—fine materials.

4 Piece Suite, $49.75

Macy's Usual Price Would Be $66.50

Frosted brown finish. With smart colored cretonne for upholstery.

Other Reed Suites, $59.75 to $292.00
Macy's Usual Prices Would Be $76.50 to $439.00

4 Piece Fibre Suite, $127.00

Macy's Usual Price Would Be $159.00

Large, comfortable, strongly made. Parchment finish, attractive upholstery.

Other Fibre Suites, $59.50 to $162.00
Macy's Usual Prices Would Be $74.50 to $204.00

Garden Furniture—*Half Price*

All of our remaining stock of artificial stone garden furniture now offered at decided savings. In most cases only one of a kind available.

Bench, $6.54 — *Formerly $13.24*
Pot, $1.79 — *Formerly $3.64*
Flower Box, $5.64 — *Formerly $11.29*

MACY'S—*Seventh Floor, Middle Building.* Elevators 13 to 20.

New Velour Hats

For Now—and for Fall

$4.44

Specially Priced

Very Reboux-like, in the trim snugness of their shapes; in the severe brevity of their brims—or, rather, their brim-less-ness. And in the Paris-like simplicity of their trimming—a cut-velour back, a gros-grain cocarde, a glittering pin.

SMART NEW COLORS—

Purple, Pencil Blues, Terrapin, Ashes of Rose, Wood, Black, Sand, Pablo
And Plenty of Black. Present Wear and Later.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 34th Street, Front.*

From Italy Direct to Macy's

Silk Shawls

$23.74

These lovely shawls—Macy's own special importations—are made of heavy pliable silk in delightful colors. With their luxuriantly long fringe, intricately hand knotted, they make a favored evening wrap.

Smart for Every Formal Occasion

Other silk shawls, hand embroidered in rich colors, so characteristically Italian—

$39.75 to $79.75

MACY'S—*Third Floor, East Building, Center.* Front Escalators.

Clearance Sale of Women's

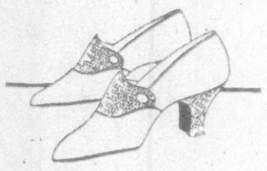
Bench-Made Pumps

$9.94

Macy's Former Price $14.48

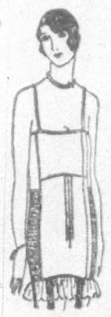
Fashionable models from our regular stock reduced because of incomplete size ranges. Footwear of the decidedly better type—bench-made, hand-finished, smart in every detail.

Patent Coltskin: Blond Kid: Tan Calf: Caramel Kid: Grey Kid; Lizard Leathers and smart combinations.



All sizes and widths, but not in every model

MACY'S—*Second Floor, Middle Building.* Elevators 15 to 20 Are Nearest.



Corsettes, $6.24

Usually $8.94

A one-piece combination of a peach colored woven silk. Two wide panels of knitted elastic. Light reinforcing and boning. Sizes 34 to 48.

MACY'S—*Third Floor, West Bldg.*

1000 Reduced for This Sale!

Women's *and* Misses' Dresses

$14.74

Macy's Usual Prices $17.74 to $22.74

In this exceptionally large and varied group are dresses for every summer event—smart models for warm weather wear in town and out. Excellently made.

Georgettes, printed crepes, flowered georgettes, striped and plain sport silks.

Charming details: godets, pleated panels and aprons, ties, sleeveless and long sleeves.

In black, navy, pansy, pencil blue, white and delightful high shades.

MACY'S—*Third Floor, East Building, Center.* Front Escalators Are Convenient.

Pre-inventory Reduction!

54-inch All Wool

Sports Flannel

$1.69 YD.

Formerly $3.29 to $4.96 yd.

An exceptional opportunity to buy the better type of sports flannels for the smarter type of sports clothes at worthwhile savings. Modish stripes and plaids, on white or colored grounds.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 34th Street.*

Pre-inventory Sale!

10,000 Yards

Cotton Wash Fabrics

39c YD.

Formerly 49c to 69c yd.

Printed Voiles—Fine quality voile, soft and cool and sheer. Smart patterns—floral and conventional varieties—in this summer's favorite colorings. 39 inches.

St. Gall Dotted Swiss—Fine and crisp and sheer—the sort of fabrics only the Swiss looms and Swiss skill produce. Dots tied in to stay. 30 inches.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, Center.* Front Escalators.

Special Purchase---50 and 54 inch

Bordered Embroidered Silks

Offered at the Special Price of

$4.96 YD.

Exquisite crepes, satins, taffetas and poplins, in smart variety. Similar silks sold for much more earlier in the season.

Beautifully embroidered in well designed border patterns. One or two tone color combinations. In black and colors.

1½ to 1¾ yards is sufficient for the average frock.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 35th Street.* The Front Escalators Are Convenient.

SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTIETH STREET

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4000

Beginning Monday, July 27th—

THE AUGUST FUR SALE

Offers Values Not to be Duplicated Later in the Season

Right: Cocoa caracul (Chinese lamb) coats with fox collar, cuffs, and border. ***August Sale Price, 335.00.***

Left: Cocoa dyed ermine coat with cocoa dyed white fox collar and border. ***August Sale Price, 950.00.***

Left: Natural squirrel coat with crushed shawl collar. 46 inches long. ***August Sale Price, 375.00.***

Center: Persian lamb coat with long kolinsky shawl collar and sleeve trim. ***August Sale Price, 395.00.***

Right: American broadtail (processed lamb) coat with fox collar and border. Coat in buff or penny brown. ***August Sale Price, 245.00.***

Four factors make this sale of importance—
Style — Price — The Quality of the Furs
and Saks-Fifth Avenue Workmanship

Above: Baby caracul coat with dyed platinum white fox trimming. ***August Sale Price, 795.00.***

Right: Silver muskrat coat with notched beaver collar. ***August Sale Price, 175.00.***

FASHIONS—Finest quality furs—furs of unusual suppleness—have been fashioned into styles that heretofore have been attempted only in fine, cloth fabrics. Every fashionable detail in the winter mode has been reproduced in fur—godets, flounces, tunic effects; front, side and the much-talked-of back fullness; all the interesting sleeve treatments; new shawl and tuxedo collars and other flattering necklines—even the new bolero is represented.

PRICE—The raw furs in these coats were bought last spring, in many cases considerably below the present wholesale market price. The pelts were made up by leading furriers, in a slack season, at but a small profit. The result is that this sale offers quality furs at prices not to be equalled later.

MODELS—Every fur coat is individually smart because of a distinctive manner of design. Many are one of a kind, giving the exclusiveness characteristic of Saks-Fifth Avenue.

A deposit of one-third of the August Sale price of any coat will hold it in our modern cold storage vaults, until November, without additional charge

Above: Antelope coat with brown fox collar, cuffs and side border. ***August Sale Price, 295.00.***

Left: Natural black Jersey muskrat coat—smart Misses' model—45 inches long. ***August Sale Price, 225.00.***

Right: Natural southern muskrat coat Skins in horizontal effect with natural beaver or squirrel tailored collar, or notched collar of fox. ***August Sale Price, 150.00.***

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES
SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—FIFTH FLOOR

Left: Natural raccoon coat in mannish model—double-breasted. 42 inches long. ***August Sale Price, 195.00.***

Right: Misses' Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coat with platinum dyed white fox collar and border. ***August Sale Price, 245.00.***

Store Hours during July and August: 9 to 5 o'clock

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE
FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTIETH STREET
TELEPHONE PLAZA 4000

Pre-Inventory Clearance of

BOYS' SUITS and FURNISHINGS

BOYS' SUITS
With Extra Knickers
10.00
Formerly 16.95 to 21.50

Imported and domestic fabrics, carefully tailored, in the season's newest models — many with vests. Ages 11 to 18.

Other Suits, at 17.50. Ages 11 to 18.
Formerly priced 23.75 to 29.75.

BOYS' SUITS
IN SUMMER WEIGHTS
7.95
Formerly to 13.95

Palm Beach, tropical and other light, durable fabrics. Ages 8 to 16.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SHIRTS and BLOUSES
1.95
Formerly 2.50 to 4.50

Of fine, woven madras in collar attached and neckband styles, cut to liberal measurements.

Blouses—Ages 7 to 14.
Shirts—Sizes 12 to 14½.

BOYS' SWEATERS
3.95
Formerly 5.95 to 9.75

Pullover and coat models, in a variety of unusual patterns. Sizes 24 to 36 — but not in every model.

BOYS' DRESSING ROBES
5.95
Formerly 7.95 to 12.00

Of terry, ratine or flannel; faultlessly tailored in models designed for comfort. Sizes 4 to 18.

BOYS' CRAVATS
50c
Formerly 75c to 1.25

The brilliant stripes and figured effects that are smartest now.

BOYS' STRAW HATS
2.00
Formerly 4.00

BOYS' WASH HATS
1.00
Formerly 1.75

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—JUNIOR-SECOND FLOOR

QUITS HOME IN GRIEF AT DEATH OF NIECE

Mrs. Frederick Kent, Hearing She Is Blamed, Leaves Husband and 3 Children.

ABSOLVED BY PHYSICIAN

Girl a Victim of Heart Disease, He Says, and Was Certain to Die in a Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Self-reproach for the death of her seven-year-old niece, who had been left in her care while the child's own mother was in a hospital undergoing an operation, caused Mrs. Frederick Kent, 24 years old, of 350 Carroll Street, Orange, to leave her own three children and her husband last Thursday.

The husband, an employe of the Thomas A. Edison Company, returned from work Thursday and found a note on his dresser which read: "The death of Elizabeth is driving me crazy. I am going away because I have heard talk that her death was caused through my neglect. Do not look for me because I am not coming back."

Elizabeth was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Danten of 293 Hayward Street. When Mrs. Danten, who is a sister of Kent, was sent to the Orange Memorial Hospital two weeks ago, the child was placed in care of the Kents. But a few years ago Elizabeth had been stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism which had left her in a weakened condition. She had been living with the Kent family less than a week when she was taken ill and died.

On Thursday Mrs. Kent took her own children, Frederick Jr., 6 years old; Muriel, 4 years old, and Doris, 2 years old, to a playground a few blocks from their home across the West Orange line. She kissed them, told them to be good, and left them. Then she returned home, wrote the note to her husband and disappeared.

Dr. Alton L. Sherman of West Orange, the Danten family physician, said today that Mrs. Kent could in no way be held responsible for Elizabeth's death. The child had a weak heart, he said, and could not possibly have lived more than a few years. The fact that her death occurred while she was in Mrs. Kent's home, he said, was unfortunate but not due to any lack of proper care.

HAYES ON HIS OLD SHIP.

Watches Successor in His Former Place on Bridge of the Majestic.

Among the 550 first-cabin passengers who sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic for Cherbourg and Southampton was Captain Sir Bertram Hayes, the former master of the ship, who stood by the gangway on the "C" deck, while his successor, Captain George Metcalfe, was in his former place on the bridge directing the ship.

When Florenz Ziegfeld arrived on the pier with his wife, Billie Burke, and their daughter, Patricia, they were played up the gangway by George Olsen's Jazz Band from the Follies to the tune of "Hail to the Chief." The actress wore a large bouquet of orchids.

Another passenger was Clarence H. Mackay who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. John W. Mackay, 80 years old. Mr. Mackay said he was going to attend the International Telegraph and Cable Conference in London and take a trip on the Continent.

Special Deputy Police Commissioner Dr. John A. Harriss and Honorary Police Commissioner R. A. C. Smith also sailed for a brief visit to England, France, Italy and Spain. The liner carried 1,554 passengers.

DENIES LOVE FOR WIDOW.

Watchman Had Been Named as Rival by Husband Before Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 25.—August Voss, 50 years old and unmarried, a watchman at a railroad crossing here, was revealed today as the man for whom John T. Vandorsky committed suicide late Friday to "clear the path" for his wife's affections.

Just before Vandorsky hanged himself from the balustrade of the second floor stairway in his home he wrote two notes. One, addressed to Voss, said: "Being as you wanted my wife so badly I killed myself to clear the path for her affections. May you live happily forever." The other note, addressed to State Troopers, said: "Don't blame my wife. I committed suicide."

Voss expressed surprise when handed the note this morning. He admitted being acquainted with Mrs. Vandorsky but maintained that neither of them was in any way interested in the other. Mrs. Vandorsky said that her husband saw her speak to Voss two weeks ago and talked it over with her at the time. She said she explained that she always spoke to Voss but was not fond of him.

SUICIDE DELAYS ELEVATED.

Man Waits Until Train Enters Station Then Leaps Before It.

Traffic on the Third Avenue elevated lines in the Bronx was tied up for nearly thirty minutes yesterday afternoon while an Interborough wrecking crew was extricating the body of a man from under the trucks of a train in front of which he had jumped at the 133d Street station at 4 o'clock. Letters and cards indicated, police reported, that the suicide was Robert Thompson, 45 years old, a laborer of 247 East 139th Street, the Bronx.

Witnesses said the man leaped just as the train, operated by Motorman Bernard Shanley of 811 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, entered. The motorman applied the brakes, but the body was dragged fully fifty feet before the train was brought to a stop.

To
DIRECTORS · BANKERS
STOCKHOLDERS

IF YOU believe that an improvement in the executive or financial management of your company might be desirable, let us place you in touch with a client of ours who is now available for consideration as President, Financial Executive, or General Manager of a company which seeks to increase its earnings, to upbuild its equity, and to strengthen its competitive position.

This man has controlled the manufacture and distribution of $250,000,000.00 of products, in eight different plants, all of which he reorganized, improved, financed, and managed.

You will recognize him as being among the nationally-known younger executives. His association with all most any company is likely to enhance its credit position.

For full particulars, in confidence and without obligation, and to arrange an interview if desired, address personally James Albert Wales, of Wales Advertising Company, 250 Park Avenue, New York.

Saks-Herald Square

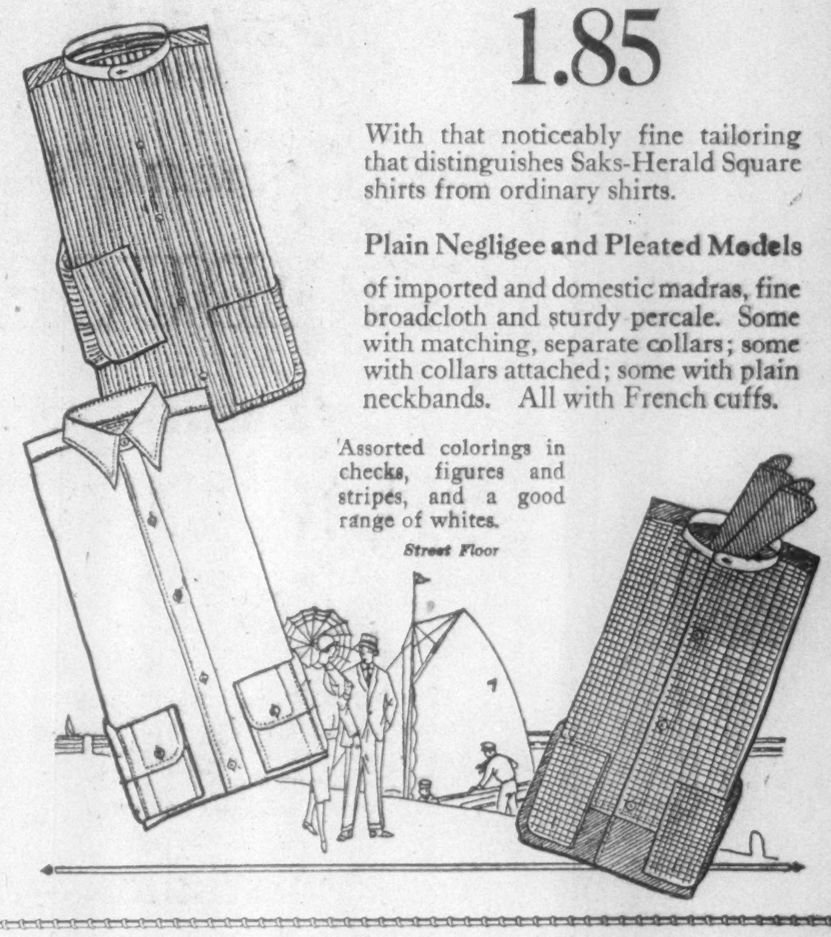
Broadway at 34th Street

Pre-Inventory Sale of

3600 Men's Shirts

Selected from Our Regular 2.35 to 5.00 Stock and Reduced to

1.85



With that noticeably fine tailoring that distinguishes Saks-Herald Square shirts from ordinary shirts.

Plain Negligee and Pleated Models

of imported and domestic madras, fine broadcloth and sturdy percale. Some with matching, separate collars; some with collars attached; some with plain neckbands. All with French cuffs.

Assorted colorings in checks, figures and stripes, and a good range of whites.

Street Floor

Beginning To-morrow Morning!

The Annual August Sale of

McCreery FURS

Lowest Prices of the Year!

From the world's great fur marts we selected the choicest pelts. From Paris style headquarters we chose the fashions—authoritative advance modes which will lead the vogue throughout the season. Master furriers developed them into coats and wraps aristocratic in quality, democratic only in price.

And prices are lower than they will be at any other time this year

A. Exquisite Coat of Cocoa Squirrel, choice pelts, worked diagonally, with collar and deep border of matching Fox. Beautifully lined. 46 inches.
August Sale Price
$485
September Price, 565.00

B. Handsome Hudson Seal Coat of selected pelts, with cuffs and deep shawl collar of Skunk. May also be had in combination with Kolinsky Fitch or Squirrel in latest winter shades. 45 inches.
August Sale Price
$275
September Price, 345.00

E. Sumptuous Coat of genuine Mink,—dark, natural, perfectly matched skins, a garment of the utmost luxury and beauty. Lined artistically. 47 inches.
August Sale Price
$965
September Price, 1,075.00

F. Striking Coat of Natural Muskrat, dark skins, with collar of Skunk or Beaver. 45 inches.
August Sale Price
$165
September Price, 195.00

Black Caracul Coat, fine lustrous pelts with collar and cuffs of Kolinsky Fitch, or Viatka Squirrel. 47 inches.
August Sale Price
$275
September Price, 345.00

Bronze Caracul Coat, with Brown Fox collar, cuffs, and border. 46 inches.
August Sale Price
$265.
September Price, 325.00

Natural Squirrel Coat, of dark, perfectly matched skins. 45 inches.
August Sale Price
$365
September Price, 425.00

Every coat in this sale has been priced far below what it will cost you later in the season. August Sale savings range from 20.00 to 110.00. Buy now when the choice is widest and the prices are lowest.

C. Natural Muskrat Coat, of desirable dark skins, with self collar and cuffs. Ideal for motoring and football games. Lined with jacquard crepe. 47 inches.
August Sale Price
$145
September Price 165.00

D. An exceptional value in Hudson Seal. Fine Northern Muskrat pelts, in a becoming model with self collar and cuffs. Lined with silk brocade. 45 inch length.
August Sale Price
$265
September Price 325.00

Fourth Floor

Jap Mink Coat, of very choice skins, with Fox collar and border. 45 inches.
August Sale Price
$445
September Price, 545.00

Persian Lamb Coat, choice lustrous skins with beautiful curl; collar and cuffs of Skunk or Viatka Squirrel. 48 inches.
August Sale Price
$325
September Price, 385.00

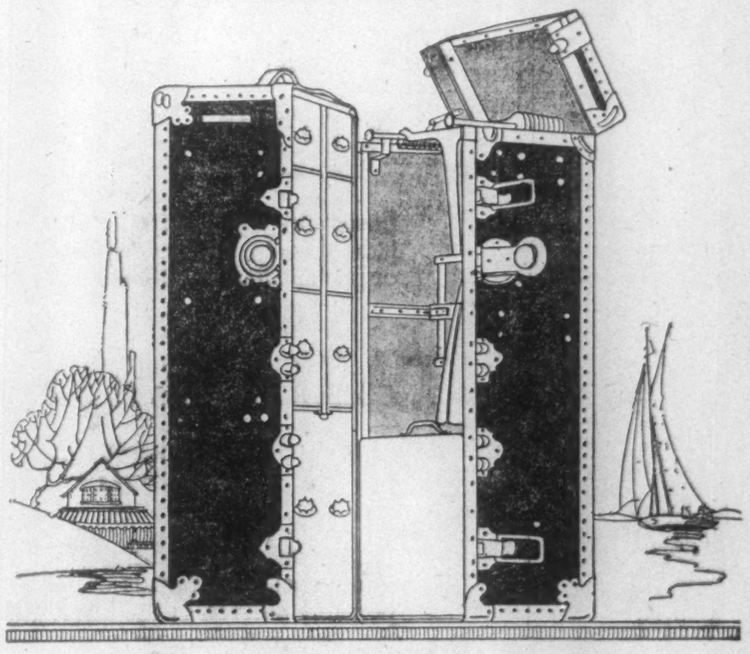
Raccoon Coat, favored by the younger set. Handsome dark skins. 45 inches.
August Sale Price
$245
September Price, 295.00

CHARGE CUSTOMERS may have their purchases appear on bills rendered November 1st.
CASH CUSTOMERS upon making a deposit may have purchases held until Nov. 1st.

James McCreery & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered September 1st

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 34TH STREET



Mendel Full Size WARDROBE TRUNKS

37.45

Regularly 50.00

When you buy a Mendel Wardrobe Trunk you become the owner of a popular, well-made trunk that will give you entire satisfaction. And when we offer it at a reduction of 12.55—as we do to-morrow—you obtain a most unusual value.

SPECIFICATIONS:
3-ply veneer body
Hard vulcanized cover
Spring lock
Sturdy drawer bolts
Reinforced lift-top
4 basswood drawers

SPECIFICATIONS:
Washable Fabrikoid lining
Adjustable clothes-retainer
Ten hangers
Shoe box
Laundry bag
Locking bar

Fifth Floor at McCreery's

NAVY ENGINEERS ASK FOR BUREAU OFFICE

Urge Designation of One of Their Number to Succeed Rear Admiral Robison.

COMPLAIN OF 'LINE' FAVORS

Declare Engineering Post Should Be Filled by a Specialist in That Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A contest measurably comparable to the old struggle between the line and the staff of the navy has been caused through the action of Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Chief of Operations, in recommending that a non-engineering officer be named to fill the vacancy at the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which will be vacated in October by Rear Admiral John K. Robison.

Rear Admiral Robison is the officer whose name was mentioned in connection with the naval oil leases and whose promotion was blocked by Senator Walsh of Montana and other Democrats, who took exception to the part he played in the transfer of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills reserves from the Navy to the Interior Department. Rear Admiral Robison has applied to President Coolidge for retirement, but whether retired or not he will be relieved of his place at the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in October because of the expiration of his four-year detail to that office.

Officers who belonged to the engineering branch of the navy before its transfer to the line in 1899, led by Rear Admiral Charles W. Dyson, have launched an open fight to obtain the designation of one of their own number to the Bureau of Engineering. They have presented their case to Secretary Wilbur with argument that if he follows the practice established eight years ago by giving this promotion to an officer who does not specialize in engineering it will have a disastrous effect upon the morale of those line officers who are specialists in that work. They have pointed out that the bureau post is the highest position to which certain officers who have devoted themselves to engineering can aspire, and that as they are denied high command afloat this staff position should not be barred to them.

Two non-engineers are under consideration for the bureau—Captain Frank Clark, who is in charge of the Navy Yard Division, and Captain John Halligan Jr., Commander of the light cruiser Detroit. Commander S. M. Robinson has been endorsed by Rear Admiral Dyson and other brother officers in the engineer branch of the navy.

Under regulations the promotion will be made by the Secretary of the Navy, subject to approval by the President. If Secretary Wilbur fails to recommend an engineer specialist for the detail it is understood to be the purpose of Rear Admiral Dyson and those associated with him to make an appeal to the President. In case the "line" again is given control of the bureau post the engineers may take steps to have the matter aired in Congress.

Four years ago, when Rear Admiral Robison was chosen, Rear Admiral Dyson was a candidate. At that time Secretary Denby gave the "line" the preference. As Rear Admiral Dyson will retire for age this autumn he is not now among the available. He has announced that his campaign is solely to secure recognition in the way of advancement for younger officers in the engineer service, of which he has been a member for many years.

As far as known at the Navy Department, President Coolidge has not acted on the application of Rear Admiral Robison to be retired. As that officer has had to attain the permanent rank of Rear Admiral by selection and cannot reach that rank before Nov. 30, 1925, when he will attain the age of 55, he must be retired as a Captain, unless the President should take favorable action on his application before the date named.

FRANCE FACES BANK STRIKE

Employes Ask Higher Wages Because of Increased Business.

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—France is faced with the possibility of a general bank strike by the end of next week. Taking advantage of the increased business caused by the new 4 per cent. guaranteed loan the employes of one of the largest Paris banks have gone on strike because the management refuses to concede increases in pay. Employes of other banks have called meetings to decide whether to join the movement. Bank employes in Marseilles already are on strike and the movement shows signs of gaining in Avignon, Toulon and other cities.

The strike committee in Paris has offered Minister of Finance Caillaux the services of clerks in connection with the new loan so that the registering of subscriptions will not suffer. The condition is made, however, that the men be provided with suitable premises.

HOLDS UP LELAND DECREE.

Illinois Court Grants Move by Pastor Named as Corespondent.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice F. R. DeYoung today granted a supersedeas staying the order of the Appellate Court directing a divorce decree to Albert R. Leland, who had named Dr. Carl Case, Oak Park pastor, as corespondent. The Supreme Court will review the case in October.

Dr. Case, in briefs and argument for the supersedeas, asserted that issuance of the decree would do irreparable injury to his reputation. He contended that Mrs. Leland's testimony concerning alleged improper relations with him was the result of unusual mental processes technically known as constructive collisions.

Mrs. Leland filed briefs opposing the supersedeas on the ground that the failure of her husband to secure a divorce would create an intolerable situation for her.

AVEDON

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40th

$29.75

FOR MADAME

Fall Dresses

"What's what for the fall?" is the query that's heard above the clinking of the teacups and the soft strains of dreamy music. Summer on the wane and madame turns her thoughts to a smart, fall costume. In a showing of distinctive new models, Avedon answers the insistent inquiry. Sizes 36 to 46.

$35

Women's Twill

COATS

Of first importance in the wardrobe of the fashionable woman is the coat of twill. Simply because there is no other single coat fashion that is so favored and so very smart for any type of woman.

After the embroidered or the light colored or the novelty fabric coat it's a blessed relief to wear one of smartly tailored navy twill.

Sizes 36 to 46

SMART SUMMER WEARABLES

REDUCED!

WOMEN'S & MISSES'

SILK DRESSES

$14.75 $18.75

For immediate wear on vacations or about town—dresses of crepe de Chine in the high shades, white or navy. Tailored georgette silk crepes. In the misses' group there are printed crepe de Chines, with matching scarfs and flowered Georgettes with silk slips. *Second Floor*

ON THE INEXPENSIVE FROCK FLOOR

$7.75 $9.75

Flowered georgette or printed or plain silk crepes in the high shades and white. An infinite variety of the styles that smart people wear — at prices that are unbelievably low! *Second Floor*

ENSEMBLE COSTUMES

$12.75 $19.75

Ensembles: Georgette, charmeen, silk crepe or flannel coats with frocks of harmonizing, matching or printed frocks. Misses' sizes only. *Third Floor*

TAILORED SUITS

$9.75

At $9.75: The indispensable suit for travel by motor, boat, or train is of tweed. These are impeccably tailored of the finest quality fabrics.

Navy Twill Tailored Suits . $22.75

Misses' sizes only.

IMPORTANT!

Two Styles of

CHIFFON SILK HOSIERY

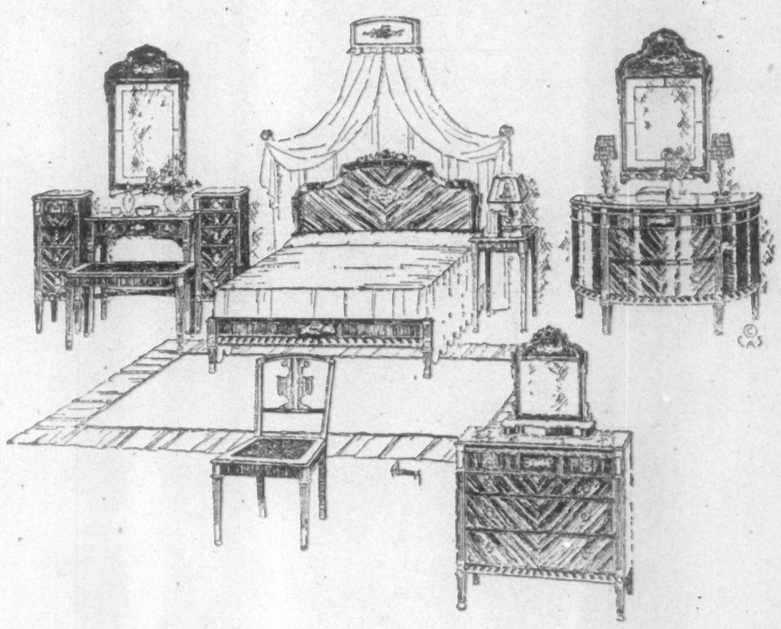
$1.55

It is seldom possible to offer such truly wonderful values as these. Two smart styles of chiffon silk hosiery in the new French shades for street or dress wear. The first is Paris clocked and has a garter top of lisle. The other is an all silk chiffon hose of an exquisitely fine and even texture.

The Midsummer Sale

Geiger & Braverman

45 West 45th Street



THE EXQUISITE LOVELINESS OF RARE ROSEWOOD

has been utilized in creating the bedroom suite sketched above. Perfect proportions beautiful lines and harmony of color and decoration together with a high order of craftsmanship applied to every detail of construction must appeal to those of critical artistic taste. Refinements such as the individual units composing the vanity, the mitred mirror and other conveniences and accessories mark this suite as one of the most desirable in the Geiger & Braverman collection. The attractive sales price is

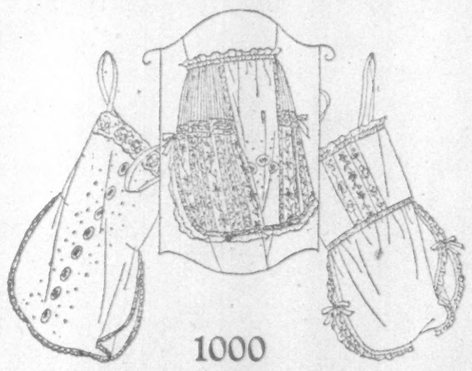
$680

The price range of bedroom suites is from $200 to $2500—each representing a conspicuous value.

TO those whose insistence of quality equals their demand for unusual values the galleries of the establishment offer unsurpassed opportunities both for satisfying selections and for substantial savings.

The offerings of this sale include every suite, every group, every occasional piece comprising the regular stock of the establishment unalloyed by the quality-skimped furniture created expressly for "sales". Repricing has been influenced by the definite purpose to invariably offer an exceptional value.

Purchases Held For Future Delivery If Desired



1000

Crepe de Chine, Georgette & Crepe Back Satin

STEP-INS & CHEMISES

$2.95

Values to $9.75

One thousand of the loveliest, filmiest, most feminine underthings — of georgette, crepe back satin and crepe de chine in all the petal shades, trimmed with Irish, filet and other fine laces. At a price that speaks for itself. All petal shades and all sizes.

AVEDON

FIFTH AVE AT FORTIETH ST.

AVEDON

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40th

CLOSING OUT

ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK OF

MILLINERY

REGARDLESS OF COST

$5

Were to $15

HATS of fine felts, silks and imported hairs, large or small shapes.

$7.50

Were to $22.50

HATS of Georgette and fine imported hair. Only the smartest models included.

Final Clearance

100 Hats . . . $2.50

BRITISH MINERS MOB DEAN OF DURHAM

Try to Throw Aged Prelate in River Wear—Unions Back Strike Preparations.

PLAN TO BAR MOVING COAL

Rail and Transport Workers Line Up With Miners—Talk of Subsidy From Government.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The rallying of the railroad men and transport workers in support of the miners and the sudden mobbing of Bishop Welldon, formerly of Calcutta and now Dean of Durham, at a gathering of miners, mark the beginning of the last critical week before the decision concerning a strike is taken.

Notices issued by the mine owners to determine the present wages agreement take effect on Friday, and already the anthracite miners at Swansea are making arrangements for a stoppage in their field and are preparing to avoid the mistake which alienated public opinion four years ago, by agreeing to permit the men needed to safeguard the pits to continue at work.

The main hope of peace seems to lie in the report of the Government court of inquiry, which will be issued on Monday, and in the meeting of the mine owners on Wednesday.

Premier Baldwin, speaking this afternoon at Knowsley, Lancashire, explained that he set up the court of inquiry in order to clarify the issues, adding:

"Where public opinion is the final arbiter, there can be no case that is not helped by ventilation. I thought it might act as a fan to circulate some fresh cool air into the workings of overheated brains and tempers."

Attack on Aged Bishop.

The need of some such moderating force was shown by the attack on Bishop Welldon. He has been noted all his life for his outspoken utterances, but never until the present was he supposed to be personally obnoxious to the labor men. When he arrived this afternoon to pay a visit to the fête of some miners near Durham, at which Ramsay MacDonald and Emanuel Shinewell, the latter Minister of Mines in the Labor Government, were the principal speakers, the crowd made a wild rush at him. He was jostled to and fro amidst a mob of angry men, who shouted, "To the river!"

He was hustled over the race course and was within a few steps of the River Wear when the more coolheaded in the crowd came to his rescue. A motor launch which was passing saw the trouble and drew in to shore, when a group of men flung themselves at the Bishop's captors and drove them back, and Dr. Welldon was taken aboard the launch. The Bishop, who is over 70, merely said:

"I lost my new hat and umbrella."

He returned to the deanery and a little later was sufficiently recovered to preach in the cathedral at a gala service for miners, when he urged both sides to the dispute to seek moderation and conciliation.

The incident shows the bitter feeling being aroused. The Bishop, who always has been sympathetic with the miners' grievances, aroused their animosity on this occasion by writing an article in which he said he was trying to present both sides to the dispute fairly.

Unions Backing Miners.

The committee appointed by the Trades Union Congress met today in London to consider what the latter should do in case the miners go on strike, and the Transport Workers' Federation sent a telegram adhering to their decisions.

The conference agreed that in the event of a strike neither the railroad men nor transport workers should handle coal. It was also decided to call a special conference of the Trades Union Executives on Thursday, the day after the miners have met the mine owners, to discuss what support, financial or otherwise, the general trade union movement should give to the miners once a strike is declared. Factories all over the country would soon be closing through lack of fuel, and the railroads themselves would be crippled at the height of the travel season by the difficulty of getting coal.

The enlistment of the transport workers at the miners' side is aimed against the great resource which the Government has found in recent railroad and coal strikes by using motor transport. Trains of motor cars in former strikes were organized to run all over the Kingdom, to keep London and other large centres supplied with milk and food, and the strikes were broken largely by virtue of this road transport. The miners are now endeavoring to prevent the use of this means of conveyance at the outset of the dispute.

The Seaman's and Firemen's Union, which also was invited to come in with the other unions, has refused on the ground that the question does not concern them, but an effort will be made to find other methods to keep foreign coal out of England.

Meanwhile the strongest kind of efforts to bring the two sides together are being made behind the scenes. How difficult the situation is was expressed today by the Premier in his speech when he said:

"You have today hundreds of pits closed. We are threatened with a conflict between the owners and miners, each with a very strong case, each perhaps more apt to regard its own case more than that of the other side. All the time the financial position of the industry is growing worse, and were are watching at a moment when changes are occurring in the markets of the world—Italy turning to Russia, Germany and America selling in Southern Europe and South America against us.

"I make no indictment of any class, nor would I evade any responsibility properly attributable to the Government. Let us admit that we all are participators, and all to blame."

The Premier closed with an appeal to all men to work together for peace.

Talk of Government Subsidy.

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—The interval between the assembling of the conference of coal miners and mine owners, called for Wednesday, is being utilized by both sides in marshaling moral support from the outside for their respective contentions. The termination of the present working agreement between the miners and owners expires on July 31, and a strike has been called for that day unless a settlement can be reached on the question of a new agreement.

An interesting rumor was current today that the Government court of inquiry would recommend a temporary Government subsidy to the mining industry. No confirmation of this is obtainable, but it was recalled that Premier Baldwin, speaking in the House of Commons on June 29 on the unemployment problem, suggested the idea of such subsidies for industries in desperate plight. This suggestion caused considerable political recrimination at the time and nothing further has been heard of it. But it may be that the Government considers this method a possible way out of the present dilemma, for all impartial observers admit that there is much justice in the contention of both miners and owners, and that it is the straits of the trade itself which demand some drastic remedy.

The coal trade, suffering the loss of the foreign market, might seem an eminently suitable case for such a subsidy as the Prime Minister mentioned in his speech.

A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, said today there was no change in the actual position and that the necessary preparations were being made for the stoppage of operations at the end of the month, including measures for feeding the miners' wives and families. This was confirmed by advices from some of the coal fields, where local committees, notably in Yorkshire, are making such provision.

ARGUE RAIL MERGER SAVING

Minority Counsel and Head of Nickel Plate Differ on Economy.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Economies claimed as possible of realization in railroad operations under the Nickel Plate merger plan were brought into question today before the Interstate Commerce Commission, during the cross-examination of J. J. Bernet, President of the Nickel Plate Company.

Mr. Bernet had previously testified that more than $6,000,000 could be saved in uniting the five railroads affected by the proposed merger, and H. W. Anderson, counsel for dissenting minority stockholders today challenged every item which was incorporated in the total.

The elimination of duplicate soliciting organizations, duplicate accounting forces, consolidation of terminals, and better utilization of shop facilities, upon which Mr. Bernet rested his estimate, were all dealt with.

Surrey
165 W. 34th ST. at 7th AVE.
Next to New Macy Building

MIDSEASON
DRESSES
of
Silk Crepe
$12.75

A distinctive collection of the new styles in dresses, priced so remarkably low that you'll be tempted to buy more than one! Advance models that can be worn now and yet will be quite "the thing" in Fall.

VELOUR HAT SKETCHED, $7.50

Closing Out Summer Frocks
$3.75 to $15.75

Short Vamp Shoes
Final Clearing
Sale
of Bench Made Short Vamp Shoes
All Leathers and Sizes
$7.85 and $9.85
Values up to $22
Parisian BOOTERY
217 West 42d Street
(Next to Lyric Theatre)

LANS
556 FIFTH AVENUE
at 46th Street

Moving Out Monday
Clean-Up Sale
Take Your Choice

Chairs, Tables, Stools, Cabinets, Commodes, Small pieces; Candelabras and artistic Ash Receivers.

Buy Bargains—Last Chance While the Vans are Loading

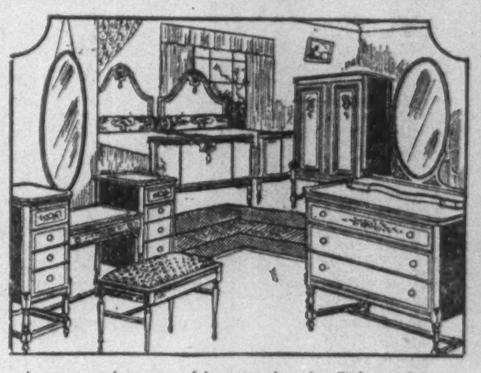
Lans New Address
554 Madison Avenue

Sharp Price Revisions
IN OUR AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

WE are making a clean sweep of the surplus stock which our inventory has brought to light, and have marked unusual reductions on every single piece and every suite on our floors. The items illustrated are only a few of the many distinguished values featured in this event! The Lennon guarantee of satisfaction is unreservedly back of all goods sold in this Sale.

A varied selection of Gate Leg Tables adapted from early American patterns. As shown, solid Mahogany top with drawer. Size of top 34x48. *Formerly* 27.50. *Now* $18.95

Choice array of Arm Chairs and Wing Chairs in Mohair, cushions having reverse sides covered in figured Damask. All webbed construction. *Formerly* $60. *Now* $41.50



A representative group of the many charming Bedroom Suites, we have reduced. This 10-piece set is in a soft tone French Grey Enamel with an Ivory and Gold Striping. Combination Vanity of 4 separate pieces, Twin Beds, Chiffonier and Dresser, Bench and Two Chairs. *Formerly* $750. *Now* $385

Closed all day Saturday during July and August

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET

Est. 1906 LENNON & COMPANY Est. 1906
17-19 West 37th St. Near 5th Ave.
New York

Guaranteed Pure Irish Linen Knickers, 3.95

Arnold, Constable & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

GENTLEMEN!

An Important

Pre-Inventory Sale

Men's Furnishings

WITH a few exceptions our entire stock bears clearing sale prices. We must take our inventory in August and we are making our prices low enough to clear out everything quickly. We do not want to carry broken lines through stock taking.

	Regularly	Sale
Beach or Bath Robes	5.00	3.95
White Silk Broadcloth Pajamas	6.50	3.95
Linen Union Suits up to size 40	5.00	2.95
Broadcloth Union Suits	5.00	2.95
Black Silk Hosiery	.75	.50
English Broadcloth Shirts (*With or without attached collars*)	3.50	2.65
Woven Madras Shirts (*With or without attached collars*)	3.50	2.15
Silk and Linen Shirts	7.50	4.85
Cotton Union Suits	2.00	1.35

Straw Hats Reduced 1.95 | Dunlap Straw Hats About ½ Price

Furs Stored at 2% of Their Valuation—Call Caledonia 2300

Arnold, Constable & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTIETH STREET - NEW YORK

1000 Women's and Misses'

Silk Dresses Reduced

10.00

The Season's Lowest Price

WE SECURED all this maker had at a concession which makes possible this extraordinarily low price to you. These dresses are made of thoroughly reliable silks and in the season's most popular styles. New and attractive one and two piece models in flat crepe, satin, crepe de chine and beautiful flowered prints. Many are suitable for business use. All are attractive enough for afternoon wear. There are also some which are particularly suitable to take along on your vacation or on long motor trips. The kind of dresses that are indispensable in any smart summer wardrobe. All Wanted Summer Colors

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FROCK SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Another Collection

White Sports Coats

15.00

THESE smart all wool coats now so popular at summer resorts where the newest coat styles are in demand. The most useful kind of a coat you can have for a cool evening at the shore or in the mountains. Smart and attractive for afternoon motoring, boating or tea at the club. Exceptional values and a diversity of models from which to choose.

Tailored knitted coats of white in sheer or heavy weight. Plain or clipped wool collars.

Smart white flannel coats finely tailored with lapin fur and plain or tiered collar.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COAT SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Truly, you need a particular pair of shoes to go with each really important frock in your summer wardrobe.

That secret, perhaps, accounts for the fact that you rarely notice, particularly, the footwear of a smartly-dressed woman. Her shoes blend so perfectly with her costume!

Stout women, especially, have need of this hint—and, at Lane Bryant, you can get ADAPTO Shoes, made especially for stout women in all the newest modes of the moment. All sizes up to 11, width AAA to EEE and each pair as comfortable to wear as they are good to look upon.

If you suffer any kind of trouble with your feet, you are invited to visit our Foot Service Department, in charge of Dr. Byron Schindler, Podiatrist, for a free consultation. This service also includes the professional supervision of fittings—when desired.

$14.50

ADAPTO SHOES
for STOUT WOMEN
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Lane Bryant
21 WEST 38TH ST. ~ NEW YORK
283 LIVINGSTON ST. ~ BROOKLYN

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Where the THOUSAND ISLANDS Are
Chamber of Commerce
Office of the Secretary

July 23, 1925.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The New York Times is the most effective newspaper for advertising this resort.

JOHN T. DELANY.

SIDE LINE SALESMEN

Here is an opportunity for you to make real money if you are a hustler. We want several men in this territory to sell Men's Work Shoes to retail stores. Easy to sell. Liberal commissions. Unlimited opportunity. Write full qualifications, experience, etc., in confidence to Box P 428 TIMES.

WOMEN CELEBRATE 'NO MORE WAR DAY'

Peace Society Marks Anniversary of the Outbreak of World Conflict.

THREE OUTDOOR MEETINGS

Former Bishop Jones Puts Anti-Evolutionists in Class With Militarists.

"No More War Day" was celebrated yesterday by the Women's Peace Society, the occasion being the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War eleven years ago. Three meetings were held, the first between 12 and 2 o'clock in front of the Subtreasury Building, and others in Union Square and Columbus Circle in the course of the afternoon and evening. The demonstration, led by Mrs. Henry Villard, was held in conjunction with the War Registers' International Movement, which has branches in thirteen countries, including England, France, Germany, Japan, China and Switzerland. A car decorated with evergreens carried large banners with the inscriptions "Thou Shalt Not Kill," "No More War," "Immediate Universal Disarmament" and "Write to Your Congressman to Make War Illegal."

Militarists represented the anti-evolutionary point of view, declared former Bishop Paul Jones of Utah, the first speaker at the noon meeting, which was interrupted by the rain. "Militarists believe," he said, "that there is no development in the world. 'Men have always fought, and they always will,' is their theory, as well as 'Human nature never changes.' They might as well add 'As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!'

"The pacifist is evolutionary in his thinking," he continued. "He recognizes not only the presence of selfishness, combativeness and brutality in human nature, but also the fact that creative, cooperative and social instincts are there. Instead of resting on the dead pessimism of the past that sees only a fighting world, he believes in harmonizing his efforts with the evolutionary process that is giving men larger opportunity to express their social instincts. He is content to base his case on the nature of the universe as being a growing, changing thing.

"If military preparedness protects a country from war, if man is essentially a fighting animal, if an army is simply a national police force, and if the machine-like conformity of military training makes for good citizenship, then by all means let's have it. Unfortunately for the militarist, however, history and psychology completely disprove his assumptions. It is up to the individual citizen to examine them for himself and do his part to get rid of a policy so insecurely based."

The speaker said that the world was tending more and more toward war. While some of the small nations, he said, were working for disarmament, England, France, the United States and other great powers were trying to outstrip each other in armament.

Other speakers included Mrs. Ella O. Guilford, who repeated her protest made last week against the "undignified methods" of the War Department in using chorus girls as aids in recruiting. John Nevin Sayre urged a policy of noncooperation by the masses as the best means to end war. Miss Lucilla K. Bird, a Quaker, attacked war from a religious and ethical standpoint. Mrs. Edward Thomas, Chairman of the No-More-War Day Committee, who introduced the speakers, declared that "disarmament is the best life insurance a country can have; it costs only good-will and saves millions of dollars."

About two hundred persons attended the meeting in Union Square, including a sprinkling of "Communists," who attempted to heckle the speakers. The latter, however, refused to depart from the subject of pacifism, avoiding all reference to social and political questions.

STUDENTS FLOCK ABROAD.

Outgoing Orduna Carries a Throng of Them, Including 2 Girl Writers.

The Royal Mail liner Orduna sailed yesterday for Cherbourg and Southampton carrying another large group of tourist class passengers, among them educators and students from various parts of the country. They included Miss M. A. Nosser, a young school teacher from Jamaica, L. I., who plans to reach Constantinople, to teach in the American school Gedik Pasha.

"I shall have to learn the language of the country, but if all goes well I expect to remain away five years," Miss Nosser said. "I shall endeavor to inculcate American ideas and habits into the scholars so far as I may be able, so that when they come here they will have much less to learn about how we do things here."

Two other tourist class passengers were Miss Emma Bugbee and Miss K. Phelps, newspaper women, who went to try out the new plan of ocean travel which has superseded the old "third class."

In the cabin were many professional and business men, including John Allsop, general manager of the Royal Mail, London, and Harry Wheeler, superintendent of the Royal Mail and the Lamport & Holt lines in New York. Mr. Allsop has been in the United States and Canada for several weeks making a general survey of traffic and business conditions in relation to shipping.

THINK INVENTOR WAS SLAIN.

Police Believe Murderer Was After Money Hidden in Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—That Frank J. Kenny, 63 years old, a tailor and inventor, who was found dead last night with a bullet wound in his temple in his home at Zion Road, near Northfield, N. J., was murdered by some one who knew him and who sought several thousand dollars he had secreted about the house, is the theory upon which State police and dectetives are working today.

Kenny recently sold his old home, and after buying an automobile, hid the remainder of the money, it is reported, in the one-story bungalow which he occupied with his stepson, George Dix, with whom he was engaged in the tailoring business at Somerspoint. Kenny was shortly to have received a patent on a new tire remover which he said a Pittsburgh concern intended to put on the market and which he expected to make him wealthy.

Investigation disclosed that every piece of furniture in the bungalow had been ransacked by the murderer.

AMERICA HEARD IN ALPS.

Radio Program From Schenectady Received on Mountain Peak.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 25 (AP).—A radio program from station WGY, Schenectady, broadcast on a forty-meter wave length July 11, was plainly heard on one of the mountain peaks of the Alps, Martin P. Rice, manager of broadcasting for the General Electric Company, announced today.

A message was received from Stanley McClatchie of Stuttgart, Germany, stating that while making radio reception tests in the Alps he picked up the WGY program at an experimental station in daylight. This is believed to be a record for daylight reception.

Wife Dies as He Goes to Court.

When the case of Charles Moore, 37, of 45 Hudson Street, Yonkers, charged with failing to support his wife, Mrs. Irma Moore, and a young baby, was called in Yonkers City Court yesterday, it was learned that the defendant's wife had just died in a hospital. It was alleged that since last December, Moore had contributed but $30 toward the upkeep of his wife and child. The case was put over indefinitely when word came of Mrs. Moore's death.

Heir to Millions Is Killed in Crash.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 25 (AP).—Clark Fulton, who in a few years would have come into an inheritance of several million dollars left him by his grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Clark, was killed instantly, and Thomas Bloch, son of Jesse Bloch, wealthy Wheeling tobacco manufacturer, was slightly injured, when their automobile left the road and overturned in a fog at Brownsville, Pa., early today.

DEPLORES LENIENCY TO GUILTY AUTOISTS

Dr. Bingham Thinks Sure Punishment Would Lessen Motor Fatalities.

CRITICIZES THE POLICE

Their Unfair Discrimination Together With Political Pressure on Courts Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Unfair discrimination by the police and political pressure on the courts is encouraging reckless driving, a leading cause of highway fatalities, declared Dr. Walter V. Bingham, psychologist of New York, today at the concluding meeting of a conference of committees of motor traffic.

The psychologist is a member of the Committee on Causes and Accidents of the National Conference on Street and Highway Traffic, which with two other committees has been holding meeting for a week to suggest standard traffic laws and methods to prevent accidents. The work is under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

"Drivers are often reckless," said Dr. Bingham, "because they know the chances are large that they will not be punished. Most Justices and traffic officers, I believe, would prefer to treat everybody alike and to enforce the law impartially.

"Why is it, therefore, that some police and Judges punish so few of the well-to-do and prominent or influential offenders? It is because political pressure is too heavy, and this condition will continue just as long as the public wants to tolerate it and no longer. Promptness and certainty of penalty is a powerful deterrent to reckless driving."

He suggested that persons arraigned in traffic courts because of accidents be made to undergo psychological and physical examinations before being permitted to drive again.

After Dr. Bingham's address the committee adopted a resolution urging citizens in every community to inform themselves on the manner in which laws were being enforced in their traffic courts and to extend their support to those magistrates who were fulfilling their functions.

The Committee on Metropolitan Traffic Facilities, headed by Frederic A. Delano of Washington, reported that congestion and delays due to inadequate traffic facilities caused an annual preventable loss exceeding $2,000,000,000.

HOOVER WANTS CHANGES.

Tells San Francisco Club Federal Bureaus Should Be Reorganized.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP).—Lawyers and income tax experts collect five times what the Government collects from the income tax because of the necessity of explaining the tax laws to the public and because of the complicated structure of the governing Federal bureaus, Secretary Hoover said yesterday in an address to the Commonwealth Club.

"Congress should be made to reorganize the Government systems and combine the various overlapping and conflicting groups," he said. "There are too many governmental agencies overlapping each other and conflicting with each other, with a consequent loss of time by the Government and the public. Had the Veterans' Bureau been in one department, with a single Cabinet officer at its head, I doubt if we would have had the scandals that have marked the progress of that bureau.

"Many of the functions which the Federal Government now performs should be performed by the States."

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Annual Advance Sale of Furs

August 1925

Begins Tomorrow

This simple announcement means so much to the women in the know! It means that, as usual, Gimbels has gathered together for the famous Advance Sale, the foremost Fur modes of the coming season. Many thousands of dollars' worth of luxurious Furs. From world-famous Fur-fashion creators. Marvels of Beauty and rich Quality. Offered at very substantial savings over prices that will prevail August 31st, after this sale is done.

See Tomorrow's Evening World, Journal or Sun for Complete Details

"Furriers Since 1842"

GIMBELS FUR SALON

Third Floor

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30

LACkawanna 6000

MACY'S

34th Street & Broadway, New York City

See Also Macy's Other Advertisements Pages 11 and 22

The Annual Advance Sale of

FINE FUR COATS

At Prices Guaranteed Not Only Lowest-in-the-City But Also Lower Than Our Usual Lowest-in-the-City Prices!

IT IS ECONOMY TO PURCHASE YOUR FUR COAT IN THIS SALE because these coats were made for us during the furriers' slack season—and so we purchased them for far less than the usual cost.

IT IS ECONOMY TO PURCHASE YOUR FUR COAT IN THIS SALE because August is well in advance of the normal fur season and we can afford to offer these coats now at prices far less than during the fall season.

IT IS ECONOMY TO PURCHASE YOUR FUR COAT IN THIS SALE because after the sale these special prices will be replaced by the higher prices that must necessarily prevail in our regular stock.

10 FEATURE PRICES

And every price returns to Macy's usual price after this sale!

Natural Southern Muskrat (split skins) self trimmed.
Natural Northern Muskrat (split skins) self trimmed.
Natural Marmot, trimmed with dyed mink marmot.
Dyed Summer Brown Marmot, striped, straight, border.

$129.00

Illustrated Above

Natural American Opossum, self trimmed.
Beaverette (dyed sheared rabbit) muskrat collar, cuffs, border.
Sealine (dyed sheared rabbit) trimmed with skunk, squirrel, fox, muskrat backs.
Natural Gray Kidskin (goat) self trimmed.

$149.00

Natural Gray Kid Skin (goat), collar, cuffs, border of fox.
Natural Marmot, raccoon collar.
Brown Caracul (Mongolian lamb), fox collar.
Silver Muskrat, collar, cuffs, border of muskrat backs.
Natural American Opossum, split skins, self trimmed.
Sealine (dyed sheared rabbit), collar, cuffs, border of brown or red fox.

$169.00

American Broadtail (sheared lamb), brown fox collar, cuffs, border.
Leopard Kid Skin (goat), collar, cuffs, border of red or brown fox.
Dark Natural American Opossum. Let out striped skins, self trimmed.
Marmot (dyed raccoon color), split narrow skins, self trimmed.
Natural Alaska Muskrat, split skins, self trimmed.
Silver Muskrat, collar, cuffs, border of muskrat back.
Sealine (dyed sheared rabbit), skunk collar, cuffs, border.
Caracul (cocoa brown), trimmed with fox.

$269.00

Mole, squirrel trimmed.
Hudson Seal (dyed Northern muskrat), skunk collar, cuffs, border.
Hudson Seal (dyed Northern muskrat), collar and cuffs of fox, skunk or beaver.
Muskrat (golden), narrow split skins, collar and cuffs of fox or skunk.
Antelope, split skins, collar, cuffs, border of fox.
Black Caracul (Chinese kid skin), skunk collar, cuffs, border.

$349.00

Japanese Weasel (split narrow skins), self trimmed.
Persian Lamb, self trimmed, squirrel or skunk.
Gray Squirrel, narrow split skins, self trimmed.
Raccoon, very dark skins, Tom Boy and women's models.

Another feature of this sale is that on deposit of

25%

of the purchase price we will keep the coat you select in our Fur Storage Vaults until November 1st

$98.75

Sealine (dyed sheared rabbit), self trimmed, beaverette, skunk or squirrel.
Beaverette (dyed sheared rabbit), self trimmed.
South American Lamb (dyed opossum color.)

$294.00

Hudson Seal (dyed Northern muskrat), trimmed with ermine, squirrel, or fox.
Raccoon, heavy dark fur, Tom Boy and women's models.
Natural Nutria, self trimmed.
Black Caracul (Chinese kid skin), squirrel collar and cuffs.
Leopard Cat (sheared), collar, cuffs, border of natural lynx or fox.

$194.00

Natural Raccoon, self trimmed. Tom Boy and women's models.
Civet Cat, self trimmed.
Hudson Seal (dyed Northern Muskrat), self trimmed, squirrel or skunk.
Alaska Muskrat, self trimmed, fox, nutria or beaver.
Muskrat Backs (split narrow skins), trimmed with beaver, fitch or raccoon.
Silver Muskrat (split narrow skins), Japanese fox collar and cuffs.
Marmot (dyed mink color).
Leopard Kid Skin (goat), collar, cuffs, border of natural lynx or black fox.
Black Caracul (Chinese kid skin), self trimmed.
Sealine (dyed sheared rabbit), collar and cuffs of dark natural mink.

$219.00

Golden Muskrat, Japanese fox collar.
Silver Muskrat, collar, cuffs, border of Japanese fox.
Muskrat Backs, dark narrow stripes, collar, cuffs, border of Japanese fox.
Alaska Muskrat (golden), nutria collar and cuffs.
Black Caracul (Chinese kid skin), skunk collar and cuffs.
Antelope, split skins, nutria collar and border.
Marmot (dyed raccoon color), very heavy skin, fox trimmed.

$249.00

Alaska Muskrat, self or skunk trimmed.
Civet Cat, skunk collar and cuffs.
Raccoon, dark heavy skins, Tom Boy and women's models.
Susliki Wassel, silver, bronze, golden, fox or squirrel trimmed.
Hudson Seal (dyed Northern muskrat), squirrel or skunk trimmed.
Natural Black Muskrat, split narrow skins, self or beaver trimmed.
Muskrat, very dark split narrow skins, fitch or beaver trimmed.
Black Caracul (Chinese kid skin), collar, cuffs, border of black lynx.

Also Many Other Remarkable Values in the Sale!

Gray Squirrel, dark clear blue skin, self trimmed $489.00
Japanese Mink, very narrow striped, fox collar and cuffs $519.00
Leopard, very small spots, black lynx collar, cuffs and border $589.00
Black Caracul (Russian lamb), blended Hudson Bay sable collar and cuffs $624.00
Cocoa Ermine, cocoa dyed fox collar, cuffs and border, 42 inches long $869.00
Cocoa Ermine, cocoa dyed fox collar, cuffs and border, 46 inches long $1049.00

MACY'S—*Third Floor, East Building, 35th Street, Center.* *Elevators 11 to 14 Are Convenient*

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks-Herald Square

Telephone Lackawanna 7000.

Monday—Store-Wide Pre-Inventory Clearance Sales!

Women's Frocks

For Afternoon and Sports Wear

In plain pastel tints, bright prints, combinations of printed and plain materials, crepe satins, georgettes and crepes de Chine.

Frocks formerly up to 175.00 *Now* 59.75
Individual modes of georgette, crepe de Chine or crepe satin, of which there are but one or two of a style.

Frocks formerly up to 79.75 *Now* 48.00
Several copies of successful French models included.

Frocks formerly up to 69.75 *Now* 38.00
Frocks formerly up to 59.75 *Now* 28.00
Frocks formerly up to 49.75 *Now* 19.75
Frocks formerly up to 45.00 *Now* 18.00

Hand-Made French Linen and Voile Frocks
Formerly 15.00 Now 9.75

Saks-Herald Square—Fourth Floor

These Great Reductions in

Misses' Summertime Frocks

Many of them will serve for early Fall wear, too! Of plain or flowered georgette, heavy crepe de Chine, printed crepe de Chine, striped or novelty silks and some imported silk frocks. In divers smart and unusual styles! In 14 to 20 year sizes.

Regular 39.50 FROCKS Reduced to 25.00
Regular 29.75 FROCKS Reduced to 19.75
Regular 25.00 FROCKS Reduced to 15.00
Regular 19.75 FROCKS Reduced to 12.75
Regular 15.00 FROCKS Reduced to 10.75

Saks-Herald Square—Second Floor

Entire Summer Stock of Women's

Coats and Wraps

Drastically Re-Priced in 4 Special Groups!

Lovely, shimmering silks, sheer coats for evening wear, cashmirs and many other smart fabrics are included in these important reductions! Many of them are richly fur trimmed, many of them exhibit unique self trimmings! The majority of them will be smart for wear next season as well as for the balance of this!

60 Coats and Wraps, 25.00
Formerly 45.00 to 69.75

45 Coats and Wraps 39.00
Formerly 75.00 to 95.00

33 Coats and Wraps 59.00
Formerly 98.50 to 150.00

42 Coats and Evening Wraps
Formerly 155.00 to 225.00
Reduced to 75.00

In regular and extra sizes, but not in every style.

Saks-Herald Square—Fourth Floor

Women's Handbags

Formerly Up to 7.50
Now 2.95

Imported and domestic bags of leather, silk or tapestry in smart underarm and pouch styles. Variously outfitted with vanity articles or many convenient and capacious pockets.

Saks-Herald Square—Street Floor

Women's Neckwear

Formerly 1.50 to 2.95
Now 95c

A thousand pieces, including long sleeved, short sleeved and sleeveless guimpes; lace and georgette frills, jabots, panels and collar-and-cuff sets; silk or georgette scarfs. Some slightly soiled or mussed.

Saks-Herald Square—Street Floor

Boys' Suits & Furnishings

Boys' Washable Suits. Middy and one-piece models, broken sizes. *Reduced to* 1.65

Boys' Khaki Suits. Long pants models and one or two-piece models in broken sizes from 3 to 17. *Reduced to* 1.85

Children's Bathing Suits. One-piece models of pure worsted. 4 and 6 year sizes only. *Reduced to* 1.00

Boys' Lumber Jack Shirts. Smart colors in sizes 12½ to 14½. *Reduced to* 3.95

Boys' Blouses. Striped or plain colors in sports, Eton or collar attached styles. Broken sizes. *Reduced to* 65c

Saks-Herald Square—Second Floor

Reduced!

Men's and Women's Pure Linen Initial

Handkerchiefs

Broken Assortments in boxes of 6.

Regularly 2.00, 3.00 and 4.50

Reduced to
1.00, 1.50 and 2.25

An opportunity to stock up on high quality linen handkerchiefs at just half the regular prices!

Street Floor

Girls' Apparel

42 Girls' Sports Coats 5.95
Formerly 9.75 to 15.75. Polaires in tan or leather, sizes 6 to 12 years.

35 Girls' Coats 9.75
Formerly 18.75 to 35.00. Formal modes in navy twill or highly colored flannel, cheviot or suede cloth. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

75 Girls' Silk Frocks 6.95
Formerly 9.75 to 13.75. Plain and printed crepes de Chine in sizes 6 to 12 years.

62 Juniors' Silk Frocks 7.95
Of striped silk broadcloth. Formerly 9.95 to 12.75. Sizes 13 to 17 years.

150 Juniors' Blouses 69c
Formerly 1.50 and 1.95. Madras and striped shirtings in blue, tan or white. Mostly in sizes 18 to 22 years.

Saks-Herald Square—Second Floor

Women's Imported Milanese Lisle

Gloves

With the sheen of silk but greater durability.

16-Button Length
Mousquetaires
Formerly 1.50
now 1.00

Slip-ons
Formerly 1.00
now 69c

Both styles in mode, tan, beaver, gray, chamois, white or black.

Street Floor

Women's Chiffon Hose

With Three-Point Heels

Formerly 1.95
Now 1.35 *Pair*

Fine gauge, sheer silk hose, full fashioned, with silk feet and lisle garter tops. 8½ to 10. All the newest shades.

Ingrain Silk Hose
Lace Clocked Hose 1.55 *Pair*
Formerly 1.95 to 2.50

Full fashioned silk hose, some with lisle tops and lace clox; others plain silk from top to toe. All colors and sizes.

Saks-Herald Square—Street Floor

Women's and Misses'

Sweaters and Two-Piece Suits

Regularly 5.95 to 9.75
Now 3.95

A smart variety of fine worsted, mohair and Rayon sweaters in plain colors, combined colors and jacquard patterns.

Two-piece suits of Rayon and flannel in slip-over or sleeveless coat style.

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor

Summer Millinery

For just a fraction of its former price, you can select a fresh sports hat to take away with you on your vacation!

Colored Straw Sports Hats, now 5.00
Regularly up to 16.50

Also a number of trimmed hats to be closed out at 1.95

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor

Women's Tub Frocks

Formerly 4.95, 5.95, 6.95, 7.50

Reduced to 2.95, 3.95 and 4.95

Including linens, broadcloths and voiles in a great variety of styles and colors.

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor

Women's Dainty

Lingerie

In a variety of smart tailored or lace trimmed models. Some hand-made or hand-embroidered!

Cotton Lingerie
Formerly 2.00 and 2.95,
Now 1.29 & 2.00

Including crepes, voiles and nainsook slips, pajamas and step-ins.

Silk Lingerie
Formerly 5.95 and 6.95,
Now 4.95
Formerly 8.95 to 10.95,
Now 6.95

Delicately tinted crepe de Chine or radium silk chemise, nightgowns and step-ins.

Third Floor

Infants' Apparel

7.50 to 10.00 Coats
Now 3.95
One of a kind models of Summer weight wool materials. Sizes 2 to 4 years.

1.95 Voile Dresses
Now 1.45

2.95 Straw Hats
Now 25c

3.85 Frocks
Now 1.95
Of dainty flowered lawns in sizes 2 to 6 years.

79c Pajamas
Now 49c
Of cambric in one piece style. Sizes 2 to 6 yrs.

1.95 Bathing Suits
Now 1.39
Knitted worsted suits in sizes 4 to 6 years.

Infants' Dept. Fourth Floor

Women's Swimming Suits

Formerly up to 7.95
Now 3.95

A varied group of smart, semi-fitted, knitted worsted suits, plain or trimmed in novel ways. All colors and sizes, but not in every style.

Saks-Herald Square—Fourth Floor

Corsets and Brassieres

Of finest materials and workmanship, in models for all types of figures.

1280 Brassieres 65c. and 1.45
Formerly 1.00 to 6.50. Long or bandeau styles in brocade, satin, or lace or embroidery trimmed.

145 Corsette Combinations 1.45 and 2.45
Formerly 2.50 to 10.00. Of beautiful brocaded materials.

305 Corsets, Step-Ins and Clasp-Ons 2.45 and 5.00
Formerly 5.00 to 12.00. Of elastic and brocade. About 40 Binner corsets of coutil or brocade included.

162 Plastique Corsets ½ and Less
Formerly 10.00 to 37.50.

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor

Women's and Misses'

Smart Footwear

Reduced to 7.00
For the regular 10.50 to 14.00 grades

Smart styles in modes for every need of the day! Smart leathers and materials! Every sort of heel from low, boyish heels to high spike heels! Every pair from our regular, high grade stock! At a price that offers unparalleled savings in wanted styles!

In all sizes, but not in every style or material.

Saks-Herald Square—Second Floor

Misses' Smart Coats

Correctly tailored modes for sports wear and the more formal modes in silk or cloth. Incomplete sizes 14 to 20.

25.00 to 39.75 Sport Coats
Now 15.00
Bright colored flannels, tweeds and velveteens in straightline or slightly fitted modes.

49.75 to 95.00 Coats
Now 28.00
In beautiful qualities of satin, bengaline, crepe, charmeen, twill or cashmir, many trimmed with Summer furs.

Saks-Herald Square—Second Floor

SAVES 2 IN FLAMES, HATES TO ADMIT IT

Hoboken Policeman So Modest Captain Has to Threaten Fine to Get a Full Report.

MAKES 3 TRIPS INTO FIRE

Gets Woman First—She Remembers a Sleeping Boarder and Then Her Pocketbook.

Before firemen finished placing a ladder against a window in which Mrs. Martha Jastrow stood screaming for help in a burning building at 135 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday morning, Patrolman John Keely had climbed to the topmost rung and stood ready for the rescue.

The ladder swung into place. Keely snatched Mrs. Jastrow from the smoking window and carried her safely to the street.

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "Ernie Narberger, the boarder, he's asleep in a room in the back."

Keely didn't even pause to get his breath. He ran nimbly up the ladder again and climbed through the same window from which he had just rescued Mrs. Jastrow. Dense clouds of black smoke enveloped him. He could scarcely breathe and his eyes smarted. But he kept on through the blazing hallway while the flames snarled and snapped about him.

He found Narberger's door locked, but one kick from a regulation police shoe and it opened. Keely picked up the sleeping boarder clad only in his night gown and carried him down the ladder to safety.

Once Again Into the Flames.

"Oh! I forgot!" exclaimed Mrs. Jastrow.

"What?" asked the patrolman.

"My pocketbook. There's $87 in it, all the money I have. It's in the right hand bureau drawer in my room."

Back went Keely up the ladder again. Through the window once more and the blinding smoke and flames. He got the pocketbook, and gave it to Mrs. Jastrow.

"Bravo!" cried the crowd in Washington Street. "Hero! He should have a medal." But Keely didn't think so. And just as he had done in a hundred other cases of this kind, when the fire was over he walked to the police station and made out his report.

It read: "Fire of unknown origin started in two-story brick structure at 135 Washington Street about 8:45 A. M. Damage estimated at $3,500. Ground floor occupied by David Chinick & Sons, clothiers. Second floor occupied by Mrs. Martha Jastrow. No one injured."

Then Keely walked over to Captain John Clarke, handed him the report, slipped his pencil back in his hat and started out the door.

On the steps a delegation of citizens met him. They dragged him back. They called him the department's greatest hero and insisted that he should get a medal.

But Captain Clarke was testy. "Why the excitement?" he demanded. Then they told him of the rescues. A hero may be a hero, but that doesn't excuse him from abiding by police regulations, and the Captain grew testier than ever.

Threatens to Fine Him.

"Keely," he snapped, "go back in that room and write me a true report of what happened at that fire or I'll suspend you and have you up on charges."

"That is a true report," retorted Keely.

"There's not a word of a rescue in it, young man," said the Captain, "and if you have thirty days' pay that you're anxious to get rid of just continue the argument."

Keely went to the back room and reluctantly made out his new report, but only after Lieutenant William Christie had assisted in the work was it found satisfactory by Captain Clarke.

Once more Keely started back to his post. But on the steps of the police station a battery of photographers surrounded him. "Nothing doing," he declared. "I never had my picture taken but once and that was at Coney Island."

One photographer mentioned a hundred dollar reward given by his paper for heroism, but it didn't tempt Keely. He dodged through the ranks of the cameramen and started for his post on the run.

"Gosh!" exclaimed Captain Clarke, after quiet had been restored. "That chap Keely's the most modest and retiring cop I ever met. I didn't think they made 'em any more."

DEAF TO ALL ELSE HE HEARS SEA'S CALL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

mind a blank, he was unable yesterday to tell the hospital authorities where he went and what he did when he ventured forth on July 8. In the old days he would stroll about the streets, looking at the people, watching the lighter traffic of those days, inspecting show windows, perhaps dropping in to see a play. In view of his return to his old berth, it was thought likely yesterday that he unconsciously followed the paths of the past.

On the morning of July 9, the day after his appearance at 399 West Street, he came in. After a while he went up to the deskman and said:

"Who am I?"

The deskman, knowing about sailors, remarked briefly:

"Go to bed."

The clerk thought he was intoxicated. Neubert went out.

The next day, the question was again put and answered as before. The deskman, however, shot a shrewd glance at Neubert this time, and gave a second's speculation as to whether the man's mind was right. On through the days to July 15 Neubert came and went without asking: "Who am I?"

At 2 A. M. on July 16, far out in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn a policeman watched a man's peculiar actions and wondered. When he spoke to the man—who was Neubert—he was struck by his strange, dazed condition and finally took him to the Greenpoint Station. This was the beginning of the return of Neubert, the sailor, to Neubert, substantial citizen of Flint.

Policemen, who examined the contents of his pockets at the station, found Neubert's Masonic credentials indicating, it was said, that he was a Past Master of Saginaw Lodge. Brother Masons got into touch with L. Stephens, Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief of Brooklyn, and with President MacDonald of the same organization. They came to the station and after establishing Neubert's credentials had him taken to Broad Street Hospital.

They communicated with persons in Flint and gradually under their questions, undertaken slowly at first, and under the treatment of the physicians, Neubert's mental cloudiness wore off and he crept back into his identity. Several days ago Police Commissioner Williams of Flint and a close friend of Nebert, named Al Austin, visited him in the hospital. Neubert, himself again, was highly amused at the trick his mind had played him. He related how he had "come to" with exactly $7 left out of the $400 he had when he walked out of the Ann Arbor hospital.

According to information available here, Neubert, who is about 55 years old, was a steward on a steamship toward the end of his seafaring career. He was 28 years old when he signed off the ship's rolls for the last time. He went out to Flint and became steward in a deaf and dumb institution then, and after a short time entered various lines of business. His wife, it was said, is an invalid. They have an adopted daughter, 8 years old.

Mr. Neubert was still in a nervous condition yesterday and could not be seen. He plans to return to his home tomorrow.

VANISHED ON WAY TO FLINT.

Amnesia Victim Unheard From Since He Left Ann Arbor Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

FLINT, Mich., July 25.—John N. Neubert, who "found himself" while in a New York hospital, is President of the Lincoln Park Real Estate Company of this city.

Three weeks ago, at the advice of his physician, he went to Ann Harbor for treatment in the University of Michigan Hospital. He was discharged from the hospital and left for home, but from that time until his discovery in the New York hospital a few days ago, where for two weeks he had been suffering from amnesia, no trace of him could be found.

Three days ago several business friends went to New York to take care of Neubert after receiving word that he had been located.

INVENTORY REDUCTIONS

On Our Large Stock of the World's Finest

TRUNKS! AND LUGGAGE

An Annual Event Eagerly Looked Forward to by "Travelers Who Know"

161 Full-Size, Open-Top, **HARTMANN, OSHKOSH & MENDEL WARDROBE TRUNKS**

In 3 SPECIAL GROUPS

85 Wardrobe Trunks are included in this group—trunks that are well built to withstand lots of hard usage. All are this year's models, with newest features and superbly finished. VALUES TO $55. **$29.50**

51 Trunks, of finer grade and designed for the fastidious traveler. Splendidly made, exquisitely finished, and has all those additional accessories which go so far toward making traveling comfortable! REGULARLY PRICED TO $70. **$37.50**

25 of the famous Panama Model Wardrobe Trunks, containing every trunk convenience and accessory. Extra sturdy in build, yet completely compact and as smart as you please! An excellent buy at our regular price of $90, and a wonderful bargain at the sale price of **$49.75**

SOLE LEATHER KIT BAGS, for the man who travels. Harness stitched, straps all around. Russet or Walnut. Double handles. 20, 22 and 24 inches. Formerly to $36.50. **$19.50**

LADIES' COWHIDE SUIT CASES, Cobra-hide finished, silk lined, padded tops and extra pockets. In all wanted sizes. A remarkable value, on sale while they last at this extraordinary price. **$11.50**

Similar Reductions on All Other Trunks, Bags and Luggage.

Gibraltar LUGGAGE CORP'N
541 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 44th and 45th Sts.
NEW YORK

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled While Stock Lasts.
Vanderbilt 1415

Service --- *Quality* --- *Value*

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Stunning Fur Garments

Specially Priced in Advance of the Season

Purchasing at this time has two definite points in its favor:

Winter styles in complete assortments
Price concessions on all these models

And making a selection this year is sure to prove more interesting than in past seasons for:

—*many new furs* are represented. Furs never before utilized have been fashioned into models of extreme smartness

—*styles are different.* The flare silhouette is featured in many models while straight lines are evident in others but all are smartly dissimilar to previous fur stylings

—*workmanship is expert.* Ingenious methods have converted pelts into coats striking for their svelt loveliness

Every type of fur garment is included, from the short youthful coat for sports to the sumptuous evening wrap

Black Karakul Kid Coats, contrasting fur collars and cuffs, 46 inches long $290.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat), collars and cuffs of contrasting fur, 46 ins. long 250.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, in silvertone coloring, 46 inches long . . . 175.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, in dark colors, 46 inches long 150.00

Third Floor

Summer Replenishments

Apparel, refreshingly cool, yet with a hint of Autumn about it, has been assembled here and will not only enliven present wardrobes but serve smartly during the coming months

The Motor Delivery
service for the Summer season, to Long Island and New Jersey points, is in active operation.

Mourning Apparel
in a collection of smart styles

—will be found in a Special Department on the Third Floor. Here in a section to itself, selections for the complete wardrobe in black may be made with the utmost satisfaction and the least amount of effort.

Dress-Length Tunics
of net-and-lace

Hand-made lace, combined with other dainty laces, gives these tunics chic individuality. And each model makes a frock in itself.

Sizes 34 to 42

$10.75

Blouse Section, Second Floor

Dainty Brassières
especially cool for Summer wear

Bandeau model of lace or satin at $1.50

Long model of lace combined with satin . . $2.50

Second Floor

Special Mid-Summer Values in

Women's Costume Slips

Excellent quality radium silk—splendid workmanship—correct styling—make these Costume Slips good value at either one of the prices quoted.

Of radium silk with hip shirring or plait

$5.50

Of radium silk, in the heavier weight, featuring straight lines or plait.

$7.50

Both models are fashioned with shadow-proof hem and hemstitched top.

In pastel and street shades as well as white and flesh.

Sizes 36 to 44 Second Floor

Glove Silk Underwear
for vacationists and travelers

Of an especially good quality glove silk in white, pink, peach, orchid and black.

Vests . . $2.25
Bloomers . 2.90

Second Floor

Alsam Toilet Preparations
exceptionally low priced

Warranting the purchase of a full supply of these exclusive toiletries.

Extract . $1.50 & 3.90
Face Powder . . 75c.
Sachet Powder . . 75c.
Talcum Powder . . 32c.

First Floor

Pocket Kodaks
add enjoyment to Summer trips

Size 2½ inches by 4¼ inches, in self focusing style, is a convenient model.

$13.75

First Floor

BETHLEHEM REPLY DENIES BIG PROFITS

Five Corporations Ask Dismissal of the Government's Suit for $11,000,000.

COUNTERCLAIM IS SET UP

Defendants Declare C. M. Schwab Fulfilled His Understanding With Wilson on War Contracts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP). — The five Bethlehem steel concerns today filed answers in the Federal District Court denying the Government's allegations in a recovery suit that they received excess profits of upward of $11,000,000 for building ships during the war emergency. In addition to the denials, counter claims totaling $9,933,695 were filed by three of the companies against the Government.

The suit was filed in Philadelphia April 17, and on the same day the Bethlehem interests filed in the Federal District Court in New York suits for a total of $9,744,899 against the Government, claiming that amount as a balance due on account of ship construction during and just after the war.

The Government in its suit stated that Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem enterprises, was Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the dominating figure in the Bethlehem companies at the time the contracts for ships were given to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.

It was charged that Mr. Schwab as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation forced other shipbuilding companies to limit their profits to 10 per cent on ship construction, while he took no action to have his own companies adhere to the same rule of profit.

All these allegations were specifically denied by the five companies involved. Besides the shipbuilding corporation, the other defendants are the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and Union Iron Works Company.

The answer of the shipbuilding corporation said:

"Charles M. Schwab was invited by President Wilson to become Director General of the Fleet Corporation at a time of an acute crisis in its affairs and for the special purpose of speeding up its ship construction program. Mr. Schwab objected to accepting the appointment, giving as one reason that he could be of more service as the head of the Bethlehem enterprises, and as a second reason that he could not entirely divest himself of his relations with Bethlehem.

"He was assured, however, by President Wilson and Messrs. Hurley and Colby that he need have no fear on account of his relations with Bethlehem; and he finally yielded to their urgings upon the express understanding and agreement that while Director General of the Fleet Corporation he was not to participate in any way in transactions between the Fleet Corporation and the defendants."

The answer contained a copy of a letter dated April 30, 1918, to the President and trustees of the Fleet Corporation, in which Mr. Schwab expressed the inadvisability of his participation as Director General in transactions between the corporation and the defendants and requesting that such business be handled by other officers. To further show that steps had been taken to offset any participation by him, it was set out in the answer that all contracts had to be submitted to the Board of Trustees for their approval and that Mr. Schwab was never at any time a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fleet Corporation.

The shipbuilding corporation denied it had knowledge with respect to Government contracts that all other shipbuilders' profits were below 10 per cent, the contention set up by the Government.

The shipbuilding corporation, after an audit of its accounts, notified the Fleet Corporation in February, 1923, that it owed the defendant several million dollars, but the notice was ignored and the Fleet Corporation approved the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Claims of the Fleet Corporation that the Government did not owe the defendant anything, but, on the contrary, the shipbuilding corporation owed the Fleet Corporation more than $11,000,000.

During the audit of the Bethlehem account with the Fleet Corporation, the answer said, there was no suggestion "by any of the members of the United States Shipping Board that there was any fraud in any of the transactions set forth or any over-payments on account of such transactions, or that any over-payments on account of such transactions had been made through mistake of fact or law, although by reason of such audits by the defendants, account from time to time during the construction and after the completion of such vessels, the Fleet Corporation was in a position to know all the material facts with respect thereto and the defendant had made a full disclosure to the Fleet Corporation of all such facts."

All the answers set forth that Mr. Schwab, as head of the Bethlehem enterprises, faithfully carried out the understanding he had with President Wilson and other high officials of the Fleet Corporation, and that he did not at any time take part in the relations between the Fleet Corporation and the concerns in which he had a private interest.

The shipbuilding corporation put in a claim of $8,839,820 with interest, which it is contended the Government still owes the corporation. The Bethlehem Steel Company filed a claim for $852,401, while the Union Iron Works Company made a claim of $241,474. A claim for credit is made for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company if it shall be found that it is entitled to any money on claims which heretofore had been disallowed by the Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board.

MOTHER FOUND GUILTY OF SLAYING HER CHILD

Mrs. Anna Cunningham Gets Life Imprisonment for Poisoning Her Son.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 25 (AP).—Mrs. Anna Cunningham of Gary, Ind., was found guilty today of murdering her 10-year-old son, Walter, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The case was given to the jury soon after noon yesterday.

Mrs. Cunningham is under indictment in connection with the death of two other children. She was accused of poisoning the trio. Her attorneys filed notice that an appeal would be taken from her conviction.

VISIT SULGRAVE MANOR.

Colonial Dames Present Book of Fund Signatures to Lord Lee.

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of George Washington in England, today was the scene of a pleasing function in the shape of a pilgrimage by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, which in 1924 raised a $100,000 endowment fund for the physical upkeep of the manor.

Viscount Lee of Fareham, member of the Board of Governors of Sulgrave Manor, greeted the American women with a speech in which he described them as "returning truants who left England 300 years ago, but who did not look their age."

Mrs. Joseph Lamar of Atlanta, national President of the society, and Mrs. William Adams Brown of New York, national Vice President, who was Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, responded with speeches, the former presenting Viscount Lee a book containing the names of the 27,000 Americans who contributed to the manor endowment fund.

Viscountess Lee unveiled a bronze tablet in commemoration of the raising of the endowment fund, and Mrs. Gilmer Adams of Linville, Ky., presented a sun dial in memory of her husband.

BELGIAN MISSION COMING.

Will Sail Thursday to Negotiate Debt Settlement Here.

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP).—Former Premier Theunis and Baron Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, and the other members of the mission which is to negotiate with the Debt Funding Commission at Washington for a settlement of Belgium's debt to the United States, with the exception of Emil Franqui and Felician Cattier, will leave for the United States Thursday, going by way of Cherbourg.

M. Franqui, having private business in London, will sail by way of Southampton. He will be accompanied by M. Cattier.

FRENCH ROUT MOORS IN SWIFT ADVANCES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

does not anticipate with any confidence the criticism which may be passed upon him at the Socialist conference, which is to meet soon, if the war should be still going on.

Six Months Required to End War.

Finally, it is understood that Marshal Pétain has reported that if the war is to be settled by arms it would probably take six months. In October the rainy season begins, and April is the date which the Marshal is said to have set for a final clearing-up of the situation and pacification of the rebellious peoples if Abd-el-Krim does not prove amenable.

The Marshal has obtained practically full power to make a settlement. That is the reason behind his request for authority to take the civil as well as the military administration in hand.

Of course, everything now depends on the amenability of Abd-el-Krim. But the signs are that Marshal Pétain's magic is working. The fighting has become desultory. The French are advancing into positions which will give an appearance of victory, and the Spanish announcement of a big offensive in preparation will contribute to satisfy everybody and secure peace with honor all around.

Official Reports of Successes.

Today's communiqués from the front, as given out by the war office, continue to present the military situation as extremely favorable to the French with particular emphasis on the demoralizing effect which the French successes of the last few days have had on Abd-el-Krim's forces.

According to these communiqués, the enemy is so completely discouraged that a French column moving from Ain Aicha westward is recovering possession of the whole valley of the Ouergha without encountering at any point any great resistance on the part of the rebels.

On the contrary, the chiefs of various tribes participating in the rebellion, having lost all confidence in the Riff leaders, are reported to be sending to the French offers of surrender, which the French, according to the communiqué, intend to examine "with indulgence but also with firmness."

The French are now camping at Ouled Ali, twenty kilometers north of Ain Aicha.

Relief of the French column which was dangerously encircled in the vicinity of Bab Moroudj has been successfully accomplished with severe losses to the enemy, and no further danger is feared from that direction.

Likewise at Kelaa des Sless and south of that position infiltrations have completely ceased and the situation has cleared up entirely.

In short, the whole tone of the communiqués today and yesterday reflect the eagerness of the French to convince the public that should peace negotiations commence at any moment it would not be because the military situation was anyway embarrassing to the French.

Rout Foe in West Ouergha Valley.

FEZ, French Morocco, July 25 (AP).—An official communique says the French have cleared the western part of the Ouergha River valley of Abd-el-Krim's Riffian invaders. The enemy tribesmen are fleeing, after heavy losses.

The French also captured some prisoners.

A French relief force reached Bad Maroudj with provisions and munitions after a brilliant advance.

A message of cheer has been given the French forces in Morocco in the first general order issued by General Stanislas Naulin, new Commander-in-Chief.

"Have courage and confidence," his order says. "The hour is approaching when we will be able to utilize our forces to the utmost. I bow before your flags and standards and salute most respectfully the memory of your brave one, who have fallen gloriously on the field of honor. We will avenge them soon."

Says Rivera Is Opposed to War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—General Primo de Rivera, Spain's military dictator, is strongly opposed to the war in Morocco, according to the Spanish Ambassador to London, Amory Delval, who has issued a statement taking exception to assertions made by Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Socialist Cabinet.

The latter recently wrote that the Spanish Government thought the war in Morocco a popular distraction.

"General de Rivera has always been against the war in Morocco and was twice deprived of his post for expressing opposition to the Morocco war without the authority of his superior officers," the Ambassador declared. "To put a speedy end to the war in Morocco has always been a plank of his political platform."

Franco-Spanish Accord Signed.

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—The Franco-Spanish accord relative to the zone limits of the sphere of action in Morocco has been signed. The conference between the Spanish and French delegates at Madrid has therefore terminated.

PRINCE AAGE WOUNDED.

ROME, July 25 (AP).—Prince Aage of Denmark, a Captain in the French Foreign Legion, has been wounded while fighting Abd-el-Krim's Riffians in Morocco. This information has been received by his relatives here.

The Prince in 1914 married the Countess Calvi di Bergolo, whose brother is the husband of the Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Italy.

[Prince Aage visited the United States in 1919. Recently he was cited for bravery while fighting with the French Foreign Legion in Morocco.]

KURZMAN'S *Announce*

The FUR SALE *of* YEARS *in the* MONTH *of* FUR SALES

WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN FORMER YEARS
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THIS ONE!

THOSE headlines may seem inconsistent with the restraint that ordinarily characterizes a KURZMAN announcement. But they really carry additional emphasis on that account. They are significant because they are made by an institution always temperate in its statements. And they are necessitated by the fact that KURZMAN'S are about to set new valuations in furs that are not to be confused or compared with ordinary August Sale Announcements. ¶ Furs, as you probably know, are underpriced in August to release some of the great amount of capital they involve. That is the sole reason for August Fur Sales. You really get a discount for buying early. But that is the smallest consideration in the forthcoming fur event at KURZMAN'S. ¶ What we have done is to re-cast all fur valuations to a radically lower schedule of prices by literally going into the fur business ourselves, and the woman who sees the benefits of that step to her will not find fault with our decision

The Newest Fur Modes from Paris and the Newest Mode in Prices

ADVANCE SHOWING BEGINNING, MONDAY, JULY 27TH

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street

For STOUT WOMEN
Sizes thirty-eight to fifty-six

Will Close Out—300
Summer Silk Frocks

Successful Models at Drastic Reductions

Every frock purchased in this sale means tremendous savings on one of the season's smartest modes designed of a fashion-favored Silk, such as Crepe de Chines, striped, figured and dotted, soft, lovely Foulard Silks and high quality Tub Silks.

$15

Numerous models in Silks with the cool white and light grounds, some printed in degrade dots and some in interesting bordered patterns—two-tone and three-tone colorings. A good selection of smart Striped Silk frocks and other simple tailored styles so desirable for morning resort wear. Other Printed Silks of dressier flair are combined with Georgettes.

Formerly to $29.75

$25

An exceptional showing of new Foulard Silks in exclusive patterns and the softly blended colorings that appeal to conservative tastes. Long and three-quarter sleeves. Circular front flounces are featured in navy silks printed with small light polka dots. Exquisitely tailored frocks of high quality striped silks, some with long shirtwaist sleeves. All colors.

Formerly to $59.75

Crepe de Chine
Costume Slips
Specially Priced
5.95
A bodice-top model of good quality Crepe de Chine, with hip-hem. In black, white and tan.

Full Fashioned
Silk Hosiery
$2.25 Value
1.79
Extra-size Silk Hose with lisle tops, heels and toes. Our special value number—801X. All smart shades.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THIS WEEK WILL NOT BE BILLED UNTIL SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Lane Bryant
NEW YORK
26 West 39th St.—21 West 38th St.
BROOKLYN
15 Hanover Place—283 Livingston St.

WHOLE HEAD BOYETTE
Permanent Wave

Special July and August Price
$15

Although our price is extremely low every wave is administered with the conscientious attention that insures its success. Mlle. Reif and her expert assistants will employ the method best suited to your hair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lane Bryant
BEAUTY SALON
26 West 39th Street

Fifth Avenue Store
Wants
High Grade Forewoman
for Alteration Workroom

Must be experienced on gowns, suits and coats, able to produce work of high quality in promised time, at minimum expense. Must be willing to cooperate with other departments and get cooperation from associates. State experience, references, age, and salary desired. R 515 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER
A. I. Namm & Son
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Splendid opportunity for a buyer trained in managing a large, active millinery business. Applications confidential. Apply H. N., Second Vice President.

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE
GIMBEL BROTHERS
32ND STREET-BROADWAY-33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Permanent Wave

Entire Head $15 Bobbed or Long Hair

A soft lovely permanent wave at a reduced summer rate. Experienced operators and the best apparatus insure a successful wave. You may have as many curls as you wish.

You'll find our Beauty Shop a convenient place for a
Shampoo — Marcel — Manicure
Facial Massage or Henna Dye

A Complete Line of Yvette Hair Goods

Bring the children to the Barber Shop. Our skilled barbers will give them a neat trim hair cut in record time.

Gimbels Beauty Shop—Street Floor—Rear Balcony

FIGHT ON POLLUTION AT BEACHES GROWS

Roulstone Publishes New Protests on City's Disposal Policy.

FIRE ISLAND ROUSED AGAIN

Staten Island, Belle Harbor and Edgemere Renew Complaints of Refuse Heaped Up at Resorts.

William B. Roulstone, Chairman of the Parks Conservation Association, made public yesterday a number of protests from beaches in and near New York City against Mayor Hylan's garbage policy.

He said that many civic organizations were joining the movement to force prompt action to provide incinerators, and that great interest had been aroused by the publication of Mayor Hylan's letter attacking the Merchants' Association in 1923 for proposing incinerators and arguing that it was necessary to dump garbage in the ocean because that cheap form of garbage disposal saved money needed for municipal ownership and operation of subways.

Offshore winds and a disposition of the garbage dumpers to go far out while the controversy over the pollution of the beaches is raging have kept the nuisance at a minimum during the last two weeks, according to Mr. Roulstone, who asserted conditions were still bad at many resorts. The heaviest complaints came from residents of Fire Island beaches, but others came from Staten Island, Belle Harbor and elsewhere. The resolution of the Ocean Beach Trustees was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Board of Trustees of the Village of Ocean Beach, Fire Island, New York, protest most emphatically against the prevailing practice of the City of New York of dumping garbage, dead animals and other refuse in the ocean, which material is being washed up on our beach in a state of decomposition, endangering thereby the health of the bathers and the entire community."

Inshore Dumping Blamed.

Beach pollution is caused mainly by the discharge of cargoes of garbage from scows in close to the shore, according to Dr. L. B. Rosenberg of 135 West Forty-second Street, who wrote:

"I have lived at the beach at Edgemere, L. I., for many years and have watched this situation with a great deal of interest. In all that I have read on the subject one important feature seems to have been overlooked.

"With all due respect to those who think that this pollution is due to wind or tide, my observation has proved to my satisfaction that our beaches are strewn with refuse only after a dark, stormy or foggy night.

"The barge captains take advantage of any weather in which they cannot be seen to dump close to the shore.

"Such weather we had night before last, and I then predicted that garbage would come ashore the next day, and it did come and the beach and water were so filthy that it was impossible to use either. To prove my contention, watch the beaches after the next bad night."

Former Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark wrote:

"I have not been down to Fire Island for some six or seven weeks, but I spent several week-ends there in May about five miles east of Fire Island Light. The beach was heaped with rotten pineapples, half grapefruits and decayed oranges, bananas and other rotten vegetable matter which bore every indication of having reposed temporarily in a garbage pail prior to its sea bath.

"I have been familiar with conditions on the beach for fifteen years and have never seen it in worse shape. It was the unanimous opinion of observers, many of whom have been familiar with conditions for longer periods than I, that the refuse came from New York City garbage scows.

Belle Harbor Resident Writes.

William A. Daly, a lawyer of 261 Broadway, wrote: "I have been a resident of Belle Harbor for the past year and I am thoroughly convinced that the cause of the entire trouble is the garbage disposal by New York City. If the conditions existed at a time when the transatlantic travel was at its peak there would be some cause to complain regarding the shipping conditions, but during the Winter the conditions are worse than during the Summer.

"It is a shame that the City of New York does not appreciate that it has one of the finest natural beaches and it should at least make some effort to keep it clean, not only for the convenience of the tax-payers who live along this waterway, but for the sanitary condition of the city itself.

"I reside at 170 Beach 134th Street, Belle Harbor, and only this Spring I was actually ashamed to bring some guests by reason of the condition it was in at this time."

Another described conditions at South Beach, Staten Island.

Referring to the description of conditions on Fire Island by J. O. Smith of Babylon, Harry Myers of 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, wrote as follows:

"Every statement made by Mr. Smith in his communication was correct, but he did not go far enough. He left out one very particular point in that he did not mention the numerous dead cats, dogs and chickens with which the beach is littered. There are hundreds of them.

"I have been a frequent visitor to Fire Island Beach in past Summers, but was unable to visit that place this year until last Sunday. The flies referred to in Mr. Smith's letter were very much in evidence and the result was that on last Monday several parts of my body were swollen to such abnormal size and the pains as a result of the bites were so severe that I called in a physician and remained away from business for three days."

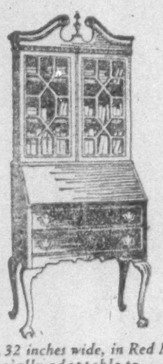
U. of P. Plans Talks for Educators.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—For the benefit of students in education attending the University of Pennsylvania's Summer School, a special series of round table discussions, led by prominent educators from various sections of the country, has been arranged, it was announced today. On Tuesday night the first discussion will be led by Professor Ralph W. Pringle, Professor of Education in the Illinois State Normal School, on the "Psychology of Early Adolescence."

Mid-Summer Sale Values at HATHAWAY'S

122 Different Patterns *in* Bedroom *and* Dining Groups All Reduced

Strikingly individual Bedroom Suite of 7 pieces in exquisite Harewood emphasized by a framing of Walnut. Formerly $815.00 . . . . . $565.00



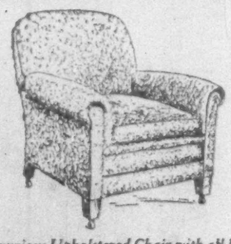
Secretary, 32 inches wide, in Red Mahogany; especially adaptable to limited space. Was $95.00 . . $78.00

Dining Suite of rare distinction in Mahogany with Rosewood drawer fronts and delicate inlays of Satinwood. 10 pieces, regularly $535.00 . . $330.00

Twin Four Post Beds, Solid Mahogany posts and footrails, laminated Mahogany headboards. Formerly priced at $43.00 each $29.50

Governor Winthrop Secretary, 38 inches wide, with all exposed surfaces Mahogany; thirteen individual panes of glass in each door. Former price $210.00 . . . . . $147.50

Louis XVI Bedroom Suite in Walnut, delicately carved and fitted with ormula mountings. 6 unusually attractive pieces. Was $1065.00 . $710.00



Luxurious Upholstered Chair with all hair filling and down cushion. Regularly $105.00 . . . . . $67.50

Dining Suite of 10 pieces in a distinctive and interesting combination of either Walnut and Maple or Mahogany and Maple. Formerly $470.00 . $295.00

Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Dresser, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Table and Twin Beds (5 pieces), regular price $550.00 . . . . . $395.00
With full width Bed (4 pieces) regularly $490.00 . . . . . $350.00

Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table, 34 by 48 inches, fitted with one drawer. Was $38.00 . . . . . $26.50

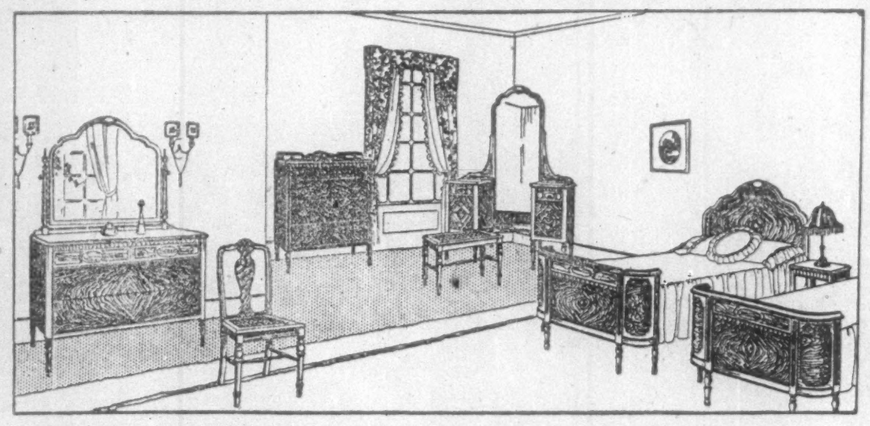
Custom-built Arm Chair of small proportions with all-hair filling, covered in selection of Tapestries, Velours, Damasks and Glazed Chintzes. Regular price $58.00 . . . . . $34.50

Dining Suite of 10 pieces in Burl Walnut with black overlay decorations and silver finish drawer pulls. Former price $375.00 . . . . . $250.00

Unusually interesting Bedroom Suite of 6 pieces in Maple finished in a soft Antique Amber. Regularly priced at $405.00 . . . . . $340.00

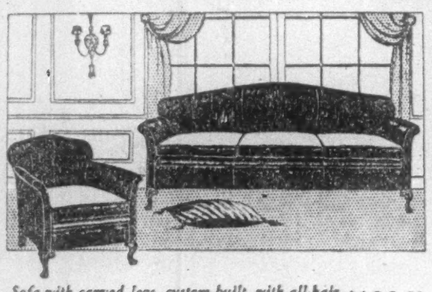
Solid Mahogany Hall Clock, 78 inches high, with Westminster Chimes sounding on the quarter hours. Regularly $210.00 . . . . . $185.00

Mahogany End Table, 14 by 26 inches, with Book Trough beneath. Was $19.00 . . . . . $13.50



Graceful Bedroom Suite of 8 pieces in Walnut, highlighted with Antique Gold stripings and fitted with silver finish drawer pulls. Formerly $515.00 . . . . . $410.00
6 pieces, with full width Bed, formerly $405.00, $330.00

ALL eight floors are filled with the most remarkable values. On the floors devoted to Dining and Bedroom Furniture, the savings are especially impressive. We doubt if Furniture of such distinction has ever before been assembled in so great quantity and variety. Certainly Furniture of the Hathaway standard of excellence never has been priced so far below its normal worth. You may judge from these examples.



Sofa with carved legs, custom built, with all-hair construction and down-filled cushions. Was $210.00 $139.50
Arm Chair to match, was $105.00, $69.50

Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite of 6 pieces in Crotch Mahogany, artistically inlaid with Satinwood, regular price $760.00 . . . . . $540.00

Windsor Chair with braced back and Solid Mahogany seat. Was $17.00 . . . . . $12.50

Luxuriously comfortable three-piece Living Room Group with loose down seat and back cushions and carved Mahogany frame. The pieces—Sofa, Lady's Chair and Arm Chair are covered in richly figured Damask. 3 pieces, formerly $1075.00 . . . . . $635.00

Inlaid Walnut Dining Suite of impressive character and dignity. The 10 pieces are large and well proportioned, with handsome carvings to emphasize their beauty; chairs covered in figured brocade. Former price $1560.00 . . . . . $1295.00

Mahogany Dressing Table, 40 inches wide, with two drawers. Regularly $69.00 . . . . . $54.00

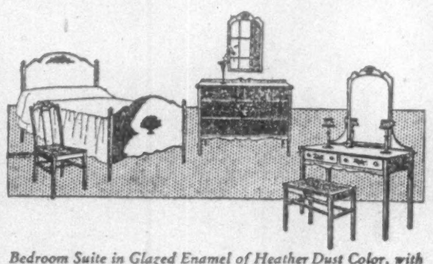
Quaint and charming Bedroom Suite in Green Enamel, with hand-painted decorations. 8 pieces, with Twin Beds, were $730.00 . . . . . $590.00
With full width Bed (6 pieces) formerly $605.00, $485.00

Mahogany Lowboy, 36 inches wide, with cabriole legs and duck feet. Regular price $75.00 . . . . . $59.00

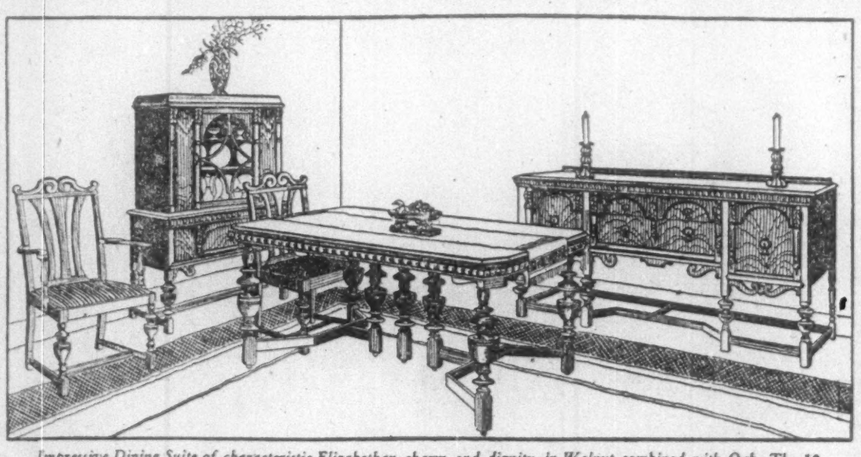
Custom-made Cogswell Chair with down-filled seat and back cushions covered in combinations of Mohair, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Damasks, etc. Formerly priced at $165.00 . . . . . $127.50

A group of quaint Colonial pieces in Mahogany, which may be selected individually or as a Bedroom Suite. 7 pieces, with twin Beds, formerly $375.00 . . . $290.00
With full width Bed (6 pieces) regularly $350.00, $265.00

Charming and distinctive Maple Dining Suite with rich hand-painted decorations on lustrous amber; 8 pieces, formerly $850.00 . . . . . $690.00



Bedroom Suite in Glazed Enamel of Heather Dust Color, with hand-painted decorations. 7 pieces, including Chiffonier (not illustrated) and twin Beds, was $340.00 $280.00
With Chiffonier and full width Bed (6 pieces), regularly $285.00 . . . . . $230.00



Impressive Dining Suite of characteristic Elizabethan charm and dignity, in Walnut combined with Oak. The 10 pieces include a Service Table (not illustrated). With 72-inch Sideboard, formerly $650.00, now $480.00. With 66-inch Sideboard, formerly $635.00 . . . . . $470.00

Furniture will be held for later delivery if desired

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY

51 West 45th Street, New York

Store Open on Weekdays from 9 Until 5.— Saturdays Until 1 P. M.

Single Pieces *and* Groups *for* Living Room *and* Hall *at* Great Savings

Governor Winthrop Desk, 38 inches wide; all exposed surfaces of Mahogany. Was $112.00 . . . . . $92.50

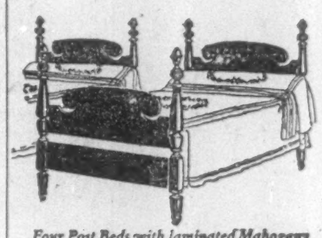
Mahogany Chiffonobe, 36 inches wide, with four trays and two large drawers. Formerly $85.00 . . $67.50

Arm Chair with Solid Mahogany arms and legs, covered in a variety of effective Tapestries. Was $95.00 $54.00

Walnut Bedroom Suite of striking individuality and beauty, inlaid with Zebra and Satinwoods. The pieces are fitted with glass tops over richly figured brocade. 6 pieces, with twin Beds, were $1825.00 . . . $1495.00

Sofa and Arm Chair covered in a harmonious combination of Mohair and Damask; carved mahogany frames, down cushions. Former price (2 pieces), $525.00 . . . . . $345.00

Exceptionally handsome Bedroom Suite in Walnut with a Grecian key decoration in relief. 8 pieces, with twin Beds, was $725.00 . . $490.00



Four Post Beds with laminated Mahogany head and footboards, and beautifully turned cone-top posts. Twin width only. Were $45.00 each $29.50

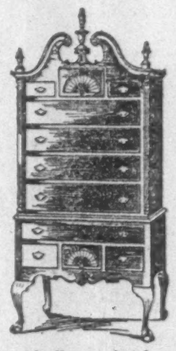
Mirror, 23 by 29 inches, with shaped frame of unusal interest and beauty. Was $26.50 . . . . . $21.50

Crotch Mahogany Dining Suite, the rare simplicity and graceful contours of the Sheraton design and the beautiful figuring of the woods enhanced by inlays of Satinwood. 10 pieces, formerly $970.00 . . . . . $725.00

Maple Four Post Bed, finished in soft antique tones of exceptional charm; twin or full width. Was $68.00, $56.00

Colonial Bedroom Suite in Mahogany with posts of Maple. Finished in the rich mellow tones of old Mahogany; the pieces are unusually interesting because of their varied detailing. The 7 pieces were $1115.00 . . $890.00

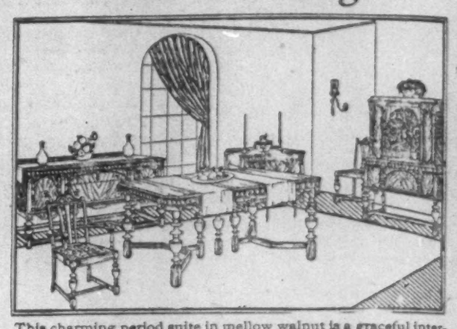
Mahogany three-door Bookcase, 66 inches wide, with adjustable shelves and finely tracered doors. Former price $145.00 . . . . . $72.50



Highboy with all exposed surfaces Mahogany; 42 inches wide by 86 high. Was $245.00 . . . . . $167.50

Jacobean Dining Suite of 10 pieces in richly grained Walnut. Formerly priced at $695.00 . . . . . $495.00

The Summer Sale of Flint's Fine Furniture is in full swing



This charming period suite in mellow walnut is a graceful interpretation of the furniture of Elizabethan days. The roomy space of the cabinet provides the extra space often needed for linen. The table, 45" x 60" extends to eight feet and the chairs are tapestry covered. The sale price for ten pieces, including a 72" sideboard, is $480, formerly $540. With a 66" sideboard $470, formerly $527.

All bedroom, dining room and upholstered groups less by 10% to 50%

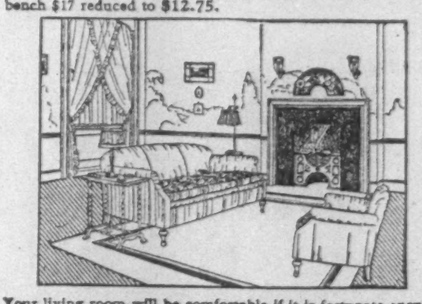
HERE are nine floors of the finest furniture—every piece the tested choice of a furniture specialist and every item at discounts none but a dependable specialist could offer you. We can hardly do justice to the sale in this space. But these five examples will give you a slight hint of the attractive values available. A visit to the sale will confirm them and show you hundreds of values that compare.

[Store closed all day Saturday]

Those who favor walnut will be pleased with this ten piece set of early American pattern. The decorative overlay is of burl walnut. It has a 66" buffet, china cabinet, serving table, an extension table opening to eight feet, five side chairs and one arm chair, all tapestry covered. Sale price $337.50. Was $450.

An attractive bedroom set in walnut only from which you can select individual pieces without incurring a price penalty. The four principal pieces including the full width bed and a choice of either dresser are now $286.50 instead of $382. The five principal pieces, including twin beds, were $442. Now $331.50. Separately the pieces cost—full width bed $72 reduced to $54, twin beds $66 reduced to $49.50, dresser with either fixed or swing mirror $118 reduced to $88.50, chest of drawers $96 reduced to $72, dressing table $96 reduced to $72, shaving glass $24 reduced to $18, night stand $24 reduced to $18, and chair or bench $20 reduced to $15.

Another charming set in a rich combination of French Walnut and Gold from which individual pieces may be purchased. With twin beds, 50" dresser, vanity dressing table and chiffonette the price is $444, instead of $592. Separately the pieces cost, full width bed $104, reduced to $78; twin beds $99, reduced to $74.25; 50" dresser $144, reduced to $108; chiffonobe $110 reduced to $82.50; vanity dressing table $140 reduced to $105; night stand $20, reduced to $15; chair $18 reduced to $13.50; bench $17 reduced to $12.75.



Your living room will be comfortable if it is fortunate enough to hold this inviting davenport and arm chair. These pieces are strictly custom made—built for each individual order. They are stuffed with long curled hair, have reversible cushions filled with pure white down. The covering at the prices quoted is cretonne or a selection of field cloth. The davenport formerly priced at $210 is now $136. The arm chair is $68, reduced from $105. They will be made in your own selection of cover for the added cost of material only.

FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 West 36th St., New York
A few yards from Fifth Ave.

LONG BEACH HANDS CITY KEY TO HYLAN

Gives Him Official Welcome as He Arrives There for the Week-End.

HE TELLS OF HIS IDEALS

Has Labored Day and Night to Serve People, He Says—Assails the 'Interests.'

Mayor Hylan received the golden key to Long Beach and the freedom of the city from Mayor William J. Dalton of Long Beach yesterday afternoon when he motored to the resort to spend the week-end as the guest of Louis Saltzman, proprietor of the Hotel Brighton.

After he had been escorted by Mayor Dalton's welcoming committee of twenty-five from the Long Beach Bridge to the City Hall, Mayor Hylan addressed an assembly in the vestibule of the municipal building, where he admitted that "some people in my political family are dissatisfied with me," but insisted he would be "there" at the primaries and on Nov. 3 for re-election to a third term.

Mayor Dalton made a welcoming address immediately upon the arrival of Mayor Hylan, in which he said he had always admired the New York Mayor and tried to follow his policy in his own executive capacity. After describing him as a man and a friend of the people, he urged to Mayor Hylan and said he was sure to have a happy time in Long Beach over the week-end, "as we have no subways."

Mayor Hylan in reply expressed surprise at the elaborate welcome accorded him, and declared that Long Beach was destined to become one of the greatest seaside cities in the world.

Says He Has Kept Ideals.

He then launched into a talk on matters political, telling of his high ideals when he was first made Mayor of New York, and declared that no man had tried harder than he to live up to his oath of office. "No man ever tried to deal more squarely," he added, "with the party that honored me with the nomination that I have."

"I set out, first of all," he continued, "to serve the best interests of the people, both Democratic and Republican, and it seems to me that when a man serves the people he is serving his own party best. But in the last few weeks, if I am to believe the public press, there seem to be some people in my political family who are dissatisfied with me.

"But I say here that I have served the people with the best of my ability, and I have given everything to my party I thought they were entitled to. I have given the best public service from morning till night, and I have stood out against those powerful interests that work and attack underground and under cover of night. I have saved the people of New York from being mulcted of $60,000,000 a year, and in four years that means $240,000,000.

The Mayor then reviewed the subway situation and the bus situation as he saw it and spoke of the "traction newspapers" that viciously attacked him day by day and the "traction interests," which he alleged were "tied up with Wall Street" and with false propaganda were trying to get him out of office.

Says Merit Will Govern.

"If these interests can displace the present Mayor," he said, "and get a Mayor of their own, they see a billion dollars in sight."

Then he referred again to those persons supposed to be against his renomination in his own party.

"When I fine members of my own political family," he went on, "being somewhat nervous and fidgety, I wonder if they were offered some of those certificates of B. M. T. stock."

ANOTHER TAKEN FOR KNAPP.

Man Is Released After Hempstead Officials Look Him Over.

Paul Moylan, 30 years old, who was arrested Thursday for intoxication was released on a suspended sentence by Magistrate George W. Simpson in the Tombs Court yesterday. Moylan had been detained after his arrest when Robert Graft, fingerprint expert, reported that Moylan had a scar on the index finger of his left hand similar to that of Philip Knox Knapp, army deserter and former Cornell University student, who is being sought as the slayer of Louis Panella, a taxicab driver, in Hempstead, L. I., on July 2.

Before Moylan was released the Magistrate was told that Hempstead officials had seen the prisoner and were satisfied that he was not Knapp. There was no similarity in their fingerprints, they added.

POLICE FAKED RAID TO AID GAMBLERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

whatever. The prisoners were promptly released and that incident closed.

"The fictitious complaint came in on June 9, just as had been expected, and was investigated in the usual manner by the police. As expected, they found no evidence of violation of the law and their visit was purely perfunctory in performance of orders."

Mr. Nicholson submitted an affidavit of Acting Inspector Pierne in support of his contention. This said:

"On June 4 last information was received at the office of the Investigation Squad of the Special Service Division that a club had been opened at 33 Second Avenue by a well-known gambler; that, on that very day, it had been arranged by this gambler with some men from the Special Service Division that a fake raid should take place; that these policemen were to be well paid for their shares in the same, as it would be used as a basis by the gambler for an injunction against the police.

"At about 2 A. M. on that day, in company with Lieutenant Smyth and Sergeant Griffin, I proceeded to the vicinity of 33 Second Avenue to watch what would happen. At about 2:45 P. M. taree members of the Special Service Division entered the premises and proceded upstairs. After about five minuntes one of them came down and went to a telephone, from which he summoned patrol wagons.

"We stopped him upon his return to the club and visited the premises, finding the other policemen there. The policemen had apparently arrested all persons upon a fictitious complaint of gambling and were about to take them to the station house in the patrol wagons which had arrived in the meantime.

"We questioned the policemen and they admitted to us that they had received no complaint against the premises and that they were not in the district to which they had been assigned. They admitted that they had no evidence against any of the men they had arrested, and I thereupon directed their release.

"The policemen were immediately transferred back to uniform and charges have been preferred against all three for misconduct on this occasion. The members of the club present gave us their names and the addresses of their offices, which constituted the entire conversation between us."

Justice Levy ruled against the police and Mr. Nicholson, however, saying:

"The papers upon this motion present a most extraordinary situation. I agree with the Corporation Counsel that the 'present case is the most rotten of all' and I am not astonished that he is 'ashamed' of the confession that he is obliged to make. The course of conduct here revealed is simply shocking and equity will not sit idly by.

"Equity will interpose to prevent continuous trespasses by public authorities which cause irreparable injury without any existing or adequate remedy at law. It will not tolerate purely wanton continuous trespasses perpetrated without the slightest semblance of right."

Although, according to Acting Inspector Pierne, the accused policemen were put under charges more than a month ago, their cases have not yet come to trial, and at Police Headquarters last night no clue could be obtained as to their identity.

Deputy Chief Inspector Samuel G. Belton, head of the Special Service Division, said last night at his home in Manhattan Beach that he was not familiar with the details of the raid on the club, explaining that the matter had been handled by the officers in command of one of the departments of the division. While he was aware that the department records contained the names of the three policemen involved in the raid, he said he could not recall the names.

MACMILLAN SHIPS ON LAST ARCTIC LAP

Bowdoin and Peary Leave Godhavn for Etah, Where Planes Will Start.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Radio messages received by the National Geographic Society today told of the sailing yesterday of the Bowdoin, flagship of the MacMillan Arctic expedition, from Godhavn, Disko Island, Greenland, on the last leg of her voyage to Etah. The Bowdoin sailed at 11 o'clock. The Peary left Godhavn two hours earlier.

These messages from the Bowdoin were received through amateur station 1 M Y, operated by Donald C. S. Comstock, at 1,622 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., the U. S. Navy Station NKF, at Bellevue, District of Columbia, and the amateur station 3 P A, operated by Bradford Johnson at Annapolis, Md.

The Peary had on board when she left Godhavn, Governor Rosendahl of North Greenland. She expected to put into Umanak, Greenland, this morning to take on eighty tons of coal, and to leave this evening for Etah, where the polar exploration by navy airplanes is to be begun.

The messages received said that when the Bowdoin reached Godhavn she was met by a kayak, or Eskimo canoe, containing oilskin clad men who shouted in an unintelligible language. They were recognized as members of the Peary's crew.

"Whooping cough in Godhavn and all down the Greenland coast, prevented the personnel of the ships from landing," said the National Geographic Society in a statement. "The whooping cough is one of the series of paradoxical difficulties which have faced an expedition prepared to brave icebergs and extreme cold, but taken unawares by a mosquito plague, several days of warm and humid weather, and curtailment of their shore privilege by a children's disease.

"The National Geographic Society has expressed its thanks to the Danish Government for the fine cooperation in the expedition's work. The tendering of the coal was especially appreciated, because of the limited supply available at Godhavn.

"The Bowdoin and the Peary hove in sight of each other at a spot which is historic in Arctic annals—at the foot of the cliff on which Admiral Peary erected the first cairn in 1886. A few rods away are the last rotting timbers of the Fox, the Lady Franklin relief expedition ship, whose heavy planking has been made into numerous souvenir canes and picture frames."

SURPRISES 2 BOY BURGLARS

Jerseyman Finds Them Carrying Jewelry From His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., July 25.—Returning unexpectedly to his home in Woodbine, Samuel Costrick surprised two young burglars with their hands ful lof jewelry and other valuables. The boy were held in bail for further hearing.

Valuable books and $200 worth of jewelry which they had taken were returned to Costrick. The boys entered the house through a cellar window, and had, apparently, made several trips with their loot.

5 QUEENS HOMES ROBBED.

Thieves Work Quietly as Residents and Watchdogs Slumber On.

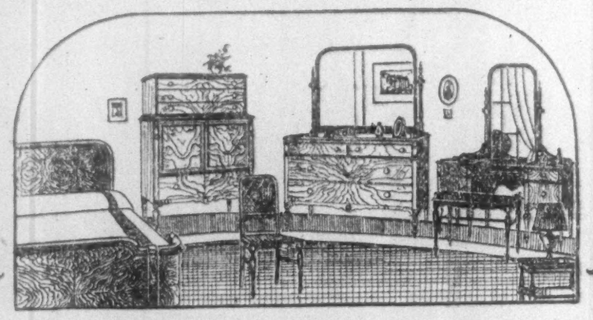
Five homes in Queens Village in which there were sleeping occupants were robbed late Friday night and early Saturday morning. Four other houses were entered, but the thieves left without getting valuables. All the houses are within a radius of two blocks.

Early yesterday morning the Jamaica police were notified of the burglaries. Detectives under Detective O'Brien found several fingerprints, which were sent to Police Headquarters for comparison. None of the occupants of the house was awakened by the robbers, and several watch dogs in the neighborhood were not aroused.

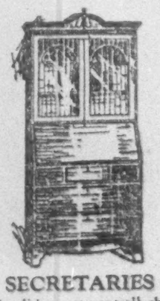
Adolph F. Ratje, at 109-10 223d Street, lost a suit and $3 in cash. William Tonola of 221-14 109d Avenue reported the loss of $20. Clara Thumber, 109-09 221st Street, lost two banks containing $15, a gold watch and chain, and jewelry. James Sutton of 221-14 104th Avenue reported a pocketbook containing $15.73 had been taken, and a gold watch and $90 were stolen from James McLaughlin at 109-09 215th Street.

WANNER
FURNITURE OF MADE TO ORDER QUALITY

10% TO 50% OFF
Entire Stock of Fine Suites and Odd Pieces Reduced For This Summer Sale

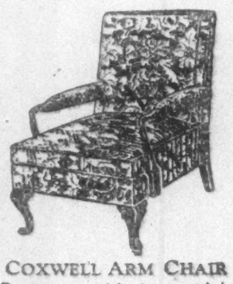


7-PIECE BED ROOM SUITE
Louis XVI Design beautifully figured Comb. French Walnut. Full size Bed, 50-inch Dresser, Large Chifforobe, Vanity, Bench, Chair and Night Table. Now $325.00
With Twin Beds. Now $369.00



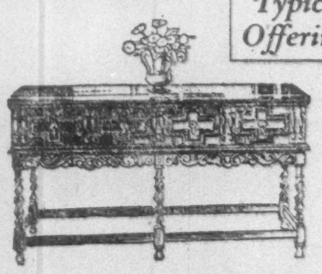
SECRETARIES
A splendid assortment all sharply reduced. The one shown here is Brown Mahogany finish. Now $59.00

If you are contemplating a purchase of furniture—First, decide to buy only really fine quality—Second, decide to buy it at the lowest possible price. If you will do both of these things, we are quite sure that we'll get your patronage!

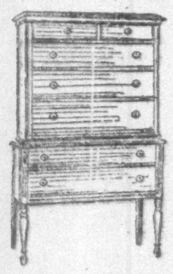


COXWELL ARM CHAIR
Down seat and back covered in Mohair, Brocatelle or Tapestry. All custom made. Now $98.00

Typical Offerings



IMPORTED HAND CARVED JACOBEAN WALNUT CONSOLE length 54", height 30", depth 18". Quarter sawed White Oak interiors. Now $95.00



An unusually fine showing of HIGH-BOYS. This one is Combination Mahogany, and is now reduced to $82.00

OUR BUDGET PLAN Allows you to pay out of income rather than capital if you wish.

THONET-WANNER CO., INC.
33 East 47th St., Just East of Madison Ave.

Refreshing Coolness
In Men's Vacation Apparel

The Men's Clothing Department is located on the Second Floor

The Men's Furnishings Department is on the Street Floor

ON GLANCING OVER our varied and comprehensive stock of men's clothing and accessories for vacation wear, one is immediately impressed by its refreshing coolness. Light weight and light colored fabrics in clothing; bright colored silk neckwear in myriad patterns and designs; flimsy yet substantial shirts of fine quality broadcloths and oxfords; light linen caps with perforations that keep the head cool in the hottest kind of sun.

Coupled with this happy thought of comfort in whatever you select is the additional assurance that Bamberger men's apparel bears that stamp of correctness and individuality that is always associated with the kind and character of apparel found wherever well dressed men gather.

Trade Mark Registered, L. Bamberger & Co.

L. BAMBERGER & CO
"ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STORES"
NEWARK

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACawanna 1000.

LOST.

BAG, tan leather, lost in yellow taxi, containing money and diamond pin, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Miss Love, Hotel Pennsylvania, Room 146.

BANKBOOK, No. 12,509, lost. Capitol National Bank. Harriet Rothschild.

BOOK, Volume 1 of Great Britain and the American Civil War, on July 17, in taxi or at Grand Central Station. Return to Liveright Bookshop, 4 West 49th St.

BRIEF CASE, black, initialed F. C., between 111 Broadway-955 Park Av., taxicab; $30 reward. Foster Crampton, 16 Broadway.

CIGARETTE LIGHTER, Dunhill, with owner's full name engraved on side, on 5th Av., between 46th and 48th Sts., uptown bus corner; suitable reward. R 555 Times.

FAN, ivory petal, hand painted, lost 12 o'clock midnight, July 15, at the Lobster Restaurant; liberal reward. Phone Wisconsin 1808. Ask for Miss Diffender.

HANDBAG, black silk, containing money, pearl rosary, ring; Long Island train, Friday afternoon; reward. Mary Keenan, care Rambush Decorating Co., 2 West 45th, Vanderbilt 9842.

POCKET BOOK, with railroad ticket from New York to Buffalo, New York Central and from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, Pa.; reward. 229 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 1416. E. J. Kelley.

POCKETBOOK—6th and 9th Av. "L," between 53d and 125th, Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, containing keys, money and letters. Return Taylor's Pharmacy, 655 Columbus Av. at 92d St. Reward.

SUITCASES (2), July 12, Pullman, Train No. 9, leaving Penn. Station 6:15; reward. Triangle 7885.

UMBRELLA, black silk, carved ivory handle, July 17; $10 reward; initialed L. E. B. Y 2320 Times Annex.

WALLET, small black, containing money and credit card, Washington Square bus, Thursday afternoon; reward. Phone Stuyvesant 4099.

WALLET—Black, lost vicinity of 61 Broadway. Reward offered. J. G. Remick, 61 Broadway.

$100 REWARD for prompt return of brief case, initialed W. D. S.; lost July 11, 6 P. M., uptown Broadway subway express, north of 137th St. Please return to Arthur Anderson & Co., 67 Wall St. Bowling Green 5966. No questions asked.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, diamond platinum, lost Saturday, July 25, in taxi from Waldorf to Plymouth Theatre, taxi to the Vanderbilt Hotel; $50 reward for return to cashier of Vanderbilt.

BRACELET—Lost; jade and pearl bracelet, neighborhood of 265 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn; suitable reward for return. Regent 1492.

BRACELET, small pearl, in or near Strand Theatre; liberal reward. Longacre 8451.

BRACELET, gold, lost in taxi; liberal reward. Phone Longacre 3905.

CRYSTAL PIN, oblong, 3 inches long, with two large diamonds surrounded by red bands of enamel and smaller diamonds; lost somewhere from 52d St. and Madison Av. to 96th St. and Broadway; liberal reward will be paid for return. Phone Chickering 4000.

LEATHER Monogram Fob, initials S. C. A.; reward. Abraham, 2,240 52d, Brooklyn.

PEN AND PENCIL—Gold; Madison Av. car, between 42d-59th Sts.; 1 o'clock Friday. Reward. Bliss, Endicott 6565.

PENDANT, diamond, on Central Av. between Woodmere Blvd. and Spruce St., Cedarhurst, Saturday evening; reward. J. Pincus, 17 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

RING—Class 1919, J. C. Metzel, U. S. Navy; reward. Phone Morningside 2077.

TIE CLASP—Gentleman's gold, shaped as golf club, between Casino Theatre, Grand Central Station, Waldorf Hotel; liberal reward. 123 Madison Av. Phone Ashland 3687.

WRIST WATCH—In New York taxicab, man's Swiss, rectangular, silver wrist watch with gold chain. Reward. Canal 2400, extension 78.

$10,000 REWARD.

Money will be paid in cash for return of one pearl necklace containing 79 pearls, and one rope containing 127 pearls; all communications will be strictly confidential and no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av. Phone Bryant 5900.

$400 REWARD

for return of pearl bracelet with jade charm, lost evening July 10, vicinity Westbury, L. I. Albert B. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St. Broad 2764.

Wearing Apparel.

FUR (red fox), at or near Capital Theatre, Wednesday night; liberal reward. R 536 Times.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

DOG—$50 reward for return Father Daly's Irish terrier, name Rebel. Return St. James Rectory, 23 Oliver St.

POMERANIAN, tan black face, 10 months' old, Monday, vicinity 84th St.; reward. Hotel Ransby, 224 West 84th.

DOG, Airedale; "Blazer" name on collar; reward. J. B. Wenger Jr., 435 West 117th.

FOUND.

BROOCH, diamond, last week, lower 5th Av. Snavelly, Box 143, Station D.

NAMED FOR WEST POINT.

President Designates 24 Candidates for Appointment as Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following young men have been designated for examination for admission as cadets to the West Point Military Academy from New York Congressional Districts:

Second District—Joseph Edward Flynn, 664 Broadway, Long Island City; Ira C. Werle, 28 Martha Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., second alternate.

Eighth District—Harold Edgar Nelson, 574 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn; Stanley Rayston, 8,117 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, first alternate; Elmo Clark Mitchell, 1,172 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, second alternate.

President Coolidge has designated for the West Point examination twenty-four young men, most of whom are sons or grandsons of army officers or serving enlistments in the army. Some are the sons of enlisted men. All those named will be examined March 2, 1926.

The list of the President's designations follows:

Cornelius Cole Holcomb, Seattle, Wash.
Herbert C. Gibner Jr., Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.
James O. Brott, Palo Alto, Cal.
Charles George Tolson, Fort Adams, R. I.
George W. Potts Jr., Fort Thomas, Ky.
William D. Davis, Norfolk, Va.
Russell Hunter Griffith, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Earl Frederick Fischer, Washington, D. C.
Gerald Patrick Morressey, Portsmouth N. H.
William Kent Curtis, Berkeley, Cal.
Paul F. Treibiber, Denver, Col.
George F. Oakes, Fort de Lesseps, Canal Zone.
Hugh Lenox Scott, Trenton, N. J.
Sidney Glenn Brown Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Harry H. Bissell Jr., Toledo, Ohio.
George Robert Martin, Fort Howard, Md.
William Herschel Allen Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mervin Halstead, Washington, D. C.
John Edward Leary, El Paso, Texas.
Thomas Raine Harker Jr., Chicago.
Henry Bling Kunzig, Knox, Ky.
Albert Fields Hastings, Oakland, Cal.
Carleton B. Howell, Brightwaters, N. Y.
John R. Hill, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Fire Record.

A. M.
1:25—In front 1,136 Webster Av., Bronx; taxicab; Joseph Machino....Not given
1:25—230 St. Nicholas Ave.; car....Not given
2:15—139 W. 125 St.; not given....Trifling
2:20—167 St. & Harlem River, Bronx; Highbridge Station of the New York Central; car....Trifling
2:30—8 Rutger St.; rubbish....No damage
2:50—104 96 St.; Maurice Stohm..Not given
3:50—407 E. 63 St.; not given....Trifling
5:05—120 St., and 1st Av.; auto; not given....Trifling
7:45—Boston Road & Burke Av., Bronx; Joseph De Phillips....Not given
9:05—208 W. 77 St.; auto in garage....Not given
10:00—283 Broadway; Weusbecker butcher shop....Not given
10:41—232 W. 37 St.; Rubin Printing Co.....Not given
10:45—407 E. 162 St., Bronx; Elizabeth Larson....Not given

P. M.
1:30—1 E. 117 St.; Mrs. Levy....Trifling
2:50—245 E. 19 St....Not given
4:40—3,172 3 Av., Bronx; M. Allen.Not given
5:20—61 St. and Av. A, auto; not given....Slight
5:20—110 Park Row; J. Dabeanu..Not given
5:40—2,178 8 Av....Not given
8:30—73 W. 119 St., E. Sadarice, not given
9:10—2 Av. and 2 St.; auto, I Weitz.Slight
10:05—322 Pearl St.; not given....Not given
10:20—3 E. 115 St.; J. Stein....Not given
10:40—850 Manhattan Av.; not given....No damage

DRY AGENTS RAID CLUB IN CHICAGO

Quarters of Ex-Mayor Thompson's Men Is Found Full of Liquor Stock.

MEMBERS ARE PROMINENT

Three Employes of Fish Fans Club Are Arrested—Prosecutions Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The good ship Fish Fans Club, nestling in the extreme north of Belmont Harbor, in Lincoln Park, was boarded today by thirteen uninvited guests. They had a ticket of admission, however, which they had obtained from Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe, on request of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fish Fans Club was organized under the aegis of former Mayor William Hale Thompson.

The intruders, led by Captain A. C. Townsend, were general prohibition agents. Refusing the gentle hints of F. A. Fabacher, general manager of the club, Captain Townsend's men swarmed all over the club. Being refused the master key, they started in with axes.

There were over 1,000 lockers, and a rich haul was made. It consisted of rye, Bourbon, Scotch, Irish and Canadian whisky, gin, brandy, kummel and benedictine; also claret, Burgundy, Muscatelle, champagne, Rhine wine and sherry. When piled up they presented a sight rarely seen in these days.

Then the agents tried to find out who owned the lockers, as every bottle had been numbered.

They went to Charles Elzeman, the head waiter, who could tell them nothing; but the agents pulled out drawers, emptied filing cabinets and finally got together an alleged list of locker owners. All those in whose lockers booze was found will be prosecuted, Chief Townsend said.

Fabacher and Elzeman were arrested. William H. Stuart, a political writer for The Chicago Evening American, is President of the club. George F. Harding, former City Controller, is Treasurer; James W. Breen, First Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mayor Thompson, is General Counsel, and Mrs. Ethel M. Stuart is Secretary.

The Executive Committee includes Mr. Thompson, William Wrigley Jr., Eugene R. Pike, President of the Lincoln Park Board; Representative Charles H. Webber, Representative Thomas J. O'Grady, State Senator John T. Denvir, P. J. Carr, County Treasurer; Louis L. Emerson, Secretary of State; Fred E. Sterling, Lieutenant Governor, and John J. Sloan.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast.

North Carolina, South Carolina—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday and probably Monday, not much change in temperature.

Georgia and Alabama—Local thundershowers Sunday and Monday.

Florida—Local thundershowers Sunday and Monday.

Extreme Northwest Florida—Partly cloudy Sunday, Monday thunder showers.

Mississippi—Mostly fair Sunday and Monday.

Tennessee—Fair in west, thunder showers in central and east portions Sunday. Monday fair, not much change in temperature.

Kentucky—Thunder showers and slightly cooler Sunday. Monday fair.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Sunday, cooler in central and north portions; Monday fair, slightly warmer.

Illinois—Generally fair in North, partly overcast south portion Sunday and Monday; warmer Sunday in northeast portion.

Indiana—Partly overcast Sunday, probably showers in southeast portion. Monday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; cooler Sunday in southeast portion; rising temperature Monday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; somewhat warmer Sunday in east and south portions.

Missouri—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday, probably local thunder storms in south and west portions; not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; somewhat warmer Sunday in northeast and central portions.

Minnesota—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

North Dakota—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; somewhat warmer Sunday in south portion.

South Dakota—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; not much change.

Nebraska—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday, probably local thunder storms in south portion. Monday; not much change.

Kansas—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; possibly showers by Sunday night; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, probably showers in south and west portions; not much change in temperature.

Wyoming—Partly overcast Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

COMPELS ANDREWS TO CHANGE DISTRICTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ment of the law. Under his administrator the group head will be responsible for enforcement in his district.

"Upon the recommendation of Commissioner Blair, who was absent through illness when the districts were first determined, and solely for administrative reasons, a few changes have been made and a complete list of these districts is attached.

"There is also attached a copy of the letter of instructions to the field personnel, issued by Assistant Secretary Andrews today."

Assistant Secretary Andrews's statement was addressed "To Field Officers of the Prohibition Unit." It reads:

"I wish to explain to the members of the organization what the new organization will mean to them personally. It is the intention of the department to select from those now in the service the men who will be retained and even promoted in the new organization. These men will be selected for merit only, and in accordance with personal fitness and qualifications for the work we are planning to do. While the process of reorganization is under way the present organization will continue to function as is.

"With the advice of Commissioner Blair, Commissioner Haynes and the heads of the Washington divisions, the department will select the twenty-four district administrators. These administrators will then go to their respective districts to study conditions and personnel, with a view of selecting such personnel and recommending such organization as the conditions in their respective districts warrant. These administrators will be given a free hand in the selection of this personnel inasmuch as they are to be held responsible for law enforcement in their districts. The existing personnel in the mobile forces will be available for selection by the administrators.

"It is intended that the new organization will be a clean-cut business organization for the efficient accomplishment of its purpose. Positions and salaries will be such as to afford opportunities for promotion to practically all the personnel, and it is intended that regulations will be so designed as to make promotion for merit assured. In the future tenure of office and promotion will be based on personal performance only. In order that every man may fully realize that he owes his appointment in the reorganization solely to his merit, the following proceeding is ordered:

"The present appointment of all unclassified employes will be terminated not later than Oct. 15, 1925, and unless reappointed will end their connection with the service. In the case of prohibition agents and inspectors who may not have been selected for retention any leave which may be due them on Oct. 15, 1925, must have been taken before that date.

"In the meantime, selections will be made and the men appointed to their new offices in the organization. These appointments will be made for merit only, and on a distinct understanding that the appointee will hold office so long, and only so long, as his services are satisfactory."

The Rearranged Districts.

The districts as revised are as follows:

Dist. No.—Head'rs.	Judicial Dists. Territory.
1—Boston	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
2—New York	Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and Connecticut.
3—Buffalo	Western and Northern Districts of New York.
4—Pittsburgh	Western and Middle Districts of Pennsylvania.
5—Philadelphia	Eastern District of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
6—Baltimore	Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware.
7—Roanoke	Virginia and West Virginia.
8—Charlotte	Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.
9—Tampa	Florida.
10—New Orleans	Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.
11—Louisville	Kentucky and Tennessee.
12—Columbus	Ohio and Michigan.
13—Chicago	Illinois (except southern counties of Eastern Judicial District), Indiana and Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin.
14—St. Paul	Minnesota, North Dakota and Western District of Wisconsin.
15—Omaha	Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota.
16—St. Louis	Missouri, southern counties of Eastern judicial districts of Illinois and Kansas.
17—Fort Worth	Texas and Oklahoma.
18—Denver	Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.
19—Helena	Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.
20—Seattle	Washington, Oregon and Alaska.
21—San Francisco	Northern district of California and Nevada.
22—Los Angeles	Southern district of California and Arizona.
23—Honolulu	Hawaii.
24—San Juan	Porto Rico.

Expect Speed in Selection Plan.

Treasury officials voiced the opinion today that now that the districts have been finally marked out General Andrews would be able to give all his attention for the next few weeks to choosing the district administrators and their assistants. They believe that the authoritative reports that come from Swampscott setting forth that General Andrews is to have the support of the President will encourage many "dollar-a-year men" to enter the service at least temporarily.

The district administrator will be all-powerful in the State or territory assigned to his care. He will not be subject to interference from Washington, as is said to have been the case under the State system. Better administration is expected to result through the selection of men without regard to political affiliation.

It became known here today that Gar Wood, who recently piloted a speed boat on the Hudson River in a race with the Twentieth Century Limited, is under consideration for appointment as a prohibition administrator.

Mr. Wood has offered to build 200 speedboats for use as a patrol of the waters between Michigan and Canada. He has suggested that if the prohibition unit could borrow Liberty motors from the War Department he would install them in speedboats and supply the equipment to the Government at cost. It is probable that some of the Wood boats will be ordered by General Andrews and Mr. Wood invited to take command of them in a patrol of Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The Iowa disturbance of Friday night has advanced to Lake Erie, with a northeast, southwest axis. Pressure is high in the region of Bermuda, over Ontario and on the North Pacific Coast. During the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Plains States, the lower Missouri Valley, the Ohio Valley, the lake region and scattered points along the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coasts. It has become cooler in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and over Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Elsewhere temperature changes have been unimportant.

The outlook is for showers and thunderstorms on Sunday in the Ohio Valley and the Middle and North Atlantic States and on Sunday and Monday in the South Atlantic and portions of the East Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be mostly fair Sunday and Monday in the States east of the Mississippi River. It will be cooler on Sunday in the lower lake region and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

In the following record of observations at United States Weather Bureau stations yesterday the temperatures given are the highest during the twelve hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. and the lowest during the preceding twelve hours from 8 P. M. to 8 A. M.; the barometer reading and condition of weather are those recorded at 8 P. M., and the rainfall is for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M.

Station.	High.	Low.	Temperature.	Barom-eter.	Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	100	84		29.86	...	Clear
Albany	82	72		29.92	...	Cloudy
Atlanta	92	82		29.96	...	Clear
Atlantic City	80	70		29.98	...	Rain
Baltimore	84	74		29.88	.06	Clear
Bismarck	78	64		29.42	...	Pt. Cl'dy
Boston	86	70		29.98	...	Cloudy
Buffalo	78	64		29.84	...	Cloudy
Charleston	88	74		29.98	.02	Cloudy
Chicago	80	64		29.94	.02	Cloudy
Cincinnati	90	68		29.94	.54	Cloudy
Cleveland	80	68		29.80	.30	Cloudy
Denver	90	70		29.96	...	Clear
Detroit	82	72		29.80	.78	Clear
Galveston	86	78		30.00	...	Clear
Helena	78	70		29.94	.10	Clear
Indianapolis	88	68		29.88	.64	Pt. Cl'dy
Jacksonville	96	80		30.04	...	Cloudy
Kansas City	82	70		29.94	.06	Pt. Cl'dy
Los Angeles	82	70		29.92	...	Clear
Miami	88	78		30.08	...	Clear
Milwaukee	70	60		29.96	.18	Cloudy
Minneapolis-St. Paul	78	70		29.96	.01	Clear
New Orleans	96	80		29.98	.01	Cloudy
New York	75	67		30.00	.18	Rain
Oklahoma	104	76		29.84	...	Cloudy
Philadelphia	80	70		29.98	.06	Rain
Pittsburgh	86	66		29.84	...	Clear
Portland, Me.	80	66		30.00	...	Clear
Portland, Ore.	76	70		30.04	...	Clear
Salt L. City	88	80		29.92	...	Clear
San Antonio	98	90		29.98	...	Clear
San Diego	74	70		29.92	...	Clear
San Francisco	64	52		29.96	...	Clear
Seattle	70	68		30.10	...	Clear
St. Louis	92	72		29.96	.04	Pt. Cl'dy
Washington	86	74		29.98	.02	Clear

Eastern New York—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday, cooler in Central and North portions; Monday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday, slightly cooler in North and West portions; Monday fair.

New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday; Monday fair, not much change in temperature.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, slightly warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Sunday; Monday fair.

West Virginia—Thundershowers Sunday, warmer in east portion; Monday fair.

Northern New England—Showers Sunday; Monday fair, not much change in temperature.

Southern New England—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday, cooler in northwest portion; Monday fair.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperature.

3 AM	68	12 M	74	6 PM	72
6 AM	68	1 PM	74	7 PM	72
8 AM	70	2 PM	72	8 PM	72
9 AM	70	3 PM	70	9 PM	72
10 AM	71	4 PM	70	10 PM	70
11 AM	73	5 PM	72		

Average temperature yesterday, 71.
Average same date last year, 74.
Average same date for 46 years, 75.
High yesterday, 75, at 10:30 A. M.; low, 67, at 3:45 A. M.

Barometer—8 A. M., 30.09; 8 P. M., 30.00.
Humidity—8 A. M., 68; 8 P. M., 84.
Wind—8 A. M., northwest, velocity 9 miles; 8 P. M., south, velocity 10 miles.
Weather—8 A. M., cloudy; 8 P. M., rain.

Colombia Expels Communist Leader.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 24 (AP.).—A Presidential decree has been issued for the immediate expulsion from Colombia of M. Savinsky, Russian head of the Communist Society for Colombia and Ecuador. He was arrested on June 5, charged with "activities against the legitimate authority of the Colombian Government."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Hours are given in Daylight Saving Time unless otherwise noted

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	Sandy Hook. P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	Governors Island. P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	Hell Gate. P.M.
High water	...	12:13	...	12:22	1:54	2:21
Low water	6:11	6:22	6:39	6:53	8:12	8:37

THE SUN

	Rises. A.M.	Sets. P.M.
	5:45	8:19

Steamships Arrived Yesterday

Steamer.	From.	Date.
ZEELAND	Antwerp	July 15
RECTO	Maracaibo	July 15
BERGENSFJORD	Stavanger	July 15
DUILIO	Genoa	July 24
PRES. HARDING	Plymouth	July 16
NIEUW AMSTERDAM	Rotterdam	July 15
CANADIAN CRUISER	Adelaide	June 2
YEIFUKU MARU	Algiers	June 29
COEUR D'ALENE	Genoa	June 5
ARAPAHOE	Miami	....
HJELMAREN	Baltimore	....
W. P. BURDELL	Beaumont	....
J. A. MOFFETT	Houston	....
KAROO	Baltimore	....
FREDERIC EWING	New Orleans	....
OSSA	Genoa	June 20
PIPESTONE COUNTY	Philadelphia	....
VACOIL	Houston	....
VICTORIOUS	Philadelphia	....
VINLAND	Philadelphia	....
HAMILTON	Norfolk	....

Incoming Steamships

Steamer and Line.	Sailed From.	Due.	Will Dock.
*TOLOA, United Fruit	Port Limon, July 18	Today, P.M.	Fletcher St.
*BALTIC, White Star	Liverpool, July 18	†Tomorrow, P.M.	W. 18th St.
*MINNETONKA, Atl. Trans.	London, July 18	†Tomorrow	W. 16th St.
*SAMARIA, Cunard	Liverpool, July 18	†Tomorrow, A.M.	W. 14th St.
*OHIO, Royal Mail	Hamburg, July 15	†Tomorrow, A.M.	Morton St.
*ANDANIA, Cunard	Hamburg, July 15	†Tomorrow	W. 13th St.
*DEUTSCHLAND, Ham.-Am.	Hamburg, July 17	†Tomorrow	W. 46th St.
*CONTE VERDE, Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa, July 16	†Tomorrow, A.M.	W. 55th St.
*STOCKHOLM, Swed.-Amer.	Gothenburg, July 16	†Tomorrow, A.M.	W. 57th St.
*BRITANNIA, Fabre	Lisbon, July 14	†Tomorrow, A.M.	61st St.
*FORT ST. GEORGE, Furness-B.	Hamilton, July 25	†Tomorrow	W. 56th St.
*SANTA LUISA, Grace	Valparaiso, July 8	†Tomorrow, A.M.	‡Hamilton Av
*PONCE, Porto Rico	San Juan, July 17	†Tomorrow	‡Hamilton Av
*CARABOBO, Red D.	San Juan, July 22	†Tomorrow	411 Furman.
*BOGOTA, Colombian	P. Colombia, July 17	†Tomorrow	Cuyler's Alley
*MONTEREY, N. Y. & C. M.	Havana, June 23	†Tomorrow	‡Joralemon St.
*AMER. MERCHANT, Am. Mer.	London, July 18	†Tuesday	Rector St.
*VANDYCK, Lamport & Holt	Buenos Aires, July 7	†Tuesday	16th St.
*MUNAMAR, Munson	Antilla, July 25	†Tuesday	Old Slip.
*PORTO RICO, Porto Rico	San Juan, July 23	†Tuesday, A.M.	‡Hamilton Av.
*SIBONEY, N. Y. & C. M.	Havana, July 25	Tuesday	Wall St.
*PRES. POLK, Dollar	Marseilles, July 15	Thursday	‡Atlantic Av.
*FT. VICTORIA, Furness B.	Hamilton, July 28	Thursday	W. 55th St.
*SILVIA, Red Cross	St. John's, July 25	Thursday	‡Java St.
*SANTA MARTA, United Fruit	P. Colombia, July 21	Thursday	Fletcher St.
*MAYARO, Trinidad	St. Croix, July 24	Thursday	‡Congress St
*BERENGARIA, Cunard	Southampton, July 25	Friday	W. 14th St.
*DE GRASSE, French	Havre, July 22	Friday	W. 15th St.
*GEO. WASHINGTON, U. S.	Bremen, July 24	Friday	72d St.
*PANAMA, Pan. R. R.	Port au Prince, July 26	Friday	W. 25th St.
FREDERICK VIII, Scan. Amer	Oslo, July 22	Saturday	‡17th St.

*Carries mail. †Reported by wireless. ‡Brooklyn. ‡Hoboken.

Outgoing Passenger and Mail Steamships

The following table shows the destination of steamers, the lines operating them, when their mails close (at General Postoffice and City Hall Station), when they sail, location of piers and points for which they sail:

SAIL TOMORROW (July 27)

RESOLUTE (United American Lines), Hamburg (mails close 7:30 P. M.; sails 1 A. M., Tuesday), W. 46th St. Great Britain, France, Germany. Mail must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland. Supplementary mail at Varick St. station up to 11:15 P. M.

SABLE I (Newfoundland & Maritime S. S. Co.), St. John's (mails close 6 P. M.), Newfoundland. Specially addressed only. Also parcel post. By rail to Boston.

SAIL TUESDAY (July 28)

RESOLUTE (United American Lines), Hamburg (mails close 7:30 P. M., Monday; sails 1 A. M.), W. 46th St.

BREMEN (North German Lloyd), Bremen (mails close 9:30 A. M.; sails noon), 6th St., Hoboken. Irish Free State, Germany. Specially addressed only.

AQUITANIA (Cunard Line), Southampton (mails close 8 P. M.; sails 1 A. M., Wednesday), W. 14th St. Europe, Africa, West Asia, Canary Islands, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and countries mentioned in Notes A and B. Supplementary mail at Varick St. station up to 11:45 P. M. Connects with Cairo-Bagdad air mail.

SAIL WEDNESDAY (July 29)

AQUITANIA (Cunard Line), Southampton (mails close 8 P. M., Tuesday; sails 1 A. M.), W. 14th St.

SAVOIE (French Line), Havre (mails close *7 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), W. 45th St. Spain, France. (Other countries must be specially addressed.)

DUILIO (Italian Line), Genoa (mails close 9 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), W. 57th St. Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia. Parcel post for Italy, Albania.

FORT ST. GEORGE (Furness Bermuda Line), Hamilton (mails close 8 A. M.; sails noon), W. 55th St. Bermuda. Also parcel post.

OLANCHO (Atlantic Navigation Corp.), Porto Cortez (mails close 6:30 A. M.; sails 10 A. M.), Catharine Slip. Honduras (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, Yuscaran). Parcel post for Porto Cortez and San Pedro Sula.

TRUJILLO (Red D Line), Maracaibo (mails close 8:30 A. M.; sails noon), 11, Furman St. Curacao, Venezuela. Specially addressed letters for Porto Rico. Also parcel post.

CARRILLO (United Fruit Co.), Santa Marta (mails close *9 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), Rector St. Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia (except Cauca and Narino Departments, Canal Zone, Panama, other parts of Colombia must be specially addressed. Also parcel post.

CASTILLIAN PRINCE (Prince Line), Buenos Aires (mails close 10:30 A. M.; sails 2 P. M.), 45th St., Brooklyn. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay. Specially addressed only.

PARIA (Colombian Line), Paramaribo (mails close 11:30 A. M.; sails 3 P. M.), Empire St. St. Thomas, St. Croix, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana. Parcel post for Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana.

JULIO LUCKENBACH (Luckenbach Line), Cristobal (mails close 3 P. M.; sails 10 P. M.), 35th St., Brooklyn. Canal Zone, Panagua, Nicaragua (except east coast), Amapala City, Choluteca, Cauca and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador. Printed matter for El Salvador, Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, Yuscaran; also parcel post.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

SAIL THURSDAY (July 30)

THURINGIA (Hamburg America Line), Hamburg (no mails; sails 10 A. M.), W. 46th St.

OHIO (Royal Mail Steam Packet), Hamburg (no mails; sails 11 A. M.), Morton St.

ZEELAND (Red Star Line), Antwerp (mails close *7 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), W. 20th St. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Luxemburg. Must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Belgium, Luxemburg, Belgian Congo.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH (American Export Lines), Naples (mails close 7:30 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), Kent St., Brooklyn. France, Italy. Specially addressed only.

BADAGRY (Daniel Bacon), Accra (mails close 8:30 A. M.; sails noon), Beard St., Brooklyn. Canary Islands, Senegal. Other parts of West Africa must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla and Tangier in Morocco.

EASTERN GLADE (American South African Line), Cape Town (mails close 9:30 A. M.; sails noon), Ferris St., Brooklyn. South Africa. Specially addressed only. Parcel post for South Africa, Bechuanaland, Portuguese East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Southwest Africa.

CASPER (American Scantic Line), Helsingfors (mails close 11:30 A. M.; sails 3 P. M.), W. 18th St. Denmark, Latvia, Finland. Parcel post for Denmark, Finland.

AMERICAN MERCHANT (American Merchant Lines), London (mails close noon; sails 4 P. M.), Rector St. Great Britain. Must be specially addressed.

CABO VILLANO (Garcia & Diaz), Barcelona (mails close 12:30 P. M.; sails 4 P. M.), Colombia St., Brooklyn. Spain. Specially addressed only. Parcel post for Spain, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla, Tangier in Morocco.

MONTEREY (New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.), Tampico (mails close *8 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), Wall St. Yucatan, Campeche, Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed. Also parcel post.

PORTO RICO (Porto Rico Line), San Juan (mails close *8:30 A. M.; sails noon), Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Porto Rico. Printed matter for La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo City. Parcel post for Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo City.

MONGOLIA (Panama Pacific Line), San Francisco (mails close noon; sails 3 P. M.), W. 20th St. Canal Zone, Panama, Nicaragua (except east coast), Amapala City, Choluteca, Cauca and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador. Printed matter for El Salvador, Nacaome, Yuscaran. Cuba must be specially addressed. Also parcel post.

SAIL FRIDAY (July 31)

MUNAMAR (Munson Line), Antilla (mails close 9 A. M.; sails noon), Old Slip. Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands), City of Antilla, Cuba. Other parts of Cuba must be specially addressed. Also parcel post.

HESLEYSIDE (Norton Line), Buenos Aires (mails close 9 A. M.; sails noon), 29th St., Brooklyn. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay. Specially addressed only.

PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK (Royal Netherlands West India Mail), Paramaribo (mails close noon; sails 4 P. M.), Montague St., Brooklyn. Haiti (except prints for Cape Haitien and Port au Paix), Curacao, Venezuela, Dutch Guiana must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Curacao, Dutch Guiana.

KENTUCKIAN (American & Hawaiian S. S. Co.), Tacoma (mails close 2 P. M.; sails 6 P. M.), 42d St., Brooklyn. Canal Zone, Panama, Nicaragua (except east coast), Amapala City, Choluteca, Cauca and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador. Printed matter for El Salvador, Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, Yuscaran. Also parcel post.

SAIL SATURDAY (Aug. 1)

MINNETONKA (Atlantic Transport Line), London (no mails; sails 10 A. M.), W. 16th St.

BALTIC (White Star Line), Liverpool (no mails; sails noon), W. 18th St.

ANDANIA (Cunard Line), Hamburg (no mails; sails noon), W. 14th St.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Holland America Line), Rotterdam (mails close 6:30 A. M.; sails 11 A. M.), 5th St., Hoboken. Great Britain, France, Netherlands. Must be specially addressed. Parcel post for Netherlands.

PRESIDENT

JULIA FISK WEDS CHESTER B. BOWLES

Two Prominent Massachusetts Families United by Wedding at Springfield.

CEREMONY HELD IN GARDEN

Several Hundred Guests at the Fisk Summer Home—Other Marriages.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Two prominent Western Massachusetts families were united today when Miss Julia Mayo Fisk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisk of this city, became the bride of Chester Bliss Bowles of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowles of Springfield. The wedding was witnessed by several hundred guests in the gardens of the Fisk summer home, Watchuselt Farm, in East Long Meadow.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William P. Schell of New York, an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Charles A. Wing of the Church of the Unity, Springfield. The bride wore an imported gown of white chiffon and rose point lace with a tulle veil trimmed with the lace and arranged in cap shape with a band of orange blossoms. She carried a bridal bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Miss Anne Lewis was maid of honor and wore a green chiffon gown with picture hat of darker green and carried peach colored gladioli. The six bridesmaids wore frocks of peach chiffon and picture hats of tulle and horsehair, trimmed with large roses of deeper pink. They carried peach gladioli and blue larkspur. The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Gamble Rogers and Helen Silkman of New York, Miss Charlotte Dickinson of Grand Rapids, Miss Helen Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.; Miss Mary McBain of Cleveland and Miss Emily Sutton of this city.

Edwin R. Metch of Cleveland was best man and ushers included Noyes M. Fisk, brother of the bride; John Joseph Lincoln, Theodore L. Bates and William O. Benton, all of New York, Robert L. Munger of Waterbury, Conn., and Charles A. Black of Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have gone on a honeymoon to Canada and after Sept. 1 will be at home at the Gilford, 140 East Forty-sixth Street, New York.

Mrs. Bowles is a graduate of Walnut Hill School and Vassar College, class of 1924. During the last year she has been an active member of the Junior League here. Mr. Bowles attended the Choate School and is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. He is with the George Batten advertising agency in New York.

State Senator Case Marries.

Mrs. Ruth Weldon Griggs, widow of Hubert A. Griggs, an attorney at Somerville, N. J., was married to State Senator Clarence E. Case of Somerville yesterday in the First Reformed Church in that town. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stockton Cranmer. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for Montana, where they will spend a month on a ranch. Mr. Case, whose first wife died two years ago, is the father of three children. Mrs. Case is the daughter of Mrs. E. A. Weldon of Somerville.

Gingerich—Bolen.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—The wedding of Miss Grace Frances Bolen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bolen of 120 Westervelt Avenue, North Plainfield, and Lester Gingerich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gingerich of York, Pa., took place at noon today at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bound Brook, N. J. The Rev. Martin Bolen, cousin of the bride, officiated. Miss Jane Wallace of North Plainfield and Spurgeon Gingerich, brother of the bridegroom, were the attendants.

The bride is a graduate of the State Normal School of Newark, class of '23, and has been teaching in the North Plainfield High School. The bridegroom is a graduate of Gettysburg College, class of '22.

KEPT WEDDING SECRET.

Louis E. Gelwicks and Virginia Laggran Were Married in 1923.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. John R. Laggran of 618 Wyoming Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Virginia Beatrice Laggran to Louis E. Gelwicks of Flushing, N. Y. According to the announcement the wedding took place Nov. 3, 1923, at Greenwich, Conn. At that time Miss Laggran was teaching in the schools of Roselle, N. J., and Gelwicks was a senior at Princeton, N. J. The parents of the young people were not taken into their confidence until recently and during the absence of the bride on a trip to Europe.

The former Miss Laggran is a graduate of the Montclair Normal School. Her family is prominent in New Jersey. Mr. Gelwicks graduated with the class of 1924 at Princeton. He was a member of the Princeton Glee Club and the Triangle Club. He is with the advertising department of The New York World. The young people will establish their home in Flushing.

VOORHIS CELEBRATES 96TH YEAR TOMORROW

Aged Tammany Sachem Is Alert and Cheerful—Sees No Gain in Conduct or Morals.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON PLAINS, N. J., July 25.—Chipper and alert, John R. Voorhis, Tammany Hall sachem and Commissioner of the Election Board of New York City, is looking forward to the celebration Monday of his ninety-sixth birthday at the farm of Albert Van Saun, village Justice, where he has been spending the month for his health. Many New York friends are expected to come to see him, and an old-fashioned country birthday dinner is planned.

Mr. Voorhis said today his philosophy was that "nothing in life is sure, so live one day at a time." He said that Monday he would have lived 35,047 days, one at a time. Mr. Voorhis's grandfather was more than 90 years old when he died, and his grandmother was more than 90. Both were of Dutch ancestry, and both grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. Voorhis said he saw no improvement in the conduct or morals of the present generation, and declared murders and crimes today were overwhelmingly greater in respect to the percentage of population than when he was a young man. He pointed to the infrequency of murder when he was young. He regretted also the loss of personal business integrity and responsibility in large corporations.

Daughter to Mrs. F. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Williams of Pelham Manor, N. Y., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at Sloane Hospital on Thursday, July 23.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Dr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward of 48 East Fifty-second Street and Rumson, N. J., are sailing for Genoa on July 29, returning in October. They will motor through Italy, Switzerland and France.

Mrs. B. N. Duke, who has been in Newport, has joined Mr. Duke at the Ambassador at Atlantic City.

Miss Helen Rand of 14 East Sixtieth Street has gone to the Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, accompanied by her sister, Miss Eugene Pichon of Upperville, Va., has come to New York to meet her daughters, the Misses Adeline and Nadine Oxnard, who are to arrive on the Deutschland tomorrow.

Countess A. E. de Beaumont of Paris is at 14 East Sixtieth Street for the Summer.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, who was at the Plaza, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Majestic.

Mrs. John Legier and Miss Gladys Legier of New Orleans are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. James Chapman of Philadelphia are at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay.

Axel F. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to the United States, has come from Washington for a few days and is at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Sumner Welles, who have been at the Ambassador, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Leviathan.

GOULD HOME GOES TO MRS. VANDERBILT

Harry Payne Whitney Transfers Fifth Avenue Property to His Mother-in-Law.

The home of the late George J. Gould at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street has been transferred by Harry Payne Whitney to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, his mother-in-law, according to a deed filed yesterday in the Register's office.

The building is of six stories and of white marble exterior, fronting 46 feet on the avenue and 175 feet on the street. It was purchased by Mr. Whitney in February, 1924, for Mrs. Vanderbilt for a reported price of $800,000. The house was erected by George J. Gould in 1908 at a cost of $1,250,000. It has eight master bedrooms, each with bath and dressing-room, and fourteen servants' rooms. It is richly finished in imported materials and has two elevators. There is a mortgage of $400,000 on the property.

Its transfer revived the recent report that Mrs. Vanderbilt had given an option on the famous old Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, to a syndicate headed by G. Maurice Heckscher for $7,100,000.

600 AT GARDEN PARTY.

Mrs. Vanderlip's Benefit for Tsuda College Held Despite Rain.

In spite of the rain, between 500 and 600 persons attended the Japanese garden party given under the general direction of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip in Jackson Heights, Queens, yesterday afternoon. Given for the benefit of the rebuilding fund for the Tsuda College for women in Tokio, it was to have been held in the garden of the Towers, but because of the weather it was moved at the last moment into the Jackson Heights Country Club.

The performers were virtually all Japanese. The exhibition tennis match between M. Fukuda of the Japanese Davis Cup team, and Harold Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., which had been scheduled for the opening number on the program was not held until 5 o'clock, because of the wet courts. Throckmorton won, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

The Tsuda College for women was destroyed two years ago by an earthquake. A year ago Mrs. Vanderlip helped to raise funds for its restoration by a garden party similar to the one given today, on the grounds of her estate at Scarborough, N. Y.

CHARLESTON DANCE BARRED

Bradley Beach Calls It Dangerous—Atlantic City Bans Bare Legs.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., July 25.—The Charleston dance has been barred by Mayor Frank C. Borden Jr. from the floor of the municipally-owned casino there. The Mayor said he issued the order because of the danger involved and asserted that broken shins were frequently reported.

"I have no objection to a person dancing their feet and head off," he said, "but I think it best that they keep away from the Charleston."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—After a number of pretty girls had appeared on the dance floor of the Million-Dollar Pier here in extremely short skirts and with bare legs, the management issued an order barring women from dancing without stockings.

The girls were excluded from the ballroom and from now on, according to the order, costumes worn by dancers must include hosiery, even if only of the almost invisible variety.

FIGHT INFANT PARALYSIS.

Middleton Churches Close Sunday Schools Till Danger Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Owing to the development of infantile paralysis in this city it has been decided by the churches to close their Sunday schools until it has been definitely ascertained that all danger has passed. Thus far seven cases have been reported here, with one death.

A heavy toll of life among the children was taken throughout this section in the epidemic a few years ago. The churches, determined to prevent if possible a recurrence of such an epidemic, are cooperating with the authorities not only in closing the Sunday schools but all assemblages of children at the churches.

Parents are keeping their children from all public gatherings.

CARDINAL VISITS SCHOOL.

Stops at Cliff Haven on His Way to Cardinal Begin's Funeral.

Cardinal Hayes spent two days last week at the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain. It was the first visit there since his elevation to the cardinalate. He stopped off on his way to Quebec to attend the funeral of Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec and Primate of Canada, which took place yesterday.

Cardinal Hayes and his secretary, Mgr. Stephen J. Donahue, were met at Cliff Haven by the Rev. Joseph H. Conray, D. D., Rt. Bishop of Ogdensburg and Rev. John D. Roach of New York City, President of the Catholic Summer School of America. On Thursday a reception was held in his honor.

Engagements.

Lewis C. Sheffield of Neponsit, L. I., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Alma Barbara Sheffield, to Leonard B. Friedman of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Anna Gans, daughter of Mrs. Rose Gans of 612 West 140th Street, to John Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of this city. The wedding will take place on Dec. 26.

HOSPITAL IS DEFIED BY SICK BOY'S DOG

Mongrel Named Prince of Wales Is Thrown Out Three Times, but Stays Anyway.

INVADES OPERATING ROOM

Returns So Often He Is Finally Allowed to Stay All Night With Master.

Prince, whose real name is the Prince of Wales, sat all last night at the foot of the bed of Willie Rabinowitz at Long Island College Hospital and looked on with his ears cocked anxiously and his eyes full of sympathy as the nurse gave the suffering boy cracked ice for his throat.

One of the oldest rules of the hospital says "No dogs permitted," but the Prince of Wales cannot read. He violated the law so often yesterday that the hospital staff gave up the hopeless struggle to put him out.

Willie Rabinowitz, who lives at 2 Second Place, Brooklyn, rescued the dog last Winter when a gang of boys were pelting him. He was a sad-looking pup of obscure genealogy, but the boy became mighty fond of him. Willie Rabinowitz was a great admirer of the Prince of Wales, so he named the dog after him. The boy and his titled pet became inseparable.

The dog first entered the hospital yesterday with a pale, scared boy who was to have his tonsils removed. Attendants instantly ejected the dog. Prince was back a few seconds later when some one else opened the door. He was expelled with threats of violence.

An hour later a little boy in his white nightgown was placed on the operating table in the children's ward on the fourth floor. The surgeon and nurses were there and the anaesthetist was nearly ready to pull the rubber cap over the boy's face. Suddenly there was a bark. In rushed the Prince of Wales. He ducked and dodged through a flying field of hospital folks, leaped upon the operating table and began licking Willie's face.

The Prince was seized, carried downstairs and put out, and general orders were given to keep that pup out of the hospital at all costs.

An hour and a half later Willie was just getting over the effects of the ether, and he felt very lonesome and miserable and badly used. His throat hurt a whole lot worse than he had been led to expect, and the promise that he could live a week on ice cream had ceased to soothe.

Just when everything was the blackest with the boy there was a yelp, the door was bumped open and the Prince of Wales leaped up on the bed and began kissing Willie frantically. The nurse tried to pry the boy's arm from around the Prince's neck, in order to put the dog out again, but the boy pleaded to keep him. The matter was referred to higher authority and the ruling came down that, since the dog had violated the rule four times, it was better to let him stay than run the risk of violating it a fifth time.

DOG MOTHERS CAT.

Owner Says Animals Arriving on the Zeeland Are Inseparable.

Minkoll, a finely marked sacred Siamese cat, arrived yesterday from Cherbourg on the Red Star liner Zeeland accompanied by Angele, a French sheep dog which has mothered the feline since it was a tiny kitten. Mrs. J. D. Drucker, the owner of the animals, said the two were inseparable and she was sure that if the cat was parted from her foster mother she would die.

The cat has jet black nose, ears, feet and tail and tan body similar to that of the hare. A. G. Astle, purser of the Zeeland, whose hobby is collecting cats from the corners of the world, said Minkoll's face resembled that of the speckled kokoka'a, a wildcat of Borneo, which catches humming birds on the wing.

The pair attracted attention on the voyage when they walked the deck with Mrs. Drucker. At meal times Angele fed the choicest bits to Minkoll and ate what was left for her own portion.

Among the passengers on the Zeeland were Mrs. Chauncey Coles and her daughter, Miss Helen Coles, of Summit, N. J., who have been abroad nine months traveling through Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Mrs. Coles said the most interesting trip she made in Egypt was from Cairo to the Pyramids of Sakarah, where the excavations were being made below the Step Pyramid, said to be the oldest monument in the world. The Zeeland brought 181 passengers from Antwerp, Cherbourg and Southampton.

VIENNA GREETS OUR BOYS.

Pays Honors to Twenty Young Americans on World Tour.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 25.—Twenty American boys, representing twelve American States, participants in a world tour, arrived in Vienna last night and were warmly welcomed by the Austrian Y. M. C. A. They were received today by the President of the republic.

The boys, who are being conducted by J. A. Vandis, a Y. M. C. A. official of New York, are between the ages of 16 and 19. They have traveled through Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries, camping with boys of each country and teaching them American games.

In Hungary the boys were entertained by the American Commissioner, Jeremiah Smith, and everywhere they have been automobiles and special railroad cars have been put at their disposal.

This is the second tour since the World Congress for International Friendship was held in Austria two years ago, when it was decided that the only method to promote international friendship was through the youth of the respective countries.

The boys are traveling without passports, but have had no difficulties at any frontier. The tour will end in Switzerland, where the boys will join an international camp, in which boy delegates from twenty-one countries will be in attendance.

WOMAN AND KITTENS SAVED

Tenant Gets Aged Cripple From Blaze—Fireman Rescues Pets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Larsen, 71 years old, crippled with rheumatism, and her three pet kittens were rescued yesterday morning when fire, which started behind a bed, destroyed the furnishings of her apartment on the upper floor of a two-story frame house at 407 East 162d Street, the Bronx.

Mrs. Carrie Diehl, who lives on the first floor, smelled smoke, and hurrying her two children, Christian, 4 years old, and Doris, 16 months old, into the street, returned to aid Mrs. Larsen, who was struggling to get to the stairway. She carried the aged woman out.

Mrs. Larsen then recalled that her three pet kittens were still in the house. She pleaded with the firemen, who had arrived by this time, to rescue them, and one of the men went to the burning rooms and saved them.

EDUCATORS VOTE PLAN FOR WORLD HARMONY

Urge Same Courses in All Countries and Will Study Need for World University.

EDINBURGH, July 25 (AP).—The World Federation of Education Associations took steps today to begin its plan for future world peace and understanding by adopting resolutions recommending study courses that will present a full conception of internationalism.

An organization to cooperate with the League of Nations and other agencies to develop universal standards of education and to arrange for the interchange of students and teachers by all countries is included.

The resolutions, which are the result of a week's deliberation by various groups, were considered at a plenary session this afternoon. One committee will work with the Educational Department of the League at Geneva, and through it to develop the major portion of the federation's plan.

Delegates recommended that history, geography and civics be taught from an international standpoint in all schools and that a committee be established to select textbooks for elementary schools on the child life of all nations as a foundation for the early creation of a world outlook.

The establishment of courses of internationalism in all normal schools and universities was urged, and the delegates recommended that one foreign language be made compulsory during the period of secondary education.

It was voted to establish a committee to study the advisability of establishing a world university and a universal library bureau.

BEACH FENCING UPHELD BY PARK COMMISSION

Says Concessionaire's Action at Glen Island Was for Public Decency.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 25.—A storm of indignation has been roused here by Fred A. Wenck, who holds the ferry and bath house concession at Glen Island, one of the county parks, who has fenced off the beach, preventing access to it except through his concessions. Protests made to the Westchester County Park Commission brought out the information that Mr. Wenck had been allowed to fence the beach "in the interest of public decency," and not for his own benefit.

Inquiries disclosed that H. W. Merkle, the New Rochelle Superintendent of Parks had stopped construction on the fence a week ago because Wenck had no authority to build it but he received permission at last Thursday's meeting of the commission when it was explained that bathers were in the habit of using near-by bushes and trees or automobiles as dressing rooms.

Mr. Wenck was also instructed to refuse passage on the ferry from New Rochelle to Glen Island, to people in bathing suits unless they also wore some outer covering from the knees to the shoulders.

The concession to run the ferry and bathhouse was granted to Wenck a year ago and he built the sand beach and made other improvements.

DIES IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Firemen Find Woman's Body With a Pillow Under Head.

Firemen called to extinguish a blaze caused by a gas explosion in the kitchen of Mrs. Charles Hoffman at 245 East Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon, found the body of Mrs. Blanche Rosenberg, Mrs. Hoffman's daughter, on the floor of the room, with a pillow under the head. Two jets of the gas range were open and the pilot light was burning. Dr. Squires of Bellevue Hospital said Mrs. Rosenberg had been asphyxiated. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz acting chief medical examiner reported the death as accidental. Mrs. Rosenberg, who was 32 years old and wife of Dr. Abraham Rosenberg, a physician with offices at 605 East Ninth Street, had come in from Manhattan Beach where she and her husband had been living, to visit her mother.

The explosion which blew out a window and set fire to the kitchen was believed to have been caused by the igniting of gas which escaped when a pot boiled over and extinguished the flame.

3 FREIGHT CARS DERAILED.

Westbound Track on Jersey Central Blocked for Four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 25.—Three empty coal cars of a New Jersey Central train, westbound, were derailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon between Glen Gardner and Highbridge, twenty miles east of here, when an airhose broke, throwing on the brake on part of the train and causing a drawhead to pull out. The westbound track was blocked until 5:30 this evening, when the wreckage was finally cleared away.

Westbound traffic was diverted to the eastbound track.

SAYS SHE POISONED BUSHES

Court Hears Woman Used Paris Green to Keep Boys From Berries.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 25.—Mrs. Minnie S. Baldwin of Morton Avenue was arraigned before Police Justice Alvin N. Johnson today on a charge of endangering public health by spreading paris green on blackberry bushes near her home. She was held in $500 bail for examination Tuesday.

The complainant is Isaac H. Henry, a next door neighbor. He said that Mrs. Baldwin on July 19 scattered a powder on the berry bushes. It was alleged that she did this to keep the boys away from the berries. A sample of the powder was analyzed at the Pease Laboratories in New York City and was found to be paris green, according to local police. Mrs. Baldwin denied the charges.

4-Year-Old Gunshot Wound Fatal.

Admitted to Bellevue Hospital two days ago, suffering from a four-year-old gunshot wound in his neck, Philip Algios, 26 years old, of 406 East Twenty-third Street, died yesterday afternoon from gangrene poisoning. Algios, beyond disclosing the age of the wound, gave surgeons no further details concerning it.

CITY BREVITIES.

Percy W. Whatmough, who has been for several years passenger traffic manager for the Cunard and Anchor lines in New York, has been appointed passenger traffic manager for the Southern District with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. His place here will be filled by Harold P. Borer.

The John Ericsson Society will hold a memorial dinner, July 31, at the Engineers Club, 32 West Fortieth Street.

No. 1 West 47th Street
Our New Store

Brentano Building

Besides its capacity of over a million Books, the new Brentano Store has complete Departments for Stationery, Engraving, Leather Novelties, Book Ends, Desk Sets and Periodicals.

IT is necessary only to read the address to realize that our New Store is accessible—just a few steps from Fifth Avenue.

It is necessary only to enter its door to realize that our New Store is *different*—it has been called the most modern Book Store in the World.

It is necessary only to make one purchase to realize that in our New Store is the familiar *Brentano standard of Service*—maintained for over 71 years.

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Incorporated
37 and 39 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK

Sweeping Reductions in
CLEARANCE SALES

Our entire Summer Stocks of Smart Fashions for all occasions are offered for prompt disposal, regardless of cost or value

No C.O.D's — No Credits — All Sales Final

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered September 1st

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 34TH STREET

Telephone and Mail Orders Promptly Attended To
WISconsin 7000

If you cannot come in person to purchase, write to Miss Marion Hale, our Personal Shopper—or telephone WISconsin 7000. In either case your order will receive prompt and accurate attention.

August Sale of McCreery Quality
LINENS

Begins To-morrow with Startling Values!

Whenever McCreery's have held an August Linen Sale in the past, the public has responded quickly and in great numbers. The quality of McCreery linens has made them famous—and when these splendid linens are offered at such great reductions, forward-looking women are quick to take advantage. Prices this year make it decidedly worth your while to buy for a long time to come!

A Wide Variety of Linens Awaits Your Selection.

Table Cloths and Napkins

Irish all-linen damask table cloths. Size 70 x 70 inches.
Regularly 3.75 2.75 each

Table napkins to match, hemmed. Size 20 x 20 inches.
Regularly 5.00 3.75 dozen

Irish all-linen table damask. 70 inches wide, heavy weight, full-bleached. *Regularly 2.00* 1.65 yard

Linen Sheets and Cases

Pure linen sheets and pillow cases, hemstitched.

Sheets, size 72 x 96 inches.
Regularly 8.50 6.75 pair

Sheets, size 90 x 96 inches.
Regularly 12.50 8.75 pair

Cases, size 22½ x 36 inches.
Regularly 2.75 1.95 pair

Towels and Toweling

Irish all-linen huck towels, hemstitched. *Reg. 6.00* 4.75 dozen

All-linen huck towels, damask borders, guest size.
Regularly 4.00 3.00 dozen

Irish all-linen twilled kitchen towels, hemmed. Name woven in red or blue.
Regularly 6.00 4.50 dozen

Irish all-linen glass or pantry towels, hemmed. Name woven in red or blue.
Regularly 6.00 4.50 dozen

Scotch all-linen crash toweling, with red or blue borders.
Regularly 28c 19c yard

Irish all-linen glass or pantry toweling, with red or blue checks.
Regularly 35c 24c yard

Turkish bath towels, hemmed. Plain white.
Regularly 4.50 3.75 dozen

Turkish bath towels, hemmed. Double thread, colored borders, also plain white.
Regularly 6.75 5.40 dozen

Madeira Linens

Real Madeira hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped linens:

13-piece round luncheon sets.
Regularly 5.50 3.65 set

Madeira tea napkins with corner effects. Size 13 x 13 inches.
Regularly 5.90 4.75 dozen

Madeira buffet or dresser scarfs.
Regularly 4.25, 5.25 and 6.00, 3.25, 3.75 and 4.50 each

Madeira guest towels.
Regularly 1.25 and 1.75 95c and 1.25 each

Second Floor at McCreery's

August Sale of
"Beverly" Muslin
Sheets and Cases

"Beverly" means much more than just muslin sheets and pillow cases. "Beverly" contains no sizing or dressing—it is pure cotton. That means whiter-looking sheets and cases—and more durable ones, too. "Beverly" has been exclusive with McCreery's in New York City for many years—and incidentally has been very popular with McCreery customers. At these special prices "Beverly" stocks will sell quickly.

HEMMED "BEVERLY" MUSLIN SHEETS

Size 63 x 99. *Regularly 1.50* 1.20 Each

Size 81 x 99. *Regularly 1.90* 1.50 Each

HEMMED "BEVERLY" MUSLIN CASES

Size 45 x 36. *Regularly 45c* 35c Each

Second Floor

August Sale of
BLANKETS
Comfortables, Bedspreads

At these fine reductions you will want to completely fill your bedding needs for the cooler days to come.

All-Wool Plaid Blankets 7.65 Pair
Regularly 10.50
Pure virgin wool; large block plaids of rose, blue, orchid, tan and gray, bound in matching colors. Size 70 x 80 inches.

Wool-Filled Comfortables 6.45 Each
Regularly 7.50
Filled with pure wool and covered with silkaline in floral designs. Plain sateen borders.

Cotton Crinkled Bedspreads 2.85 Each
Regularly 3.75
Attractive spreads with stripes of rose, blue, gold or orchid. Size 80 x 108 inches.

Second Floor

At Gimbels Tomorrow : First Day's Specials in the

August Furniture Sale

DEFERRED PAYMENTS CAN BE ARRANGED

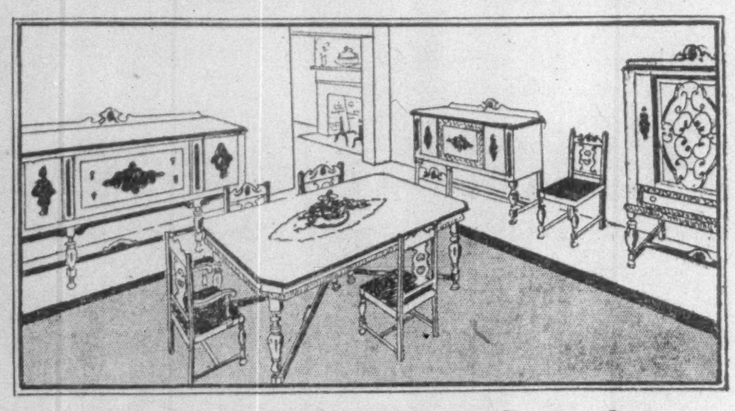
Quality has been the chief factor in building the great popularity of Gimbel Furniture Sales. Long-serving Quality, artistic Design, painstaking Workmanship—these three plus VALUE. The August Furniture Sale of 1925 stresses Quality, Artistry, Workmanship and Value—as has none that have preceded it. The prices—astonishingly low—are the direct and inevitable result of the purchasing power of the Gimbel stores—a purchasing power unequalled by any similar organization anywhere. There is a range of from

Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY FURNITURE SHOP Open Until 9 P. M.

[10% to 50% SAVINGS]

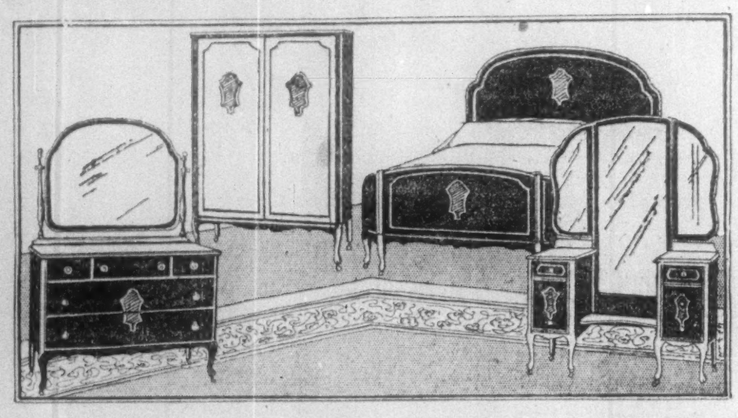
on every piece of furniture in the stock. Every piece illustrated on this page has been selected as representative of the extremely good values that this sale offers. The prices in every instance are exceptionally low; the value in every instance is exceptionally high.

¶¶ The August Sale of 1925—boasting of a stock as varied as are the public's tastes—has yet concentrated on the gathering together of furniture especially designed to meet the present trend toward smaller homes. It is comprised in large measure of small suites and separate pieces especially suited to houses and apartments of moderate size.



50 Only : Ten-piece Dining Room Suites

72 in. Buffet, large China Closet with extra drawer 45x70; Server; 45x60 Extension Table in Huguenot walnut finish and 6 chairs covered in lovely tapestry. **$261.50**



50 Only : Extra fine Bedroom Suites

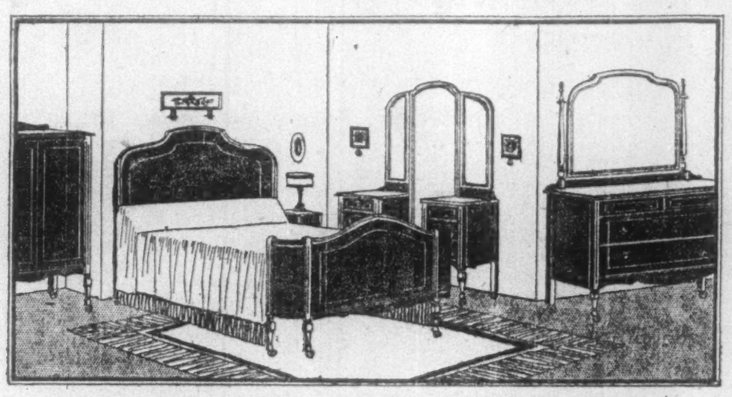
consisting of very nice 48-inch Dresser; Chifforobe 40x22, full-size Bed and Vanity; equipped with jewel boxes. (Other pieces to match at additional cost.) The Suite in Huguenot walnut finish. **$169.00**

100 Hall Chairs

Of beautiful design; some of them covered in Tapestry, others in Velours. **$24.75**

50 Tea Carts

In Tudor Mahogany finish with drawer and drop leaf; top 28 x 37; removable glass tray. **$21.50**



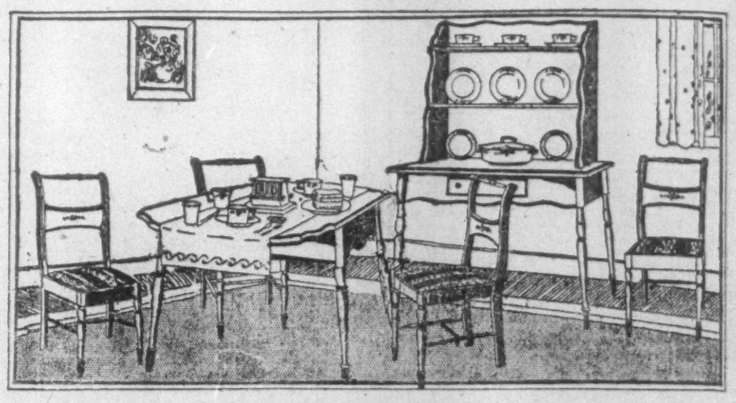
50 Only : Very fine Bedroom Suites

consisting of nicely designed 48-inch Dresser, Chifforobe, a full-size Vanity of dustproof construction and a Bow-end Bed, all in Huguenot walnut finish. The Suite complete, a Special Sales Value. **$149.50**

THE GIMBEL GUARANTEE TAG TELLS YOU FURNITURE FACTS

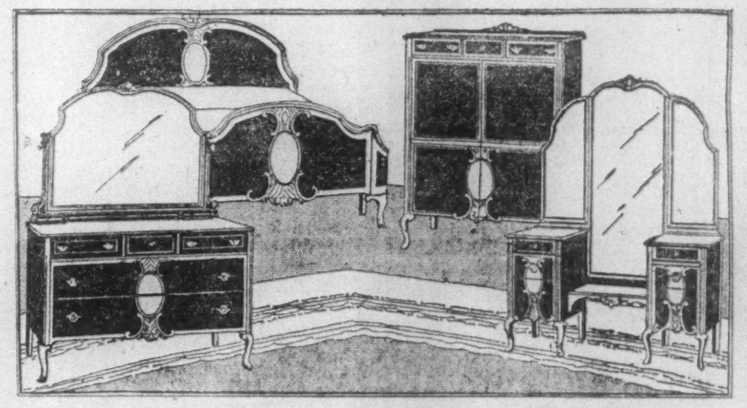
Gimbel Brothers is first in the field with complete and accurate information about the Furniture you intend to buy. Each piece of furniture bears the Guarantee Tag, imprinted with the facts you ought to know.

Another stride forward in the course of better business. An innovation now—startling as all innovations are — but destined without doubt to become standard practice in years to come. Ask the Gimbel Salesman for a Guarantee Tag. Take it with you on your tour through the furniture stores. Check up Elsewhere-Furniture by the standards of the Gimbel Guarantee Tag. Then—when you have all the facts—elsewhere as well as here—then buy.



200 Only : Six-piece Breakfast Room Suites

consisting of extension table; buffet with Welsh dresser top and four chairs covered in damask harmonizing with the decorations of all the other pieces. **$49.50**



25 Superfine Louis XIV Bedroom Suites

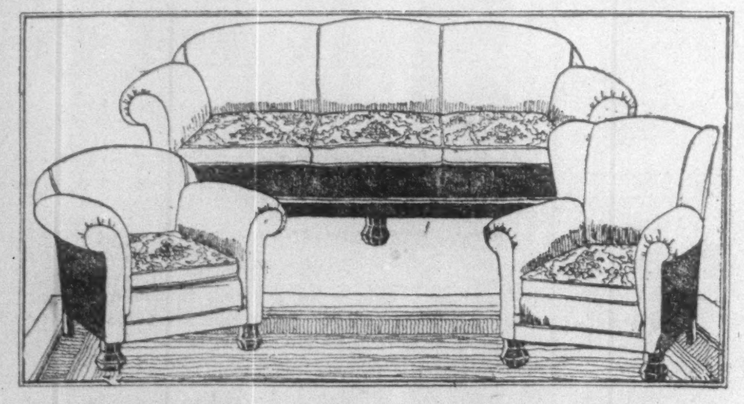
Large Chiffo-wardrobe, three mirror Vanity, a 52-inch Dresser and a full-size Bed in Du Barry finish. (At an additional cost Night Stand and Chair.) This exquisitely designed Suite **$349.00**

350 Windsor Chairs

Of Birch, antique mahogany color, saddle seat; reinforced; soundly constructed. Exceptional value. **$5.95**

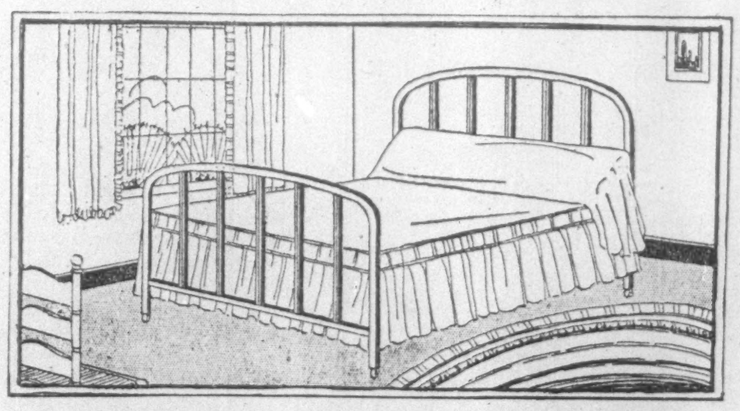
25 Club Chairs

Of beautiful construction, comfortable; covered in assorted Tapestries and Velours. **$49.75**



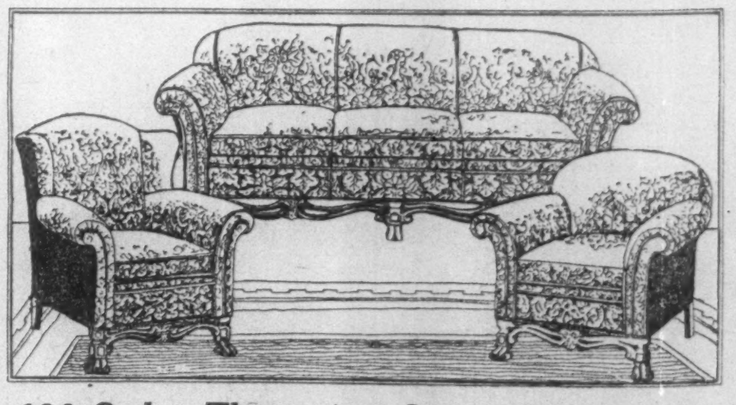
Beautiful three-piece Living Room Suites

Consisting of large Davenport all covered in Jacquard Velour, there are reversible cushions, both sides covered in Jacquard Velour. Hardwood frame construction. Exceptional value. **$185.00**



250 Metal Beds with spring and mattress

The bedstead has 2-inch square continuous posts, with Georgian fillers; there is a roll-edge cotton felt mattress and rustproof link spring. This bed comes in 3 sizes 3.3—4.0—4.6. Complete in Ivory or Brown. **$22.50**



100 Only : Three-piece Living Room Suites

There is a large Davenport on a carved wood frame, tastefully designed and soundly constructed, covered in Mohair. The reversible cushions are covered with brocatelle. Very fine value. **$297.50**

GIMBEL BROTHERS : New York City

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

E. *** SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925.

FOREIGNERS INDUCED AWAKENING OF CHINA

Celestial Nation Is Declared Herself Responsible for Extraterritorial Rights.

REFUSED TO COOPERATE

Thus Forcing Growth of Separate Communities—Commerce Left to Aliens.

NO PUZZLE IN SITUATION

Present Issue Is Declared Clear-Cut, Awaiting Solution by International Parley.

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—In beginning some correspondence that will attempt to make clear the present state of China and the issues which now inevitably must be thrashed out by an international conference, I protest against use of the words "Chinese puzzle" to describe the situation.

Conditions here, one must admit, are complicated, even complex. But the political, economic and sociological issues that compose this situation are no more of a puzzle than similar matters in other countries. It probably is no more difficult to understand political motives, objectives and outcomes in China today than it was to calculate the elements that influenced the last elections in the United States and Great Britain, and they are less difficult than the problem of reorganizing Europe. That statement may surprise people who for so long have been fed with the thesis of a mysterious Orient that is impenetrable by the Occidental mind. But I believe it is true.

In China today (as in most countries) political objectives are expressed chiefly by slogans. "China for the Chinese," "Recovery of National Rights," "Restoration of Sovereignty"—all are descriptive and comprehensible as abstractions; as also are phrases more ominous and provocative, such as "anti-foreign" agitations and movements. But today if intelligent Chinese patriots are anti-foreign it is not because they dislike or hate foreigners as such or as individuals, but because they want what those slogans stand for, and the foreigners are in the attitude of being in the way. And when one examines all these nationalistic slogans they focus into one central issue—extraterritoriality, or, to use the word adopted in his writings on the subject by Sir Francis Piggott, former Chief Justice of Hongkong, exterritoriality. In exterritoriality lies the wellsprings of China's national awakening.

Exterritoriality "Just Grew."

Exterritoriality, like Topsy, "just grew," as did the English common law on which our American jurisprudence largely is based; as international law did; as civilization did, in fact. It grew out of the widening contacts of peoples, and particularly of nations, and their efforts peaceably to trade with each other. It was created by the sea rovers of Europe and their fellows of other lands. It was the logical successor of the age of piracy, when it had become necessary to establish some kind of legal status for commercial and other contacts with the so-called barbaric and uncivilized peoples and States; when the organized Governments felt the need of exercising their authority over those of their subjects who went overseas and carried with them the theoretical protection of their flags.

It is interesting to observe that almost without exception the States and tribes to which exterritoriality was applied were more desirous of it originally than were the nations taking exterritorial positions. The early sea traders of Europe and America were, to say the least, rough and ready men; they were accustomed to carry their own law with them and to apply it somewhat ruthlessly. Violent collisions with the "barbarians" were frequent. There were many massacres. Prisoners were enslaved, perhaps later to escape or to be ransomed or exchanged. Ultimately the barbaric nations were very willing to adopt a method whereby the greater European Governments took responsibility for the conduct of their nationals in foreign parts.

The first exterritorial treaty was between Turkey and England, in 1675. In the nineteenth century exterritorial status was established by treaties in Serbia, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, Tunis, Muscat, Senna, Persia, Kashgar and Yarkund, Siam, China, Korea, Japan and with islands of the Pacific. It will be noted that in all cases exterritoriality was applied in Oriental countries or to peoples of Asiatic and African stock. Thus the line was drawn distinctly between Oriental and Occidental civilizations. That is significant. That distinction lies at the root of the trouble about the foreign position in China today, for China remains the only considerable nation where exterritoriality has not been given up.

Its Principle Simple.

The principle of exterritoriality is simple. It means merely that foreigners who come under certain treaties remain under the jurisdiction of their Governments when in the exterritorial regions. That is, an American in China must regulate his conduct, not by the laws of China, but by the laws of the United States. If he transgresses he must be tried by American authorities. If he is sued it must be in American courts. If he is in one of the "treaty ports" or foreign residential concessions, then Chinese police may not arrest him, and if he be outside of any of those concessions and is arrested by Chinese police he must be turned over to American authorities at the nearest foreign

Continued on Page Two.

Barge Canal Under Mountain Nears Finish at Marseilles

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Co.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Final work is being reached on one of the greatest engineering masterpieces in the world—The Rove Tunnel, near Marseilles, which for more than seven kilometers carries the Rhone Canal beneath a mountain of solid rock, separting the great French Mediterranean port from the mouth of the river.

The tunnel canal will be officially inaugurated next Spring.

The width of the canal is twenty-two meters, enabling barges of 1,500 tons to pass each other freely.

An idea of the magnitude of the work is given by the fact that 2,500,000 cubic meters of rock and earth were removed from inside the mountain.

SUICIDE IN PLAZA A DANISH STUDENT

Young Man's Former Landlady Identifies the Body at the Morgue.

UNABLE TO EXPLAIN HIS ACT

Says He Had Worked for a Realty Firm and the Standard Oil Company.

The young man in evening clothes who killed himself with a bullet through the heart as he sat at a table in the dining room of the Hotel Plaza shortly after midnight Friday was identified late yesterday as Hans Jensen, 29 years old, a Danish university student. With the identification, however, the mystery of his death and his antecedents only deepened.

After lying for hours in the West Forty-seventh Street station, where it was taken at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the body was removed to the Morgue. Shortly after 4 o'clock a woman entered the Morgue and asked to view the body. After a quick glance at the features of the young man she gave his name, but refused to disclose his address.

Questioned by the officials, she described herself as Mrs. Marguerite Wiley of 2,612 Broadway, formerly Jensen's landlady. She was accompanied by a woman. Mrs. Wiley told the officials that she knew of no reason why Jensen should wish to end his life. She said Jensen had formerly worked for a real estate firm.

Mrs. Wiley said that young Jensen came to this country a year ago and, she understood, bore letters of introduction to officials of the Standard Oil Company. He worked for that organization for a short time. Jensen, she added, had been educated in Denmark and in England. Two weeks ago he left her apartment to share an apartment somewhere with a young man whom he had met on the steamship coming over. Mrs. Wiley said that she planned to get into touch with the Danish Consul tomorrow in regard to funeral arrangements.

Promises to Return.

After informing the authorities that she would return this morning to make arrangements for the young man's funeral, she left. She will be asked today to shed further light on Jensen's past.

Jensen strolled into the hotel just when theatre parties were dropping in for a cold bite. He informed a waiter that he wished to order for two and was escorted to a table. He smoked a cigarette for a while, as though awaiting his guest and finally gave that up, and ordered for himself. It was said yesterday that he had appeared to be composed, but that the waiter had observed him pressing his hands to his face, as though trying to blot out unpleasant thoughts. He placed a brand new revolver to his shirt front and fired just as the meal he had ordered was being brought to him. He died instantly.

A check-up of the hotel to establish whether he was a guest was undertaken at once. This showed that he had entered the hotel hatless and that he had not registered at the Plaza. A more thorough investigation yesterday, said the hotel management, merely confirmed the fact that he was not a guest.

Hamburg Label on Clothing.

While Jensen's body was at the station house several persons who had read that his appearance suggested German nationality—a theory somewhat strengthened by the label of a Hamburg tailor in his dinner jacket—telephoned. They were supplied with more detailed description of the young man and decided that he was not the person sought. A man, believed by the police to be a physician, called, but after looking at the body said that he was looking for some one else.

NEW SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

Proposed Centres Include One in Buenos Aires.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 25 (AP).—A new propaganda scheme worked out by the Russian Communist executive, whereby new centres will be established at Constantinople, Alexandria, Buenos Aires, Teheran, Chita and Tangier, is described by the Stockholm Tidningen. The main efforts for the present, according to the paper, will be centred in Morocco, India and China.

It is declared by the paper that the Constantinople centre, which is already established, has alone received through Vienna 40,000,000 gold rubles for propaganda purposes. Two agents named Michelson and Grodetsky, are said to have gone to Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople the last of June with instruction to direct efforts to support the belligerent tribes of Northern Africa against the European powers.

Japanese Fleets to Manoeuvre.

TOKIO, July 5 (AP).—Annual manoeuvers of all fleets of the Imperial Navy will begin in Tokio Bay about Sept. 16. Offensive and defensive fleets, commanded by Admirals Okada and Suzuki, will be formed, each having several of the largest battleships, supplemented by sumbarines, destroyers, seaplanes, an aircraft carrier and other units.

PULPWOOD EMBARGO DEBATED IN CANADA

The Question Figures Prominently in Pre-Election Campaign Now Under Way.

FEAR OF COAL RETALIATION

Central Canada's Dependence on Our Anthracite Cited by Opponents of Embargo Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, July 25.—Pulpwood, coal and politics! Will they mix?

In Canada they do. At the moment they are as inseparable as roots from a tree. Renewed agitation for an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood is responsible for the entanglement. It may last for an indefinite period or come to an abrupt end as a result of the general elections which may be held this Fall. And it raises a series of questions to which the answers are of importance. Thus:

If Canada prohibits the export of pulpwood will the United States retaliate with an embargo on coal?

In the latter event what would Central Canada (the Province of Ontario and the Western part of Quebec Province) do for fuel supplies now obtained from the United States?

If the Liberal Government, led by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, which refuses to put an embargo into effect, is defeated by the Conservatives, led by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, will the embargo be part of that party's policy of national protection?

Should the Progressive Party, under Robert Forke, the third and a very formidable group in the Canadian House of Commons, attain power, would it change its attitude in this particular respect or continue to apply its free-trade policies thereto?

These questions cannot be answered with any degree of definiteness until the elections have taken place. Premier King and his colleagues of the Cabinet are keeping the date of that event to themselves for the present. October is the month favored by the political sharps.

An Intensive Campaign On.

Meanwhile, the country is being subjected to an intensive campaign in favor of an embargo. Of late opponents of the proposal have awakened to the strength of this, and a counter advance is being made with some skill and aggressiveness. As a result, most persons have been sufficiently enlightened by the controversialists to understand that there is a distinct difference between pulpwood and woodpulp, and that many United States publications are dependent upon Canadian forests for their newsprint supplies.

Some objections to embargo proposals are being met in a rather clever way by proponents. Frank J. D. Barnjum, a fiery evangelist in the cause, makes the declaration that he will build a paper mill in Nova Scotia that will provide a market for every cord of wood now being exported by the farmers of that Province at the price for which they are selling their wood today. Mr. Barnjum, who was recently elected to the Legislature of Nova Scotia when that Province, for the first time in forty-three years went Conservative, was so disheartened a short time ago by the failure of Canadians to enthuse over the embargo proposal that he threatened to leave the country for ever. He is feeling better now, because the country is becoming interested in the question.

Mr. Barnjum's offer to Nova Scotia farmers and settlers regarding pulpwood prices is one way of answering the opposing contention that an embargo would put this class at the mercy of the Canadian mill owners. The head of a big Quebec paper-making establishment has taken another step to meet the allegation that the embargo is wanted merely to force higher prices from American paper users. He declares that his company's price for newsprint, starting with January next, will be $65 per ton.

Called Temporary Expedients.

To all this those who argue for the continuation of the existing arrangements answer that these are but temporary expedients, put forward in the heat of controversy as a politician advances promises and threats which he has little or no hope of making good, but which may gain him a few votes.

They point to the fact that in February, and again in May, Canada produced more newsprint than the United States, which to them is an evidence that supremacy in that manufacture will in a comparatively short time be with this country.

In the interim, the export of pulpwood is relatively small, since several of the Provinces forbade its export from Government lands. It is less than 1,500,000 cords per year, and stands no comparison with the increase in home manufacture, which in 1908 was a little over 36 per cent. of the pulpwood cut, the rest being exported to the United States, while last year nearly 80 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canadian forests was manufactured in the country.

For the twelve months ended with May, 1925, Canadian export of paper, most of it to the United States, had a value of $100,537,832, and it will be greater for the ensuing like period. Woodpulp sent out of the country for the twelve months aggregated in value $41,671,039, and pulpwood $14,108,942. In each of the latter cases the amounts and values showed decreases, another indication that the advance of manufacture in Canada will soon absorb all the raw material, and thus automatically settle the question of policy.

The talk of a strike in the anthracite fields of the United States gives embargo opponents a strong weapon at the present stage of the controversy. For both anthracite coal, which is used in Central Canada almost exclusively as a domestic fuel, as well as bituminous, that part of the Dominion depends upon the United States.

The coal fields of Alberta and Nova Scotia are too far away to permit their products being shipped into Central On-

Continued on Page Three.

French May Try Camouflage Uniforms Of Many Hues to Lessen Visibility in Field

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Like the picturesque red trousers of the French troops which are familiar the world over, the pre-war horizon blue uniform made famous by the poilus at Verdun may disappear in turn. Neither it nor drab khaki is considered any longer the most practical color adapted to modern conditions and methods of warfare. That is the opinion experts have gathered from the Riff campaign where, in view of the sniping Berber marksmen, visibility plays a vital part for the troops.

It is suggested that the army be given a uniform resembling Joseph's mantle of many hues. Experience in the great war on all fronts with the "dazzle" of painted guns abundantly proved that the highest invisibility is attained by vivid contrasting of various colors. Similar methods brought the best results at sea.

It is not impossible, therefore, that armies of the future will be clothed in uniforms of which their brilliant gaudy hues will far surpass anything dreamed of in the past—soldiers splashed all over with stripes and lozenges like harlequins.

N. Y. U. ACQUIRES SITE FOR DIANA'S TOWER

Adds Four Acres to Its Real Estate Holdings on University Heights.

FOR NEW GRADUATE SCHOOL

Building Group to Surround Stanford White Campanile Bearing St. Gaudens Statue.

New York University has purchased four acres of land immediately adjoining the campus in the University Heights section of the Bronx. According to a statement yesterday by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, the acquisition of this property increases the holdings of the university at this location to a total of forty-six acres, and provides a space for the proposed Heights graduate centre.

The highest point of the new plot, which is on the ridge above Sedgwick Avenue, overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades, has already been considered as the site for the re-erection of the Madison Square Garden Tower and the St. Gaudens statue of Diana. This material is about to be transported to the Heights.

The program of new construction contemplates a group of buildings forming a quadrangle, with the campanile rising 320 feet in the centre, according to Fiske Kimball, Morse Professor of Art and university architect. The group will be devoted to graduate research work and will be the nucleus of a great centre exclusively devoted to graduate study as outlined recently in the plans of Earle B. Babcock, Dean of the university's graduate school.

The architectural scheme will be consistent with the design of the tower, and the transfer of the tower will add what is probably Stanford White's most famous structure to the present group of buildings on the Heights, which also were designed by him.

"More and more in educational institutions," Dean Babcock said, "students are being asked not only to learn but to test out what they have learned. To teach in this manner, a certain atmosphere is required which American universities do not as a rule possess. From the community of interest between students and Faculty in this graduate centre a great advance in research should result.

"The very aloofness of the New York University at the Heights will be an advantage in the creation of the proper atmosphere for serious graduate study."

The campus of New York University now extends for more than half a mile along the ridge above Sedgwick Avenue, looking toward the Hudson and the Palisades. Directly west of Sedgwick Avenue is University Park, which the University presented to the city for the benefit of persons living in that vicinity. The campus is wooded and, except for the buildings, looks much as it did in the days of the Revolution, when the British constructed Fort No. 8 among the trees.

The additional four acres was purchased about a year ago by the Nichols Foundation, to be held for the university, through the friendly agency of Dr. William H. Nichols, '70, a member of the University Council and recently elected Vice President of the Alumni Federation. The university was unable to purchase the land outright at that time because of certain financial commitments, and its sale to apartment house operators was contemplated by the owners.

The new property was for many years the home of the late Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken, who was responsible for transferring several divisions of New York University to the Heights. It was the boyhood home of Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and John H. MacCracken, President of Lafayette College, both of whom are graduates of New York University. The property was owned by the MacCracken family until recently.

Mrs. Poth Did Not Sign Petition.

Mrs. Annie E. Poth of 271 West 125th Street has written THE TIMES that she did not authorize the use of her name in connection with a petition sent to George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, urging the renomination of Miss Anne Mathews for Register. Mrs. Poth's name appeared in a list given out by friends of Miss Mathews.

GERMANS BAN POLES IN SILESIAN FEUD

Luther Cabinet Decides to Oust From Reich All Who Voted for Poland in Plebiscite.

GERMANS MUST QUIT SILESIA

15,000 Ordered Out Before Aug. 1 as Conflict Between Two Countries Grows.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Germany's conflict with Poland grows daily more bitter. Following the Warsaw Government's application yesterday of its decision to exclude from Polish territory all Germans who opted for German citizenship in the Upper Silesian plebiscite, the Luther Cabinet today decided to oust from the Reich all Poles residing in this country who voted for Poland.

Thus before Aug. 1 15,000 Germans will lose their homes in Poland, while 10,000 Poles will be pushed, more or less forcibly, across the Reich's eastern frontier.

Of course, it is still possible the bad blood thus created on both sides will lead to abandonment of these drastic measures by the two Governments. Poland, however, has the judgment of The Hague World Court behind her and seems determined to purge her Silesian soil of German elements which it is alleged in Warsaw are incessant troublemakers.

A conciliatory spirit which was reported in Polish official quarters a few days ago with regard to the trade war with Germany also appears to have evaporated despite the critical situation in Upper Silesia, where Bolshevist agents are sowing a rich revolutionary crop and coal mines and steel plants are doomed to idleness for lack of German markets, the Poles continued their refusal to enter new negotiations on the basis proposed by Berlin. Consequently the prospect of a compromise here also is extremely faint.

At The Hague Poland asserted her right to compel immediate departure to Germany of those inhabitants who took the German side of the plebescite. The international tribunal confirmed this right. The result is hundreds of expulsion orders already have been issued and 15,000 persons must quit Polish territory before the end of this month. Those affected are mostly miners, agricultural laborers and steel workers, owning no property in Poland.

In the ensuing three months, however, some 20,000 more German residents in Upper Silesia, all of whom are property holders, must get out.

The Poles who are victims of Germany's reprisal act are scattered all over the Reich, large numbers of them now being located in the Ruhr and Berlin industrial areas.

German Deputies of the Polish Diet again have protested against the ban on the German language in all public offices in Upper Silesia, including the courts. To this the Warsaw authorities replied by forbidding the production of German plays in the municipal theatre at Kattowitz.

WILLIAMS'S DEBTS $500,000

Batavian Convicted of Larceny Will Go Through Bankruptcy.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 25 (AP).—The debts of M. Earl Williams, recently convicted of grand larceny, and now serving a term of three and a half years in prison, are about $500,000.

Harry A. Sessions of Erie County, who recently was retained by Williams in his bankruptcy proceedings, made public that his client's liabilities are $488,000 and his assets $146,000. Williams is now in prison for misappropriation of funds entrusted to him for the purchase of Dairymen's League certificates.

The schedule of liabilities and assets will be filed in Batavia. Since Williams was taken to Auburn prison last Monday he has decided to allow the case to go through the regular bankruptcy channels instead of answering insolvency proceedings which had been brought against him.

Ordered to Hospital, He Ends Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Edward Munson, 34 years old, for many years a gateman for the Erie Railroad at the Midland Avenue crossing, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his home at 315 Hawthorn Street this morning rather than permit himself to be sent to a tuberculosis sanitarium. His wife and a physician had gone across the street to telephone for an ambulance when his daughter, Dorothy, ran after them crying that her father had shot himself.

CAILLAUX
BATTLES *FOR THE* FRANC

THE STRUGGLE of Caillaux, France's Minister of Finance, to rehabilitate the franc has aroused international attention. The man and the methods he employs in trying to solve this problem are described in an article on the subject.

The New York Times Magazine Section
NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times accepts no returns of unsold copies. Newsdealers can supply only the regular demand. Order in advance.

DUKE DEAL TO SHIFT ALUMINUM CENTRE

With Creation of Vast Plant in Canada, Headquarters Will Move From United States.

PLAN INVOLVES $100,000,000

Calls for Founding of City of 50,000—Secretary Mellon Interested in the Project.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 24.—One of the most important industrial developments in the history of the Dominion—certainly the most important in recent years—is expected to be the outcome of the deal recently announced between James B. Duke and the Aluminum Company of America.

So far as can be learned here the deal means that the aluminum industry is going to remove its working headquarters from the United States to Canada. It is a known fact that important figures in the aluminum world had contemplated for some time the establishment of a vast plant either in Norway or Canada. The chief factors which entered into the choice were probably availability and cheapness of hydro-electric power, labor conditions and transportation.

It is learned that the power requirements for the manufacture of aluminum in this country will amount to 600,000 horsepower within the next five or ten years. This, according to men in close touch with the situation, will mean the creation of a city of at least 50,000 population on the Saguenay. The construction of the plant, including the power development, will mean an investment of more than $100,000,000. The new industry will call for a line of at least fifteen steamships between British Guiana, the source of raw material, and the Saguenay.

Whether the aluminum to be produced at the Saguenay plant will be for export to countries other than the United States, or whether United States requirements alone will be supplied from this plant, is not known. There is at present a duty against the import of aluminum into the United States, but there is a reasonable possibility of its removal.

The Aluminum Company announced yesterday through The Associated Press that the corporation would construct an extensive plant on the Saguenay River, near Quebec, but that, in the main, the present organization would be undisturbed.

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon is heavily interested in the Aluminum Company of America. His brother, R. B. Mellon, a Pittsburgh banker, is a director of the company.

A. V. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company, is understood to be in Quebec at present in connection with the Chute-à-Caron development in which he is interested with Mr. Duke of the Duke-Price Power Company. The Aluminum Company controls valuable water power sites on the St. Lawrence and owns production plants for aluminum in Canada. Price Brothers Paper Company recently disposed of their rights in the Chute-à-Caron power site to the Duke-Davis interests, but the amount which the company received, variously estimated at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, has not been disclosed.

The association of Aluminum Company officials or interests with the James B. Duke enterprises is in line with the expectation that the full development of Mr. Duke's power plans on the Saguenay River would be carried out once he could be assured of sufficient industrial demand for the power produced. His principal customer from the completed part of the Lake St. John development has been the Price Brothers Paper Company. With the erection of a large plant by the Aluminum Company at or near Chute-à-Caron he would have another potential customer for the enormous volume of power available in that section of Canada.

TWO CARS CRASH HEAD ON.

Six Children and Three Adults Hurt in Auto Collision.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25 (AP).—Two automobiles, one containing ten persons, eight of whom were children, and the other containing three men, came together head-on on Grove Street here early this afternoon.

Willis Adams, his wife beside him on the front seat, and eight children, neighbors, crowded into the rear seat, were bound for Eagle Lake, Jefferson, for an afternoon's outing. According to the police, Mr. Adams tried to pass a car going in the same direction on a curve and struck a car driven by Edward Gallant of this city, with whom were two friends. Both cars were wrecked.

The Adams car was overturned, throwing out all of its occupants except two of the children, who, clinging together, were saved from injury. Every other person in the two cars, eleven in all, were injured more or less seriously.

Marion Dubuski, 9 years old, suffered a fractured skull and is in a serious condition at a hospital. The other children were Frank, John, Joseph and Helen Dubuski, Joseph and Rose Bysick, and Florence Becks.

Helen Dublick and her brother, Frank, escaped being thrown from the car.

BARONESS REICHENAU HERE

Wife of German Diplomat Arrives on Nieuw Amsterdam.

An arrival on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam yesterday was Baroness Kate von Reichenau, wife of Baron Franz von Reichenau, formerly attaché at the German Embassy in Washington, later German Minister to Sweden and for a short period German war-time Governor of Poland.

The Baroness, who is of American ancestry, is paying her first visit to the United States since 1910 and is the guest of relatives, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Carter of Hawthorne, N. Y.

Also arriving on the Nieuw Amsterdam was L. Sussdorff Jr., Secretary at the United States Legation at The Hague, and Mrs. Sussdorff.

The vessel brought a total of 314 passengers from Rotterdam, Boulogne-sur-Mer and Southampton.

FINDS HUGE BUTTERFLIES.

Woman to Offer Specimens to Museum if They Are Rare.

Two butterflies, with a wing-spread of nearly six inches, brown in color and marked by beautiful patterns of dark blue, white and lighter brown, were caught yesterday afternoon in the back yard at 342 West Twenty-third Street by Mrs. Mary Scott. Both butterflies were clinging to a cocoon on a flowering tree, according to Mrs. Scott.

"I am curious to know what species of butterfly they are. I shall take them to the Museum of Natural History Monday morning to find out. I wish to present them to the Museum if they are rare specimens. There are two more cocoons on the same tree, and I intend to watch for more butterflies."

618 Homes Burn Daily, or One Every 3 Minutes, Survey Says

Fire attacks 618 homes every day of the year, according to a report made public yesterday by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This means a residential fire every three minutes.

The total fire loss for the period 1919-1923 was $322,310,604. The causes of the destruction were as follows: Defective chimneys and flues, $36,991,288; sparks on roofs, $31,379,884; stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes, $24,348,965; matches, smoking, $19,129,382; petroleum and its products, $16,423,245, and electricity, $15,445,984. Four of these originating causes were pronounced preventable long since by fire prevention engineers and the other two are acknowledged to be partly avoidable.

WIFE OF M'QUILLAN, GIANT PITCHER, SUES

Asks Separation, Charging Husband Neglects Her for the Night Life.

PUTS PAY AT $13,000 A YEAR

Lists His Share in World Series—Names a Bronx Girl Who Denies Her Statements.

Hugh McQuillan, a pitcher of the New York National League Baseball Club, was sued in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday in a separation action brought by his wife, Mrs. Nellie T. McQuillan of Elmhurst, Queens. She will apply tomorrow through her attorneys, J. F. Kelly and Maurice Janklow, to Justice James C. Cropsey for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial.

The basis of Mrs. McQuillan's complaint is that her husband's liking for Broadway and roadhouse night life caused him to neglect his family. This compelled her to leave him a year ago, she said, and return to the home of her parents at Worcester, Mass. Since that time, she says, he has contributed nothing to her support, although she estimates his annual income for the last three years at approximately $13,000, including his share of the world series games, making the amount of his total income or the three last years about $40,000.

When his income was the largest of his career, she alleged, her share of it became gradually smaller.

Mrs. McQuillan charges that her husband has been too attentive to Miss Helen E. Goebbel of 1,532 Vyse Avenue, Bronx. Last year Miss Goebell was a prize winner in a beauty contest at Atlantic City, where she received the title of "Miss Bronx," as the successful representative of that borough.

Girl Denies Statement.

Miss Goebbel is 20 years old and lives with her parents. She denied Mrs. McQuillan's charge last night and declared there was no reason whatever for mention of her name in the court proceedings. She said she knew McQuillan and that was all there was to connect her in any way with the case.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan were married on April 24, 1917, at Worcester. Mrs. McQuillan told the Court that the five years immediately following their marriage was the happiest period of her life.

"My husband was then a member of the Boston National League Baseball Club and getting a salary of $4,500 a year. Then he was sold to the New York club. His salary began climbing and continued until now, when for five months' service, he receives $9,000 a year. In addition to this he receives his share for participating in the world's series. I have been informed that his share of the proceeds of the series has totaled $13,000 in the last three seasons.

Says He Was Fined for a Party.

Mrs. McQuillan charges that her husband was fined $500 by the New York club in 1924 for being with a party at a roadhouse at Bayside, L. I., on a day preceding that on which he was to pitch in a "crucial series." As a result of absenting himself on another occasion, it is alleged, he forfeited a bonus of $2,000, which he was to receive from the club at the end of the season.

In December, 1924, Mrs. McQuillan says, her husband signed a separation agreement, providing for payments to her of $500 a month from May to September, the amounts to be deducted from his salary with the New York club. She received nothing, because the club refused to accept this assignment of salary.

After their separation, Mrs. McQuillan says, her husband sold the contents of their Brooklyn home and has retained the money. Bernard H. Reich, attorney for McQuillan, said the separation action would be contested.

A. G. HAYS NOT INDICTED.

A Board of Tax Appeals Error, Quoted in The Times, Is Corrected.

A recent decision of the Federal Board of Tax Appeals, in rejecting a tax appeal by Arthur Garfield Hays of New York and his former law partner, Norvin R. Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann, referred to Mr. Hays as having been indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced for violation of the criminal provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act along with his two partners. Excerpts from this decision were quoted in a Washington dispatch printed in THE TIMES July 21.

Investigation of the records in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York has disclosed that this reference to the record in the Board of Appeals decision was incorrect. While indictments were found against Messrs. Kaufmann and Lindheim on which they were convicted and sentenced, Mr. Hays was not indicted, and the board's statement that he had been was erroneous.

Gives $1,000,000 to Denver Charity.

DENVER, July 25 (AP).—Mrs. Verner Z. Reed of Denver has given $1,000,000 to charity in the name of her daughter, Margery Reed Mayo, who died here recently. The income from the fund will be applied to charities to be named later. Mrs. Mayo's death resulted from illness contracted at Lima, Peru, where Mr. Mayo is an attaché of the Embassy.

SECURITY COMPACT MARKS PEACE TREND

Great Progress in Europe's Recovery From War Psychology Is Seen in Pending Conference.

PLEDGE AGAINST REVENGE

And France Now Seems Disposed to Accept German Professions of Good Faith.

EARLY PARLEY ASSURED

But It Is Doubted That It Will Be in Time to Let Germany Enter League This Year.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Step by step the march of human endeavor toward the goal of European rehabilitation goes on. Progress may be slow, but progress there is, and gradually the war psychology of the nations is giving place to a normal state of mind.

Germany's reply to the French note regarding the security compact carries the process a stage further. Behind the day-by-day covenants of that document there is the solid fact that not only does the way remain open for further diplomatic conversations, but that, formal negotiations toward the end suggested by the German Government in its proposals of February last cannot now be avoided or escaped without loss of honor.

There is no direct suggestion in the criticisms of the compact proposals, made either in Germany or in France, that the issue should be ducked, but there are indications that the extreme nationalists in both countries would have been eager to seize upon any excuse or verisimilitude of valid reason to put a spoke in the wheel.

What Herr Stresemann called the "pacific offensive" of Germany is so far progressing "according to plan." To detached observers of European affairs the plan is both well conceived and likely to prove ultimately successful in the sense that not only will Germany be reinstated in her due place in the comity of nations, but that the whole of Europe will benefit from a removal of the causes of apprehension, distrust and suspicion.

Idea of Revenge Abandoned.

One of the cardinal features of the security compact proposals which cannot be lost sight of is that Germany, of her own initiative, offers to relinquish all claim upon Alsace-Lorraine—a gesture which France never made.

"Never talk of it"—i. e., of Alsace-Lorraine—Paul Deroulede and other patriots who made the annual pilgrimage to the monument of the City of Strasbourg on the Place de la Concorde in Paris used to say, "but think of it always."

Without some such abdication as Germany registered in the compact proposals, the question of Alsace-Lorraine would have remained a perennial menace to European peace. French anxieties would have found their justification in the records of the centuries-long struggle for the two provinces between Gaul and Teuton.

The German objectives are clear. The Government of the Reich abandons the idea of revanche such as France cherished for nearly half a century in order to obtain—what? There is the rub. The answer to that question depends upon whether one believes Germany is acting in good faith, is sincere in her professions and can be relied upon to keep her pledges, or whether the stigma of her "scrap of paper" disregard of treaties precludes belief in her regeneration. In Great Britain, at least, she is given full credit for sincerity, and in France also it is satisfactory to find that there is an ever-increasing disposition to give her the benefit of the doubt.

The guess may be hazarded that the State Department at Washington has indirectly done something to encourage that propensity. While there most probably does not exist any concerted plan of action between Washington and Wall Street, there is nothing to prevent American diplomacy and finance from taking a common view and working along parallel lines. The French needs of American credits are likely to increase rather than diminish as the process of stabilizing and rehabilitating the franc goes on.

Alliances Cause a Difficulty.

There are some observers here who believe that France has been caught in a cleft stick. That is at least an exaggerated phrase. It does not give M. Briand and the Government its due meed of honest endeavor to reach a solution of the double problem of French security and European tranquillity. That M. Briand has profited by the revulsion of feeling following the failure of the Poincaré policy is beyond doubt, but M. Briand's policy is not an outgrowth of that failure, but an entirely distinct and different conception of the eternal verities and fundamental realities of international relations, in these days of democratic advance.

To some extent the present French Government's hands are tied by militaristic treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the security compact negotiations will be all the more difficult because of that "damnable heritage." In fact, mishandling of the situation created by those alliances is likely to create in Eastern Europe a festering sore of an incalculably dangerous character.

France's demands in behalf of her eastern allies will necessarily receive the closest scrutiny when the terms of the projected treaties come to be deter-

mined. There is a solid basis to German objections to arrangements which would make France, as the guarantor of treaties between Czechoslovakia and Poland on the one side and Germany on the other, both judge and jury and likewise executioner in case of infraction of the treaty.

The safeguards which the League of Nations can offer will have to be strengthened, and the possibility of individual action by France without the entire concurrence of public opinion in all countries must be correspondingly reduced. There is no need here to go into details of the French and German contentions on this point, as they have been fully stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES in daily cablegrams. The outstanding fact is that Germany admits, by implication, French responsibility for insuring that the interests of France's allies on Germany's eastern borders shall not be imperiled by an act of aggression.

A Role for Britain.

So much being granted, it remains to satisfy France that she can discharge the responsibilities which she has undertaken, by securing for Poland and Czechoslovakia guarantees which will be as satisfactory to those countries as the French promises of military assistance. In other words, it will be necessary to lift the problem out of the plane of military alliances into the higher regions of assured arbitration, promising equal or even better safeguards.

In this respect Great Britain will have a difficult and possibly ungrateful rôle to play. No British Government can undertake any direct individual responsibility in regard to the due execution of treaties between Germany and Germany's Eastern neighbors. Any suggestion put forward by France to that effect is bound to meet a refusal. In that matter Britain is not likely to go beyond the general liabilities which she incurred under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

There are some suppositions that in the course of the prospective negotiations upon the compact there may be evolved a general scheme of guarantees over and above and supplementary to the League of Nations, to cover all treaties between Germany, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia and other countries, such as Italy, which may eventually see it to her interest to join in a pacific concert of the powers. This is a speculative hypothesis, which as yet is hardly within the range of discussion.

As the lines of the probable negotiation of security compacts at present show themselves, the process will be one of keen bargaining. Britain's offer of a guarantee to France in regard to the western frontier will not be without conditions designed to obviate any possibility of being dragged into a quarrel reluctantly, or, indeed, without a wholehearted belief in the justice of the quarrel which will carry weight in the overseas dominions, as well as in the motherland. But, on the other hand, there will be assurances that the Imperial Government will not disregard Polonius's advice to Laertes, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee."

Subjects for Bargaining.

As British engagements will not be unilateral, but will apply equally to Germany as to France, it is evident that this country will have something in hand to bargain with when the negotiations actually begin. There will be many other bargaining counters, such as commercial treaties and financial dispositions.

In some respects the exchange of notes between the French and German Governments is regarded as a mere taking up of positions prior to a diplomatic encounter. A well-known leader of thought here, speaking on this point, said it would be a misuse of terms to describe these preliminaries as a deployment of troops before battle, for, said he, "it is not in the minds of all men to win a victory but to secure peace."

There, indeed, is the most hopeful sign of the times. On every hand it is coming to be recognized that new ideas are gaining ground in Europe. Professor Mowat described the security compact as "the most momentous and at the same time most hopeful of current international questions." The London Times bears witness to the fact that "the difference in the positions of the countries of Western and Central Europe eighteen months ago and now is astonishing."

Disparaging remarks have been made in some quarters respecting the French withdrawal from the Ruhr, and suggestions have been put forward that the step was not unconnected with the French requirements of troops for Morocco. But why detract from the value of the gesture, seeing that M. Briand is only carrying out the promise made last August at the London conference? The further fact that the French Government accepted without demur the German representation that a verbal undertaking was given at the same conference in regard to the evacuation of Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Ruhrort, although the Quai d'Orsay archives contained no such record, is another indication greatly to France's credit.

Disarmament Quarrel Ended.

And finally, there is this aspect of the situation, that it is confidently expected no further question will be raised by France in regard to the execution by Germany of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty when the German Government declares, as it is expected to do shortly, that it has taken measures to meet the requirements stipulated by the allied note of June last. Then Great Britain will be in a position to evacuate the Cologne zone without fear of untoward developments—in itself a very significant indication of the improved conditions which have come about within the last year.

Exchanges of views as to how the compact negotiations actually can be started already have begun, but it will be wise not to expect any quick results, and at present there is little or no expectation that enough progress will be made to enable the question of Germany's admission to the League of Nations to be settled at the General Assembly in Geneva in September.

NEWSPAPER MAN IS KILLED.

Manager of Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.'s Paper Victim in Florida.

MIAMI, Fla., July 25 (AP).—Laverne Collier, aged 28, general manager of The Illustrated Daily Tab, published here by Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., was killed today when his automobile crashed into a switch engine. Miss B. Rolfe sustained the loss of part of her right leg and was badly cut on the head.

Collier tried to dodge a crash with the engine by swerving in front of the locomotive. His car was caught between the engine and boxcars on a siding.

BRONX ELEPHANTS TO LOSE GAY ROOF

Colored Glass Tiles Over Their Palatial Residence to Be Replaced by Copper.

ROAD TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Paving of Main Highway in the Botanical Garden Is Expected to Cost $200,000.

The elephants of the Bronx Zoo are to lose the colored tiles from the dome of the world's smartest elephant house and must try to reconcile themselves to live hereafter under copper shingles, according to plans announced yesterday by the Committee on Parks and Playgrounds for the improvement of the Zoo and other parks in the Bronx.

Not only the elephants, but the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, the pigmy elephant and the perspiring pigmy hippopotamus, will have to swallow their pride in being the world's gayest roofed pachyderms and do their best to exist under a plain metal dome. The life-sized elephant portrait busts on the roof are not to be disturbed and the edifice, it is asserted, will still be the Taj Mahal of elephant and hippo architecture. Even if they are no longer domed in the style to which they have been accustomed, the inhabitants are not expected to feel hurt. They are thick-skinned. The explanation of the committee for treating the elephants this way is put as follows:

"The Board of Aldermen has also requested $22,000 for repairs to the roof and dome of the Elephant House. This building was erected in 1909 at a cost of approximately $157,000. The entire roof, including the dome, was covered with glass tile, which it was believed at that time would endure for years. The glass surface of these tiles has given away to an extent that admits water and threatens to destroy by rust the steel frame work of both the roof and the dome. This sum of $22,000 will be sufficient to replace these defective tiles on the dome and roof with copper shingles, which it is believed will last a long time and prevent further deterioration and damage to this building.

It was announced that on July 30, Park Commissioner Hennessey of the Bronx will open bids for reconstruction and paving of the main road in the Botanical Garden, from Southern Boulevard to Bronx River Parkway. This work, which it is estimated will cost $200,000, will give ready access to the recently completed Bronx River Parkway.

FURRIERS WILL HAVE THEIR OWN POLICEMEN

Special Guards to Cooperate With City Force in Preventing Robberies.

Actuated by the apparent inability of the police to prevent robberies in the wholesale fur district, where many thousands of dollars in furs have been stolen recently, furriers have decided to organize a police force of their own, according to an announcement yesterday by John S. Nott, manager of the Furriers' Security Alliance.

Within two weeks, the announcement said, twenty-five men chosen for their skill with pistols will be selected by the furriers for patrol in the district night and day. The plan is to have the special guards cooperate with the police, and the project was said to mean no reflection on Commissioner Enright's force, the furriers feeling, it was explained, that the police have been hindered in preventing robbries and apprehending the thieves by having too few men available for work in the district.

A recent robbery which was said to have fixed the determination of the furriers to have their own guards was the theft of furs valued at $175,000 from the Ettington Schild Company, 226 West Thirtieth Street, on July 13.

Negro Dies From Stab Wound.

Walter Wiggins, 32 years old, a negro, of 117 West 136th Street, died yesterday afternoon in Harlem Hospital from a stab wound in the right thigh, inflicted, according to the police, by his nephew, James Lewis, 21, 39 West 139th Street. The men had been drinking heavily, the police learned. A general alarm was sent out for Lewis, who is described as 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 145 pounds.

SALE TO DOOM GRAVES OF COLONIAL SOLDIERS

Old Burying Ground at Orange, N. J., Will Be Auctioned for Unpaid Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—The old burying ground, in which are buried many of the first families of Orange and Revolutionary heroes, will be sold at public auction for unpaid assessments of $8,722 on Aug. 19, according to an advertisement appearing in a local paper today and signed by City Controller Frank G. Coughtry.

Oddly enough, Mr. Coughtry is also an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, whose property the burying ground is believed to be, although the question of title is not at all clear. Old residents here say that the burying ground was deeded to the Meeting House Society of the Mountain in 1719. The Meeting House Society eventually became the First Presbyterian Church, but the deed, if there was one, was lost and now no one knows who owns the property.

Among the unpaid assessments charged are the macadamizing of Main Street, Orange, in 1871. The original assessment was $1,443, but with interest it now amounts to $5,418. Another $951 was assessed for the curbing and flagging of Main Street, and $247 more for the same purpose at a still later date. In 1888, there was an assessment of $115 for alterations to Scotland Road, and these charges with accrued interest make the total.

No one has been buried in the Old Burying Ground during seventy-five years. Except for the care of David L. Pierson, General Secretary of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who once a year has had Boy Scouts clean up and renovate the cemetery, it has received no care.

Among the families buried there are the Williamses, Baldwins and Condits, and there are also many Revolutionary soldiers. In the northeast corner of the cemetery is a monument to the "Dispatch Rider of the American Revolution," which was erected in 1907.

The burying ground is at Main Street and Scotland Road. When it was first laid out this was considered the "outskirts of Orange," but it is now within three blocks of the centre of the city.

DEATH OF BOY LAID TO CAKE; FAMILY ILL

Another Son in Hospital and Two Sisters and Parents Are Treated at Home.

A fruit cake bought in an east side bakery is believed to have caused the death of one member of the family of John Clawsley of 46 West Fifty-second Street and the illness of five others. The fatality was that of Frank, the eight-year-old son, who died of meningitis, following ptomaine poisoning supposedly induced by the cake. The boy's brother Joseph, 7 years old, is in Roosevelt Hospital, and his two sisters and the parents have been taking daily treatments there.

The parents bought the cake last Sunday while house hunting on the east side. The family ate it at the evening meal. All suffered from cramps that night but were better the next day. On Tuesday, however, Frank became drowsy and by Wednesday night had lapsed into a coma. Early Thursday morning his mother called the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and an ambulance was sent from the hospital. The boy died in Reception Hospital that afternoon.

When the parents returned and found the younger son still complaining they called in their family physician, who sent the boy to Roosevelt Hospital and treated the other members of the family. The younger boy was said to be out of danger.

The Department of Health and the police are investigating.

CHILD DIES WITH NURSES.

Three Lose Lives in Fire at Perth, Scotland.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Thousands of London people leaving today for their annual vacation were shocked to read of a child and two nurses being burned to death in Perth, Scotland, while the mother was at Aix-les-Bains and the father in London.

The home of Major and Mrs. Andrew J. Murray-Graham was totally destroyed by fire this morning and their four-year-old son and his two nurses perished while the fire department stood helplessly by unable to find water. The boy's grandmother and other servants escaped, but the child and his nurses were in a room next to the one in which the fire started and had no chance to escape.

FAMILY OF 4 SAVED FROM STARVATION

Brooklyn War Veteran, Wife and 2 Children, Had Not Eaten Since Thursday.

ILLNESS CAUSED PLIGHT

Money Dwindled While Husband Ailed—Wife's Borrowings Soon Spent—Firemen Are Samaritans.

The family of Frederick Arthur Dockerty, a gunner in the British Navy during the World War, who served in the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania when it sank the German auxiliary cruiser Cape Trafalgar off Trinidad in September, 1916, was saved from probable starvation yesterday by firemen of Engine Company 123, in Ralph Avenue, near Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Since Thursday, when they spent their last 16 cents for two loaves of bread, neither Dockerty nor his wife and two small children had had anything to eat. The father has been ill and unable to go to his work on the docks. Their only income was the $20 per month which Dockerty receives as janitor of the tenement house in the basement of which he lives.

Up to three months ago, when Dockerty was taken sick and sent to the Long Island College Hospital, the family managed to get along on his salary and the money received for his services as janitor. Mrs. Dockerty tried to find work, but her two children, James, 3 years old, and Dorothea, not yet a year old, were sickly and their condition was not improved by undernourishment.

She borrowed a few dollars from her mother and by extreme frugality made this last over a week. As her mother is not wealthy, Mrs. Dockerty did not like to appeal to her for further aid.

Word of the family's situation reached firemen of Engine Company 123 yesterday. Lieutenant William J. Carroll and Fireman Anton Bondy went to the house. They found the mother had grown so weak that she had been forced to go to bed and had been unable to nurse the baby, whose bottle was filled with water.

Carroll and Bondy returned to the firehouse, where they took up a collection and bought supplies for the family. Dockerty said that if he can get aid until he is able to recover his health, all will be well.

INDIAN HEIRESS WEDS.

Pearl Bigheart Becomes Bride of Paleface Despite Osage Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 25.—How an Indian heiress's love for a paleface triumphed over the stubborn race pride and violent opposition of her relatives was revealed today in Kansas City, Kan., before Bernadotte Anderson, Acting Probate Judge.

Mr. Anderson, by issuing a marriage license to Pearl Bigheart, 14 years old, and Claire Smith, 22, both of Fairfax, Okla., brought to a successful culmination a Pocohontas romance between the pretty Osage girl and a young business man.

Pearl, who is the granddaughter of Peter C. Bigheart, First Chief of the Oklahoma Osages, has a fortune of $250,000, which yields a quarterly income of $6,000. Her parents are dead, and until her elopement two days ago she had lived with her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Tallchief.

The girl's guardian, on hearing of her elopement, brought the couple to Kansas City, Kan., and consented to the wedding.

ITALY HELPED VATICAN BUY.

Cut 20,000,000 Lire in Price for the American College Site.

ROME, July 25 (AP).—The Epoca says the purchase price of 40,000,000 lire for the villa of Santa Maria Della Pieta, acquired by the Vatican, represents a reduction of 20,000,000 lire from the actual value of the property, the Italian Government contributing this sum as a gift to the Vatican.

The newspaper adds that the estate on which the new American College will be built is valued by experts at 60,000,000 lire, which the Vatican asserted it was unable to pay because of the present condition of its treasury. The Government then voluntarily set the lower figure which had been suggested as the limit the Vatican could pay.

THEIR PARENTS REFUTE WEIRD TALES OF WAIFS

Mother Takes Negro Boys to Jersey Home—Father Identifies the Two Girls.

The two pairs of runaway children who have been puzzling police and Children's Society officials since they were picked up ten days ago were claimed yesterday by their parents. The two negro boys, aged 7 and 11 years, were identified as Chester Arthur Morrison, 7, and Atlas Avon Morrison, 11, by their mother, Mrs. Eva Morrison of 176 Central Place, Orange, N. J. She called for the children yesterday morning at the Children's Society Building, and took them home. Newspaper accounts of the children, she said, had convinced her that they were hers.

The two boys, she said, were chronic runaways, and only a month ago were away from home for several days, being finally found at Maplewood, N. J. They told the police here that their names were James Marsh and Arthur Marsh, and that they were brought to this city from Stanley, N. C., by an uncle, James Marsh, from whom they became separated on July 12. They stuck to their story even when told that the postmaster in Stanley had telegraphed there was no such family there. The youngsters kept up their bravado until they were confronted with their mother. They departed for Orange in a chastened mood.

The two little girls, who said they were Anna and Betty Tudo, 13 and 11 years old, of 85 New Chambers Street, likewise stuck to their story until their father identified them. He too came to the Children's Society after reading newspaper accounts. He is a Greek named Xoznicki of 814 East Ninth Street. The children will be detained in the society's shelter pending their appearance in the Children's Court on July 21 and an investigation of their home conditions.

FRENCH PUSH LOAN ISSUE.

Many Prominent Persons, Including Cardinal Dubois, Aid Campaign.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—The French consolidation loan issue is receiving publicity of a vigorous sort. Not only are high state officials making speeches, writing statements and otherwise attracting public attention to the 4 per cent. issue, but many private persons of prominence are participating in the drive.

Cardinal Dubois today wrote a proclamation to Catholics.

Georges Bonnet, Under Secretary to M. Caillaux, who is managing the loan campaign, described the loan and rendered tribute to the great assistance given him. M. Bonnet said the French Railroad Brotherhood Association had subscribed a million francs, representing the savings of many workers for years.

Other associations, cooperatives and unions are following this lead and today several large chain store syndicates offered to give free publicity to the loan. They will have posters to stick up and leaflets to wrap into their parcels. A hotel syndicate is also doing much to make the loan known.

BRIG. GEN. McCOY RETURNS.

Princess Halloff Also Arrives on the President Harding.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg on the President Harding of the United States Lines was Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, who has been serving in the Philippines for the last four years as assistant to Major Gen. Leonard R. Wood, the Governor General of the Islands. General McCoy said the conditions generally in the Philippines had improved greatly under General Wood's administration.

Another passenger was Princess Frances Halloff, who before her marriage in Paris three months ago was Miss Frances Arnold of Washington, D. C. She said that the Prince was to follow on a later steamship.

DAWES TAKES ROLE OF ORCHESTRA LEADER

Vice President Drops New Indian Title and Plays Piano With Cheyenne Musicians.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 25 (AP).—Dropping his newly acquired title of "Great White Father No. 2," conferred upon him by the Sioux Indians here yesterday, Vice President Dawes assumed the rôle of music director last night and led an orchestra, playing the piano himself.

After listening for a while to an orchestra composed of banjo, accordion, saxophone and violin which he had invited to his hotel suite, the Vice President exclaimed:

"This outfit needs a piano. Where can we find one?"

Chief Justice C. N. Potter of the Wyoming Supreme Court suggested that the party go to his home.

This was done, and for more than an hour Mr. Dawes "rattled the ivories," halting the music occasionally to suggest improvements in orchestration.

HELD IN OLD MAN'S DEATH.

Patient at Institution Said to Have Struck Him During Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—James Daly, 22 years old, of 477 West 143d Street, New York, is held on a medical examiner's warrant at the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a homicide charge. The charge was made following the death of Louis Kedman, 62 years old, who had been admitted recently to the Rose Hill Home at Hawthorne. Both were patients at the home.

Kledaun is said to have died after having been struck by Daly during an argument.

Rose Hill, a famous cancer hospital, is conducted under the direction of Mother Lathrop, a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

TO HOLD TEACHERS' TESTS.

School Board Announces Schedule for Elementary Grades.

The Board of Examiners of the city school system announces that examinations of candidates for License 1 to teach in the first six years of the elementary schools will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 7, 8 and 9, 1926, and again on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 3, 4 and 5, 1926.

Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 41. Exception will be made for persons now serving in the public schools of the city as regular teachers and for those holding substitute licenses. They must pass a written examination which will test their knowledge of English, of general methods of teaching, of special methods of teaching in the elementary school course, of the principles of education, including psychology, and of the history of education. The oral examination will test the applicant's use of oral English, his personality and his general fitness. Practical tests in drawing, physical training and music will also be given. Candidates must also present certificates of physical fitness.

ANCIENT CHATEAU BURNS.

Home of Duchess de Montpensier Destroyed Near Vichy, France.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Fire of mysterious origin yesterday completely destroyed the famous old Château de Randan, property of the Duchesse de Montpensier, near Vichy.

With the destruction of the chateau disappears a historic landmark which dates back to the Middle Ages. The chateau was completely rebuilt in the sixteenth century by Mme. de la Rochefoucauld and again restored about 1830 by Princess Adelaide, sister of King Louis Philippe.

The blaze destroyed a great quantity of relics, the presence of which made the chateau an interesting object to students and tourists.

FOREIGNERS INDUCED CHINA'S AWAKENING

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

concession or treaty port, to be punished or dealt with. Some twenty nations have exterritorial rights in China.

In the beginning exterritoriality was founded on common sense. By mutual agreement the Western and the Oriental Governments recognized the fundamental differences of their institutions, customs, habits, religious views, legal processes, punishments. It was something of a relief for Oriental Governments to be able to shift their responsibility for controlling the foreigners to the foreigners' own Governments. That especially was true of China.

Beyond doubt the exterritorial treaties were and are "unequal," as Young China now protests. For while Westerners were under their own laws in the Oriental countries, the same privilege never was extended to Orientals in Western countries. Orientals in Western countries always have had to submit themselves to the laws of those countries.

But in the case of China—and the case of China constitutes now practically all that remains of the system as a serious international issue—it is worth noting that at the time exterritoriality was established here the Chinese cared nothing whatever about making the treaties mutual. Chinese then had a complete contempt for the Western nations; they regarded them as inferior in culture and civilization, and, except for a few merchants and coolies, they did not want to visit or to live in Western countries. At first the Chinese did not even want to trade or have any intercourse with the Westerners. Those contacts actually were forced on them, as also was the case with Japan.

After trade relations became established at Canton the foreigners were limited to a specified district (the factories) and relations with them were circumscribed. Thus the idea of segregating the foreigners, of setting them apart, originated with the Chinese, and was evidence of contempt for foreigners and of a belief that they were unfit to associate intimately with Chinese.

Origin of Foreign Settlements.

When, as a result of the "opium war," China was forced in the treaty of Nanking in 1842 to consent to open Shanghai and a few other places for foreign trade, again it was the suggestion and insistence of China that the foreigners would not be permitted to reside in the Chinese cities, but must live and do their commerce on land set apart for them near the Chinese cities. That is the origin of these settlements, and it is interesting now to recall that at first the foreigners protested against that arrangement and wanted to live in the Chinese cities.

From the foregoing it can be perceived that there is much abstract justice in the contention of foreigners that in wanting now to end the exterritorial status and to restore the foreign settlements to China's sole authority the Chinese are inconsistent. That undoubtedly is so.

"But," says Young China, "what if it is? Conditions have changed."

The fact very plainly is that in respect of these propositions the Chinese have changed their minds. This may be inconsistent with their previous attitude, but there it is. This change of mind commenced when the first young Chinese student went to attend college in America or Europe and saw and learned there things that altered his outlook on the world. Since then this shift of psychology has been fed from a thousand sources; it is stimulated and nourished in the mission schools and churches, and by almost everything that foreigners do here. One hears nowadays talk among foreigners like this: "It was a mistake ever to begin educating these people." "The missionaries are to blame for all this. Why couldn't they let the Chinese be? Now their effort to Christianize China is reacting on all of us."

There is substance in such remarks, but they give no answer to the problem. And I do not believe it ever would have been possible to prevent Chinese from turning about on this point, unless one could invent a method to prevent people from changing their minds and from obtaining education.

Chinese Have Changed Their Minds.

Anyhow, we are confronted with the fact that Chinese have changed their minds about exterritoriality. They have come to see that, instead of being in an inferior position here, the foreigners are in a preferential and superior position. This depends on the point of view, and Old China's point of view is gone forever. Chinese now look over the world and see that China is the only important place where exterritoriality survives. Japan rid herself of it thirty years ago. Even little Siam is getting free of it. Turkey rose from the depths of defeat to fling it off practically by ultimatum. The connotation is evident.

In this case it is difficult to dispute the technical justice of the Chinese attitude. Time and again the powers have recognized the temporary and casual status of exterritoriality. Only three years ago at Washington they went on record to this effect. It also was inevitable that when the Allies forced matters out here so as to cause the Russians and Germans to lose their exterritorial position it would make a breach in the dike that almost certainly would cause the whole thing to give way. Moreover, exterritoriality in late years has taken a complexion in Asia which to Asiatics seems a disguise for aggressive imperialism.

The policy which prevailed at Washington was to make the abolition of exterritoriality a process of graduated adjustment extending probably over something like a quarter of a century. There is no doubt that serious and perhaps some disastrous consequences will follow a sudden transition, but conditions are clamoring perhaps to force that.

This possibility lends gravity to the situation and makes a study of the whole state of China by Western peoples and Governments almost imperative.

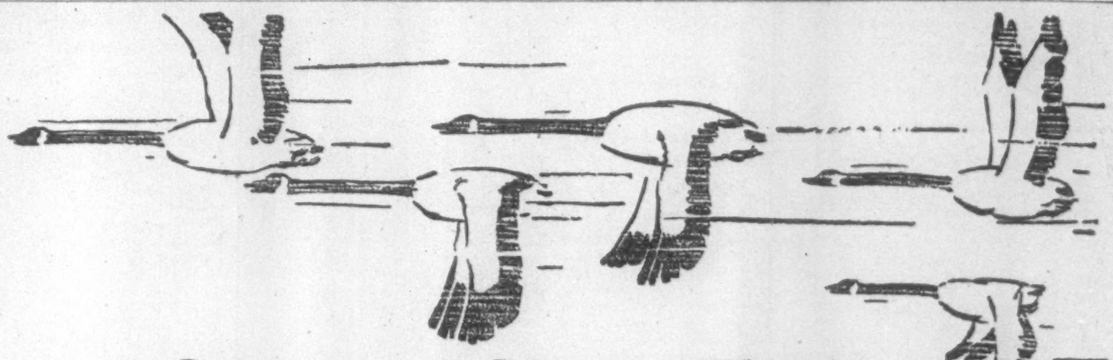
F. H. PALMER TO VISIT SLAIN BROTHER'S FARM

Boston Man Will Settle the Estate of Morgan Palmer, Killed in Manchuria.

BOSTON, July 25 (AP).—Disposition of the 15,000-acre ranch in Manchuria belonging to Morgan Palmer, American Famine Relief worker in China, who was murdered by brigands on July 20, will be decided upon by his brother, Franklin H. Palmer, a Boston importer, who plans to go to China in the near future in the interest of the estate.

The ranch was a famine relief project of Morgan Palmer, between 500 and 1,000 sufferers from the congested districts having been taken in as farmers and aided in getting a new foothold, his brother said here today.

Charles R. Crane, former Minister to China, and Willard Straight started the ranch as a relief measure in 1912. Palmer bought it from them in 1924 and continued the project, raising quantities of wheat.



Ocean to Ocean Flight of Gray Goose Breaks World's Record

In the most spectacular race against time and distance ever attempted in a motor car, L. B. Miller, Pacific Coast sportsman and business man, has just broken the world's transcontinental speed record by 7 hours and 44 minutes.

Driving his own Gray Goose Roadster—a Wills Sainte Claire Six—Miller left New York City at 1 a. m., July 14th and arrived in San Francisco exactly 102 hours and 45 minutes later. The time was officially checked by Western Union.

The distance covered was 3423 miles—265 miles farther than the old record routes, due to detours. Average time for the distance was 33.4 miles per hour, including all stops for oil and gas.

Absolutely no service or repairs were given the car during the entire trip. No water was added to the radiator after leaving New York.

Miller was relieved occasionally, at the wheel, by a friend who accompanied him. Driving incessantly, day and night, without rest and with only occasional snatches of food, his record for physical endurance — he is 50 — is quite as astounding as the unprecedented stamina revealed by the motor car he drove.

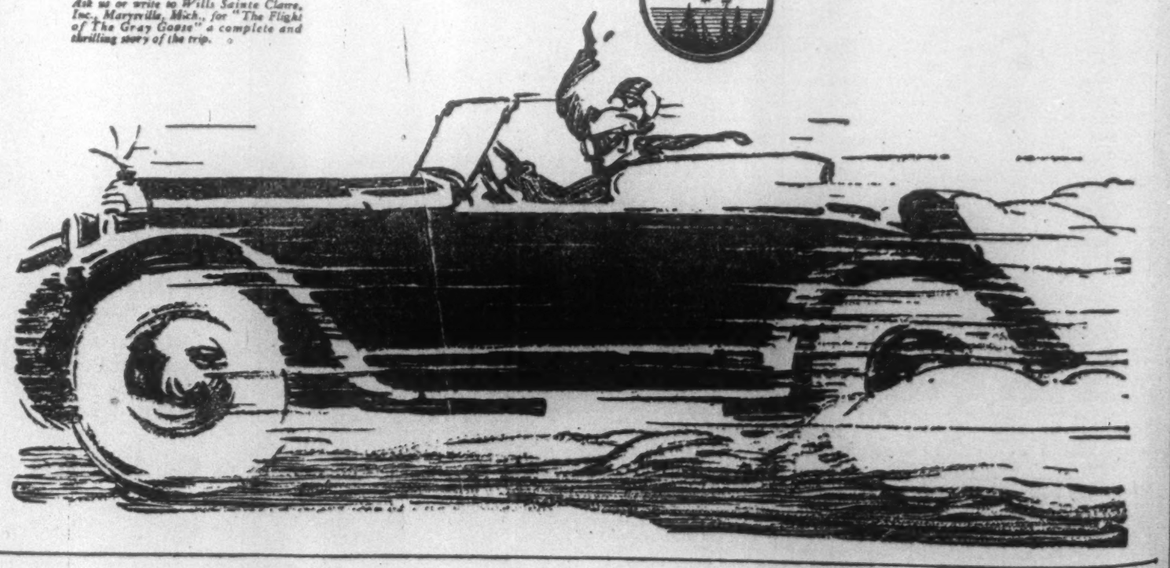
It is only fair to add that the trip was in no way sponsored by Wills Sainte Claire, Inc. Mr. Miller drove his own car. He made the trip through sheer love of the sport—unsupported by helpers, repair or parts stations en route, or any of the aids usually enlisted in an event of this kind.

Wills Sainte Claire Company of New York, Inc.
C. B. AMOROUS—C. F. FARNSWORTH
President *Vice-President and Treasurer*

1840 Broadway Phone: Columbus 3611

WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE SIX

FREE
Ask us or write to Wills Sainte Claire, Inc., Marysville, Mich., for "The Flight of The Gray Goose" a complete and thrilling story of the trip.



COMMONS DEBATES CRUISER RIVALRY

Another Washington Conference Is Urged to Forestall New Naval Competition.

TRADE AS A RATIO BASIS

Hore-Belisha Would Apportion Warships This Way, and Thinks It Might Avert Jealousy.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—That the Washington naval conference was abortive and that an international race for naval supremacy will soon begin unless another conference is called to remedy the defects in that of 1921-2 was a point made in the course of a debate which took place in the House of Commons this week. It was Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, M. P. for Hull and one-time boxing champion in his class of the British Navy, who raised it.

The Washington conference limited the number of battleships to be built or maintained by the different navies of the world. There was no limitation of the number of cruisers. The size of this latter type of warship was restricted to 10,000 tons and their armament was not to exceed 8-inch guns. According to Commander Kenworthy, there were too many admirals at the Washington conference, and one might as well call a conference of jockeys to abolish horse-racing as to call together the admirals of the different powers to reduce naval armaments. Those admirals at Washington had to give way to public opinion in some respects and they gave way on the battleship question, but they got back on the cruiser question and "now," said Kenworthy, "unless something is done we are in for a race in cruiser competition."

Commander Kenworthy's point, it need hardly be said, was a debating one, and he would possibly not advance it seriously outside the House of Commons. He was speaking on the question of a warship building program regarding which the Government had been confessed in a dilemma.

It is admitted here as a first principle that, in the phraseology of the Covenant of the League of Nations, armaments should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with national safety. In the case of Great Britain this applies particularly to her navy. As a secondary consideration, but one which in these times of stress for the British taxpayer carries practical weight, it is urged that economy in the national spending departments is at least as essential to the interests of the country, as viewed from within, as an expenditure in prevision against a possible risk from without. That the proper upkeep of the British Navy is a necessary insurance is undisputed. The only question about which there is a real difference of opinion here is the amount of the premium to be paid.

Labor Regime Altered Program.

When the Conservative Government was in power in 1923 it was arranged that an average of five cruisers of 10,000 tons each should be laid down each year for the next ten years and that in order to keep abreast of other nations' programs as many as eight should be laid down in the early years of the decade. When in 1924 the Labor Government came into office the number of cruisers laid down was reduced to five, and a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of naval construction. On the downfall of the Macdonald Administration Stanley Baldwin appointed a new committee under the presidency of Lord Birkenhead to take up consideration of the matter, at the point reached by the Labor Government's nominees.

Lord Birkenhead recently handed in to the Prime Minister the recommendations of his committee, and Cabinet meetings were held to discuss them. Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and "watchdog of the national finances," and W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, were in sharp disagreement.

Meanwhile the House of Commons debated the question. Sir John Simon traversed contentions of Admiralty experts that the fifty-two new cruisers which it was proposed to lay down in the next ten years were replacements. They were replacements, he said, only in the sense in which a man who bought a Rolls-Royce car was replacing a worn-out Ford, for the actual class of ship the new designs were to take the place of was a class that had been scrapped before the projected 10,000-tonners were proposed. The Admiralty's policy, according to Sir John, was "a perfectly deliberate policy which will involve the raising of the whole standard of naval expenditure and naval force, and it is promoting and must promote an entirely new race in naval armaments."

"New Habit of Thought Necessary."

"A new habit of thought," Sir John Simon continued, "is necessary to promote the will to disarm. It seems to be that as years go on the memory of the war, or the sharpness of that memory, inevitably recedes. The high hopes, the firm resolves, that were then entertained and expressed both during the struggle and at the time of the armistice are losing their confidence and their emphasis, and if indeed we are returning to the old way and resuming this frantic race to destruction, then history may well record that the immeasurable sacrifice of those terrible years has been made in vain."

Commander Bellairs protested against statements that Great Britain was leading a race in cruiser armaments when in the last five years this country had launched one-tenth of the number launched by the United States and one-twelfth of the number launched by Japan.

Another suggestion anent a new Washington conference along different lines from that of Commander Kenworthy was put forward by Major Hore-Belisha, a young Liberal M. P., who has already made a reputation in the House and is regarded as one of the hopes of his party. His argument was that the upkeep of the navy was merely the payment of an insurance premium. It was a well-established principle that any business had to insure its goods. The British Empire had to insure the value of its goods. Its import and export trade ought to bear some relation to its naval expenditure.

Would Base Naval Outlay on Trade.

Then came Major Hore-Belisha's suggestion for consideration at a new Washington conference. "When our representatives went to Washington, instead of making the navy a maker of politics, instead of saying, 'We will build so many battleships' and some one suggesting one less, or saying, 'We will build so many cruisers,' and some one suggesting one less or one more, we could say that every one of the powers at the conference should be entitled to spend upon its navy for the next five or ten years a certain proportion of the expenditure on its import and export trade. You can fix the ratio at 2½ or 2 per cent. or any other per cent., but there could then be no jealousy among the powers because they would be all spending in exactly the same ratio."

Several members called out that nobody would accept the suggestion, whereto Major Hore-Belisha replied: "Then peace can never be brought about, but it is at any rate more feasible than a bargain about tonnage that has no logical basis at all."

However far from perfection the Washington conference may have been, and several other speakers in the debate pointed out deficiencies, there is general agreement in this country that it was a useful step and at least pointed the way to better things. If the negotiations for the security compact are completed by September, in time to permit of the admission of Germany into the League of Nations at its general assembly meeting, then President Coolidge might find an international atmosphere more favorable for another disarmament conference than was the case a few months ago when he was reported to have intended calling one.

JAILED BY THE STATE, FEDERAL CELL WAITS

Prisoner Drops Appeal on Prohibition Sentence When He Admits Jewelry Theft.

Samuel Silverman of 248 East Third Street, Manhattan, who was out on bail on appeal from a sentence in a Federal Court, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Edward Brown in the Kings County Court. Silverman had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree.

On March 13 Judge Edwin L. Garvan in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, sentenced Silverman to serve six years in the penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $2,000 for impersonating a prohibition enforcement agent. He appealed and got bail.

On June 8 he was arrested on the charge of stealing three diamond rings, valued at $1,150, from Kever Polishook, at 53 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. It was to this charge that he pleaded guilty.

Enoch Lampert of 1,105 Lincoln Place accused Silverman of the theft of $1,823 worth of jewelry. Lampert said the jewelry had been placed in his keeping by A. Jaffe and Sons, 37 Maiden Lane, so that Silverman might have an opportunity to show it to his wife. When they had gone a short distance Silverman, Lampert said, asked to see the jewels and requested permission to take them into a synagogue to show to a friend there. He fled with the gems from a side door of the synagogue, and Lampert had to pay the amount of the loss to the jewelers. No formal complaint was made in this case, however.

It was said that Silverman would go first to Sing Sing Prison, and when released he would be turned over to the Federal authorities, as his attorney announced he would not press the appeal.

LEAVES A $700,000 ESTATE.

New York Man May Share in Will of Syracuse Woman, Killed in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—Although the will of Mrs. Alta Pease Crouse, killed by a fall from the window of a New York hotel on June 25, will not be opened until the return of her attorney, Charles C. Cook, from Europe Aug. 22, it was reported today that Andrew P. Allgood, 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, would receive a share of the $700,000 estate under the terms of the document.

Mr. Allgood, who is described by acquaintances here as about 45 years old, dined with Mrs. Crouse at an exclusive New York club a few hours before her death.

Immediately on hearing of Mrs. Crouse's death, Mr. Cook cabled instructions from Europe to keep the will sealed until his return and to lock Mrs. Crouse's jewelry in a bank vault.

At the headquarters of the Seminole Plantation Company, 100 East Forty-second Street, where Mr. Allgood maintains an office, it was said yesterday that he had sailed with his wife for Santo Domingo recently on a business trip for the Dominican Naval Stores Corporation, of which he is President. Frank J. Ott, Treasurer of the Plantation Company, said that he knew Mr. Allgood was well acquainted with Mrs. Crouse, and confirmed the statement that he had dined with her in a New York hotel shortly before her death. He said Mr. Allgood had made no mention of an expected bequest.

GIRL KILLED, FATHER HURT.

New York Family Thrown From Skidding Auto Near Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—While Abram Bookman of 1,324 Elder Avenue, New York, was driving a touring car between here and Goshen on the way to Hurleyville the car was wrecked, killing his daughter, Minnie, and injuring himself, his wife and another daughter, Rosa, and Samuel Rettelam of 21 East 110th Street. His youngest daughter, Marion, 6 years old, escaped with a slight cut on the wrist.

The car is said to have been going at high speed on a straight piece of road when it commenced to skid from one side to the other, finally turning over several times.

Minnie Bookman was thrown from the car and her neck was broken. The five injured ones were taken to the emergency hospital in Goshen. It is feared that the injuries of the father and one of the daughters will prove fatal.

Says Hawaiian Women Smuggle Liquor.

HONOLULU, July 25 (AP).—Mrs. Jeannette Hyde, collector of customs, said today it might be necessary to employ some women inspectors. She said it had come to her attention that because Honolulu women are not searched at the gang plank after visiting trans-Pacific liners, some had developed the habit of bringing in liquor.

THIRSTS QUENCHED AT PRE-WAR PRICES

Dry Agents Surprised at Drinks for 5, 10 and 15 Cents, 3 for 45 and Half Pint for 50.

NO ADDRESSES REVEALED

Charges Come to Light in Search-Warrant Application—Dilution Process Explained.

Thirsty "scoflaws" are no longer faced with high prices if they know where to buy, for Federal authorities charged with the upholding of prohibition laws have been surprised recently at the pre-war prices that agents have paid for drinks. Prices were quoted yesterday in information supplied with an application for a search warrant made before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter. At one oasis three agents purchased three drinks of hard liquor for 45 cents. In another, drinks were obtained at the rate of two for a quarter.

Policemen John Sasek, George Cunningham, Leonard Newsome and Harold Peace, at present attached for special duty to the office of United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner, are the men who purchased drinks at before-the-war prices. They have found a score of places, it was said, where liquor was purchased for 15, 10 and even 5 cents.

In a place in Hudson Street whisky was sold for 50 cents a half pint; in Spring Street $1 a half pint was the quoted price and the purchaser was allowed two drinks on the house. In a Second Avenue restaurant two drinks were produced at the sight of 25 cents, and in First Avenue and in East 124th Street "large drinks" were to be had for 15 cents each.

A witness brought before Mr. Buckner explained that "a five-gallon tin of redistilled denatured alcohol can be bought for $5. The contents of these tins are split, split again, mixed with water and other ingredients and resold as liquor at about 45 proof. The product costs the bootlegger about a cent an ounce, or 36 cents a quart. Retailed at 10 cents an ounce drink, it pays 900 per cent. profit and 2,400 per cent. profit at 25 cents an ounce drink. It is the customer who takes all the chances."

LEGION PLANS CONVENTION.

New York Department to Meet During Second Week of September.

Preparations for the convention of the American Legion, Department of New York, have virtually been completed, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the General Arrangements Committee in the offices of the Legion at 140 West Forty-second Street. The convention will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory during the second week in September.

Douglas McKay, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the various member posts had advanced sufficient funds to insure the carrying out of all plans. Ogden L. Mills of the Committee on Distinguished Guests said that all acceptances but one were in the hands of the committee and that the public announcement of the names would be made as soon as a final decision in this single case had been reached.

Reports were read from the Naval and Marine Participation Committees, the Army Participation Committee and other military committees, such as the National Guard, Aviation and Officers' Reserve Corps, giving assurances of the cooperation of all branches of the service. It was announced that the date of the parade had been definitely set for Friday, Sept. 11.

The meeting yesterday was the last but one that the General Arrangements Committee will hold in advance of the convention. Lemuel Bowles presided.

DOUBTS SCOTT IS INSANE.

Alienist Says Reprieved Prisoner Shows No Evidence of It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—If Russell Scott, condemned slayer of the drug clerk Joseph Maurer, is suffering from "cell madness," as William Scott Stewart, his attorney, says Scott will claim in his impending insanity trial, Scott has shown no evidence of it, according to an alienist who analyzed Scott's condition today.

Scott, thrice saved from the noose by stays of execution, is to make his fight for a permanent lease of life on Aug. 3, according to present plans. Judge Joseph B. David, who granted him his last reprieve on the petition of Scott's father that Scott had become insane, set that date for the hearing.

The alienist who gave his observations today is one of those who appeared in the Loeb-Leopold case and who has appeared in many criminal cases on both sides.

All Scott's family, excepting the missing brother Robert, who, Scott charges, did the killing for which he is under sentence to the gallows, were in Chicago today with the arrival of his mother, Mrs. Mae Rilla Scott, from Cleveland.

METROPOLITAN STAR IN WAGNER FESTIVAL

Friedrich Schorr Singing Wotan in 'The Rheingold' Inspires the Entire Ensemble.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BAIREUTH, July 25.—The New York Metropolitan was ably represented at the third festival performance today, Friedrich Schorr in "The Rheingold" singing Wotan magnificently and inspiring the entire ensemble to a high plane of artistry. Emmi Leisner achieved a rare degree of Wagnerian effectiveness with a ringing presentation of Erda's prophecy in the final scene.

Others contributing notable performances were Eduard Habich, Alberich; Walter Elschner, Mime, and Fritz Wolff, Loge.

Siegfried Wagner asked today that a message be sent through THE NEW YORK TIMES to America expressing his gratification at the renewed interest and presence here of many Americans, attributing this to the superb Wagner revivals of last season at the Metropolitan and other American opera houses. Herr Wagner says the large American attendance and interest here means much, guaranteeing future festivals.

GOV. SMITH FETED IN JERSEY

With Family, He Is Week-End Guest at Lewis Nixon's Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., July 25.—Governor and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith of New York, week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, at their Summer home on Monmouth Beach, put in a busy day today winding up by attending a reception and dance in honor of Governor and Mrs. Smith's at the Monmouth Beach Club tonight.

The Governor went bathing in the morning and later he and Mrs. Smith, Governor and Mrs. George S. Silzer, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and others were the guests of General Quincy Gilmore at the Rumson Country Club. Later the party attended the polo match. Governor and Mrs. Smith joined Governor and Mrs. Silzer and party at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman at Shorelands, Deal. The reception given to Governor and Mrs. Smith at Monmouth Beach Club tonight was informal and largely attended. It was after ten o'clock before they entered the ballroom, the orchestra playing "The Sidewalks of New York."

The Governor's daughters, the Misses Emily and Catharine Smith, were guests at two parties in the course of the day.

RAIN INTERRUPTS CONCERT.

Van Hoogstraten Dismisses Audience at the Stadium.

Threats of rain kept the crowds away from the Stadium last evening, though the Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Willem van Hoogstraten, were in an unusually communicative and expressive mood. Griffes's tone-poem, "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla-Khan," was played for the first time at the Stadium and won the conductor three rounds of applause.

He has seldom given a more sensitive performance of "Träume," but Mr. van Hoogstraten tempted Providence when he ventured an encore, the ever-pleasing "Tune From County Derry"; it began to drizzle, and that portion of the audience not armed with umbrellas sought refuge under the colonade of the arena to listen to Ernest Schilling's "Victory Ball." Under the circumstances the interpretation suffered some alteration; nevertheless it left a rhythmic, melodious and vivid impression of a highly cultivated and intelligent personality.

At its conclusion Mr. van Hoogstraten addressed the vanishing audience: "Gentlemen, the rain is wetting the instruments. I am very sorry, but the concert is ended," whereupon the faithful remnant wended home.

Tonight Honegger's "Pacific 231," played for the first time at the Stadium, will be the focus of interest.

Atlanta Film Musicians Dismissed.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25 (AP).—Decision to discharge members of their orchestras today was reached by managers of four of Atlanta's leading motion picture theatres following demands for increased wages by the musicians.

Members of the orchestras were given notice that their services would not be required two weeks from today.

Williard Patterson, one of the theatre managers, characterized the demands of the musicians as "impossible" and asserted the houses involved probably would operate without orchestras for a time.

Film Players' Relief Fund Frolic.

The Film Players Relief Fund will hold a midnight frolic on the roof of the Hotel Astor on July 29. Raymond Hitchcock has wired that he will accept the invitation to be master of ceremonies. Senator James J. Walker, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Arthur Knapp, Robert Fade and Colonel Robins are among those who have already taken tables.

ATLANTIC CITY ONLY MOIST.

Big Raiding Squad Makes Few Seizures—Their Coming Whispered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—A visitation by Federal prohibition agents from the New York and Philadelphia districts, with the intention of staging the greatest liquor round-up since the dry law was written, failed tonight to have startling results. The dry squad made seizures in only three places and their total collections were worth around $2,000, if, as they alleged, the bottles contained whiskies, gin and wine.

It is believed a "tip," circulated around the cabaret area, frustrated plans for the round-up, for although the raiders visited a half hundred establishments, beverages "with a kick" were few and far between. Seizures were made at the Rose Tree Inn, Missouri and Pacific Avenues; Wilson House, 43 South Tennessee Avenue, and Jack's Cafe, 726 Atlantic Avenue. The warrants were sworn out before United States Commissioner Albert McGee.

PHILIPPINE PEONAGE CHARGED AT GENEVA

This Portion of League Commission's Report on Slavery Will Be Sent to Washington.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 25.—The long but admittedly incomplete report drawn up by the Temporary League of Nations Commission on slavery for the League Council contains indirect charges of peonage in the Philippines, it was learned today.

The charges are contained in remarks made by Sir Frederick Lugard, former Governor of Nigeria and member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, after similar charges had been made against South American States. Sir Frederick's information comes from private sources, books and individuals, and under the rules of the commission is considered acceptable in view of the fact that it was presented by a member of the commission.

The peonage which is alleged to exist in certain isles of our Eastern possession is said to be based on a system of forced labor to pay debts which augment rather than decrease. It is considered probable that a copy of Sir Frederick's remarks will be sent to Washington with an invitation for comment.

The charges of wholesale peonage in Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine and Chile were made by the Geneva Association for the Protection of Natives, headed by René Claparede. This organization has the recognition of the Swiss Government and its report was accepted without hesitation by the commission.

Dantes Bellegarde, former Minister of Haiti at Paris, defended Liberia against charges of slavery, cautioning the commission always to consider whether the author of any charges might have a personal reason for making them. He gave as an instance of unwarranted and absurd charges that of cannibalism in Haiti made by an American Admiral.

He said also that the commission should not take a few isolated cases as evidence of slavery. He added that he had read of isolated cases which had been uncovered in recent years in the Southern States of the United States.

The report, upon which the commission had been working for the past fortnight, was finished today. It will not be available, however, till after it has been examined by the Council in September. It contains eight chapters as follows: The existence of slavery, the capture of slaves, the slave trade, the selling or ceding of slaves, domestic or agrarian servitude, restrictive practices of personal liberty, obligatory labor public or private and the transfer from servitude to paid service.

SANITY TEST FOR 3 SLAYERS

Convicted Men to Be Examined Wednesday, Warden Lawes Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 25.—Warden Lewis E. Lawes was notified today that sanity tests would be given to Ambrose Ross, John Durkin and Julius Miller, three slayers in Sing Sing death-house who have lost their appeals, on Wednesday. The examinations will be made by Dr. George Smith of Central Islip, L. I.; Dr. Walter Ryon of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Raynor of Brooklyn.

Ross was convicted of taking part in the robbery of the bank in Belmore, L. I., in which Ernest Whitman was shot and killed. Durkin killed Timothy Connell, a detective, in the Bronx and Miller, alias Yellow Charleston, killed Baron Wilkins, a negro leader in Harlem.

PULPWOOD EMBARGO DEBATED IN CANADA

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

tario at prices to compete with those of the American fields.

Repeated attempts have been made to obviate this dependence upon a friendly but foreign country; but every one involves some public exepnditure. Thus, Ontario asked for a shipment of 100,000 tons of Alberta coal to be brought in this Summer over the Canadian National Railways, the Government-owned transportation system. This was to be distributed under the auspices of the Ontario Provincial Government, the whole idea being that a demonstration could be made of the quality of Canada's own coal and the feasibility of utilizing Government railways to distribute it in the slack time of midsummer.

The project now has dwindled down to a definite shipment of 25,000 tons, on which a low freight charge is to be made. But in order that the Canadian National Railways should not suffer too great a loss on carrying charges, the Dominion Government is contributing $25,000 toward them.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Western Canadian coal, together with the shipments of Welch coal that reach Ontario in the navigation season, would be a mere fleabite to the Province, and a ghastly mockery if all of Central Canada had to depend upon them. Central Canada must have coal from the United States, under present conditions, or perish.

"Can you be sure of getting it if you insist upon cutting off pulpwood exports to the United States, ask embargo proposers. They cinch their argument by figures showing that even in strike periods the United States has allotted to Canada a fair share of available fuel supplies.

Political battles often have strange results; Canada will soon be in the thick of what promises to be a particularly hectic one.

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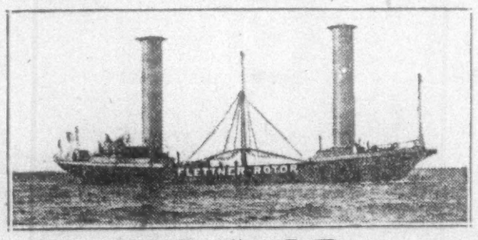

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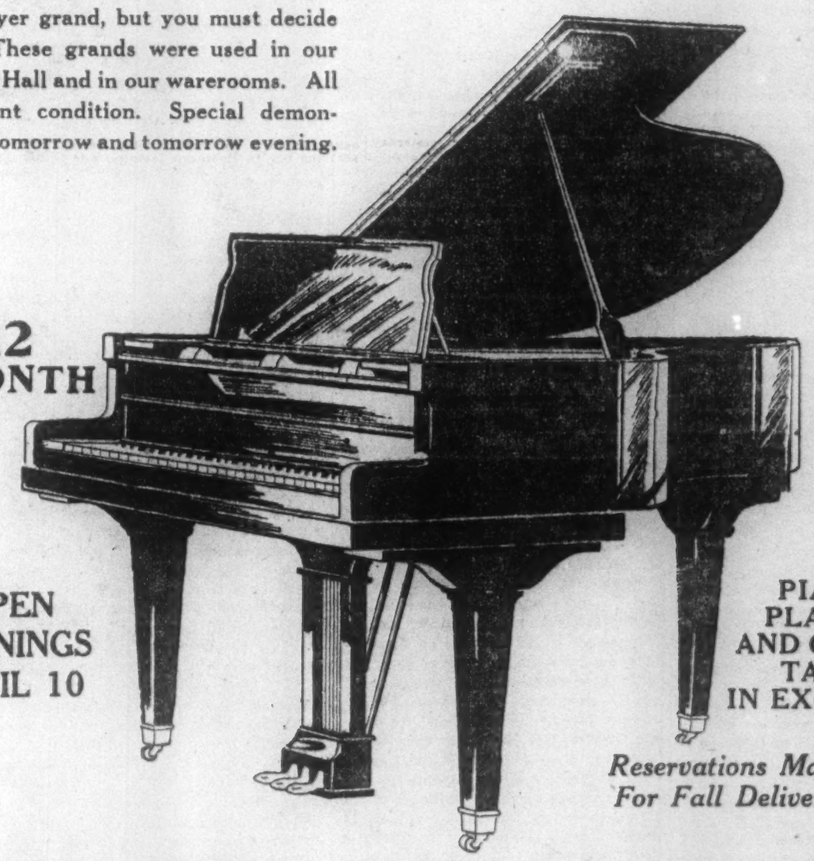

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TAKING STOCK.

These are the days of the reflux of American tourists from Europe. Every competent observer among them is on his return eagerly questioned about conditions there. By far the larger number report a brighter outlook and better-grounded hopes. Especially do those who have crossed the Atlantic year by year since the war testify to the signs of continued improvement. The French Government may be financially embarrassed, but the French people are highly prosperous. A new spirit is to be discerned in Italy, in the Succession States, and even in the Balkans. Germany is getting upon her feet and working hard. In the Scandinavian countries industry remains somewhat depressed, but that counts for little in the life of a vigorous people. It is only as regards England that there seems to be general despondency. She is regarded as the weak spot. Many pessimistic Englishmen admit that their country is more critically situated than any other in Europe.

The superficial evidence certainly looks that way. Travelers report finding discouragement written on many faces in London and in the great manufacturing centres. The facts about unemployment and slackened trade are not of the most cheerful sort. Yet it may well be that a large and impartial survey would show that foreigners and even native students have taken too limited and partial a view of the case. Recently in the House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade made a comprehensive review of the whole British situation. He did not blink unpleasant truths. He admitted the grave extent of unemployment. But he asked people to fix their eyes less upon the numbers of men out of work than upon the 85 per cent. of labor that was employed. Despite many industrial drawbacks, British trade is holding up well. British shipping has been making heroic efforts in the face of keenest competition. Some English theorists, notably the cocksure Mr. KEYNES, maintain that England's return to the gold standard has seriously impaired her industrial production and her export trade. But on this point the President of the Board of Trade said that the country had suffered no injury by going to the gold standard; and he added that "had we refused to go to it "at the time we did, there would have "been a very serious shock to our credit, "which would have had an adverse ef-"fect upon our trade."

It is frequently alleged that England is running behind financially, and is now living on her capital. This was roundly denied by the President of the Board of Trade. While acknowledging that the British are borrowing money for the sake of reinvesting it, he asserted that there had been a steady growth in savings bank deposits and in national savings certificates. This fact, together with the great volume of new securities issued, and the stability of foreign exchange, was, in his opinion, conclusive evidence that "we are not living on our reserves." To this, English Radicals and Communists will doubtless say that it only makes the matter worse. Those reserves ought to be taken, and will be by taxation or confiscation as soon as the extremists get into power. Their theory is apparently like that of the French collector of income taxes who asserted that a certain man's manner of living indicated that he enjoyed a much larger income than he had returned. But the trembling taxpayer said: "I am eating my capital." "Scoundrel!" exclaimed the collector, "eating your capital? Don't you know that that belongs to the State?"

Dr. ARTHUR SHADWELL, who often writes about social and business affairs with penetration and force, has recently said that England is "suffering from a bad fit of disillusioned optimism." What he meant was that the reaction which came after the boom times of 1919-20 had left a great many people needlessly embittered. It will be remembered that the case was much the same in the United States during that period. We all lived for a time in a fool's paradise. It seemed to be thought that prices and wages could go up indefinitely and permanently. The painful awakening which we had from that delusion cannot yet be forgotten. Slowly the world took in the truth that the war had meant an immense destruction of capital which could only gradually be made good; and that during the hard work of recovery and rebuilding we should necessarily have to wait for industry to reach its full capacity. Even in America, where, on the whole, we have done much better than England, there have been many disappointments, and there is still wonder in certain quarters why the great expansion which was expected has not come. The answer is to be found in such a sober taking of stock as that of the President of the Board of Trade in the English Government. If the result is not glowing with hope, it at least shows that there is no warrant for the excessive gloom which many have been feeling and expressing.

THE CHALLENGING FAR EAST.

"The East has certainly lost confidence in the West." Such a word addressed to Americans by a professor of philosophy in the University of Lucknow, India, is of a sort to arrest attention. Like the voices that have been coming from Young China, it indicates a new element of struggle and self-assertion in the Far East. The speaker declared, in fact, that there is a "new state of mind "in the so-called weaker races of the "world." They feel that they have been defrauded and exploited by the stronger races, and are now prepared to insist upon their own rights, "even if in the "struggle they have to dig their own "graves." The Lucknow professor hopes that the thing will never be put to the issue of force. But he added that the peoples of the Far East are every day coming to a new sense of their own potential strength, and will not be content until there is a "fair international ad-"justment of territory so that the over-"crowded populations of the East may "find an outlet somewhere."

It is easy to say that all this represents little more than the aspiration of a limited number of educated young enthusiasts in the Far East. Even so, it cannot be ignored. It is a natural result of what the West has been doing, or trying to do, in the East. When JOHN MORLEY was Secretary for India, he said that even there we had to accept the effects of that education in which we all believed for ourselves. We could not deny our own, abroad or at home. And the present Secretary for India, Lord BIRKENHEAD, said things of much the same tenor in his recent speech in the Lords, affirming that England does not now think of India as a property which she holds "in fee," but only as a trust which she must administer for the best good of its beneficiaries. Even that supposed unbending Imperialist, the late Lord MILNER, came to hold similar views before he died. No nation having responsibilities of any serious kind in the Orient can afford to shut its ears to these significant cries which come from its ambitious youth. They may be mistaken, their demands may be premature, their hopes destined to realization only in the distant future, if at all. But there they are, a living fact, a political reality, which Westerners would be stupid as well as hard-hearted if they determined to despise.

THE ANCIENT WAIL.

To some of us one of the most delightful results of archaeology is its corroboration of the Eternal Feminine. The spade turns up few more interesting objects than the prankings and adornments and beauty supplements of the women of wasted time. Egypt and Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, North Africa and the isles of the sea show us the buried spoils and trappings of antique loveliness. When we read of them we seem to catch the murmur of each far-away generation at the "degeneracy" of its successor. The Minoan ladies wore corsets and rode astride. No doubt the croakers were croaking when MINOS was a baby; yes, when NOAH was a sailor. And tongues wagged mournfully over female doings and fixings at Ur of the Chaldees as on the ringing plains of windy Troy. Loaded to the gills with flapdoodle about "flappers" and laments interminable over the ruined "American home," we sought refuge in an old bookshop. There we should have right of sanctuary. Not much. The first book to catch the eye was Volume VIII of the British Review and London Critical Journal: 1816.

Aha! "The Prince of Whales" is Prince Regent. Here we are safe from anything, of whatever date, "Victorian." And the very first article consists of some improving observations on a Frenchman's book about England, rich in the judicious temper of 1815. A certain M. PILLET, Chevalier of St. Louis, records, among other curious facts, that

> there is an immense consumption of women in this country imputable to the practice of murder, which, when committed on a wife by a husband, is an event scarcely attracting the notice of our tribunals; that there are few men in England of the age of 50 years who have not married a third wife, having disposed by murder, in the ordinary way, of the first two; that the English women are so destitute of grace or taste that they may be said to have two left hands; nevertheless, that they are very dexterous in shoplifting, particularly females of rank; that the ladies retire after dinner to tipple brandy in the drawing rooms; that every English woman of rank or fashion gets drunk every night of her life, under pretense of keeping the wind out of her stomach; that a licentious spirit of intrigue and libertinism pervades the whole sex.

A tract writer deemed it necessary to make "A Defense of Our National Char-"acter and Our Fair Countrywomen "From the Aspersions Contained in a "Late French Publication." The Critical Journalist properly assumes that it is "almost libelous" to make a defense against such an attack; but he shudders at the practice of English matrons living in Paris to educate their children. Where "the heart is abandoned to its "own vagrant wishes and the head to "its own flimsy creations, do British "Protestant parents expect to find a "proper education for their children? "This is so disgusting that we can "scarcely think anything imputed to us "by M. PILLET himself more disgraceful "to our character." The best answer to the unspeakable Frenchman that an English lady can make is by being "full of the cares and joys of the home."

There are still many happy homes;

> but we cannot but see and feel that the number is fast decreasing. A general flutter of visitation has succeeded to the old English sense and value of home; a new sort of divorce between the mother and her children is now become frequent; and women of fashion are beginning to know as little of their nurseries as of their kitchens. That a great revolution in female manners and sentiments has for some time been gradually coming on, a man must have neither eyes nor ears nor reflection not to perceive. It is an age of out-a-doors delights and ambulatory and distant objects. The scenery of home has hardly range or variety or magnitude sufficient to satisfy a shopkeeper's wife. All are for educating all; but few are engaged in home culture and the tender care of the fruit of their own bodies. Mankind are to be reformed by vast improvements in the machinery of education; but the details of domestic management are too low a concern for moral speculatists. Those who devote the morning to institutions, societies and committees seem to think they purchase a right to pass their evenings in a rapid succession of parties, and so between them, alas! the little party in the nursery is entirely forgotten.

In short, the British matron, daughter and home were in a bad way in 1816. The "young lady" was flapping already. The British Reviewer views with alarm her "gay assurance, intrepid stare and scanty covering." She looks at things "through the voluptuous and treacher-"ous medium of bloated fiction and sen-"sual idolatry." When "young ladies" are married we see their mothers "lead-"ing them forth to the public gaze with "half their persons exposed, and the rest "in shameless semi-nudity." So "we sol-"emnly call upon the mothers and wives "of Great Britain" and so on. And so 1925 echoes the tribulation and the yawp of 1816 and 3816 B. C.; "and, as things have been, they remain."

IMMIGRANT PESTS.

Great Britain has taken to heart the verse of Dean SWIFT about big fleas having smaller ones upon their backs to bite 'em, and has developed at Rothamsted a special research laboratory devoted to the study and cultivation of parasites that destroy the various plant diseases found in the United Kingdom. We, for our part, are trying the cruder method of exclusion, and trying it, apparently, almost too late to achieve the desired result. In theory the best way to avoid the importation of dangerous plant diseases is to avoid importing plants that may carry them. But serious objection is being made to the method of applying the quarantine principle under the latest ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board. The charge is made that an embargo is placed on plants which carry no new infection, and that no exception is made for plants thoroughly inspected at points of shipment. It is further charged that the ultimate purpose of the embargo is to enable American horticulturists to take over the trade in bulbs and other plants of foreign origin which was formerly in the hands of Dutch, Belgian, English and French exporters. In other words, a sort of protective tariff is being erected about an infant plant industry.

Those who hold this view assert that most of the bulbs and other plants which have been imported in such large numbers from Europe cannot be developed or grown from seeds, roots or cuttings in this country either with as good results or at such low prices as in Europe. They point out that the bulbs with the finest flowers tend to change after a number of years, and that to reproduce the precise shades here is almost impossible. They call attention to the difficulties which the wine growers had before Volsteadism in reproducing by natural means the flavors of famous vintages. Choice vines were imported with greatest care, but under different soil and climate conditions here they soon produced grapes with flavors different from those of the same specimens before transplantation. It is well known in France, for example, that even adjoining fields will produce different flavored wines from similar vines.

The problem of plant pest control is admittedly serious. The Government has listed, in order of destructiveness, the principal insects as follows: Bollweevil, Hessian fly, codling-moth, corn earworm, mosquitos, chinch bug, Colorado potato beetle, grasshoppers, the house fly and the San José scale. In parts of the East the Japanese beetle is a close runner-up. The chestnut blight has done damage almost as great as any of them with the exception of the bollweevil. Besides this there are numerous rusts and fungous growths that call for strict preventive measures.

Opponents of the plant embargo established by the Federal Horticultural Board ask for a thorough study of the entire problem and for a series of international agreements regulating the inspection and certification of plant products entering into overseas commerce. They further recommend that plant quarantines be declared only as emergency measures, and be made specific rather than general, directed against particular plants from particular sources threatened with particular diseases. They claim that under the existing organization they cannot obtain what they consider a fair hearing of their protest against the Federal board's action. Inasmuch as there seems to be general agreement that the need of excluding plant pests is great, and disagreement only as to methods, it seems not unreasonable to suggest that the promulgated restrictions be re-examined, and that those who favor admitting foreign plants which cannot add to the existing dangers from pests be given a fair public hearing.

VESTIGIAL AND VATIC.

Mr. BRYAN's confessed lack of acquaintance with the details of any of the sciences will perhaps excuse the average man in a like state of ignorance, for few have had such cultural advantages and opportunities as those which he has listed in his autobiographical statement published yesterday. Boasting of audiences with kings, emperors and prominent public men, he seems to scorn or to have avoided association with those who have given their lives, often sacrificially, and in almost every instance under beggarly salaries, for the advancement of human knowledge. "Valedictorian and class orator" though he was, he would profit by a day's tuition under the professors in the little Illinois college from which he was graduated in the days before science had peered so far back into the past or so far out into the universe, or had found the atom divisible, or had uncovered civilizations older than the then accepted date of creation, or had discovered in the human structure itself vestiges of functions forgotten in man's development. Offering as evidence of his own cultural attainments the possession of the degree of "doctor of laws," conferred on him by four State universities and "three other colleges," he speaks with disdain of the scholarship whose nourishment is a university's sole reason for existence.

Mr. BRYAN prefers, despite this show of his own academic degrees and recital of his own accomplishments, "to abide in the judgment" of the more than 95 per cent. of the population who have not specialized in science, even, it is to be inferred, as to matters to which the patient, accurate scientist has given his life's disinterested, ungainful, unadvertised effort, just to find out, if he can, something more of the truth and hand it on to a mankind that is still in the making. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. BRYAN can be as ignorant in these matters as he confesses himself to be and yet resents being said by others to be; but it is the most charitable explanation of his conduct in this case.

What interesting and informing reading he must now find the papers of the scientists published last week! What a new world must be opened to him in seeing for the first time the procession pictured in Professor MATHER's account of creation beginning a hundred millions or billions of years ago! With what surprise he must have learned for the first time of the vestigial organs or structures of which stubborn heredity is unwilling to let go, even though the human body has no further use for them, in fact suffers sometimes from their disturbing as well as unnecessary presence! And with what satisfaction he must hear from a professor of zoology in such a Christian institution as Oberlin College not only that evolution has occurred but that it is going on! For while there is vestigial testimony that man has moved up from a lower plane of existence, there is also a prophetic implication that he will go on to something that is beyond his present state. The vestigial fact is also a vatic one. If man has evolved, it is inconceivable that the process should stop and leave him in his present imperfect state. Specific creation has no such promise for man as has an evolution which has left the vestigia of its going forward. No Legislature should (nor can) rob the people of their hope, which is implicit even in the useless vestiges of our heritage. They all look forward. Nulla vestigia retrorsum. But such experiences tell us how slowly we advance. One of our English contemporaries, commenting on the Tennessee spectacle, aptly quotes the lines which THOMAS HARDY gives to one of the great Spirits in "The Dynasts":

> The pale pathetic peoples make their way
> Through hoodwinkings to the light.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTURY.

The official honors paid this month in France to NICEPHORE NIEPCE marked the centenary of his discovery of the principle of photography. As an active influence in human affairs the photograph is considerably less than a hundred years old. DAGUERRE, the more famous associate of NIEPCE, produced the daguerreotype in the later '30s, some years after the death of his collaborator. The daguerreotype gave way to negative plate photography only in the '50s. Not until the '60s did everybody begin to have his photograph taken; and another twenty years passed before the camera came into the hands of the public.

At first people were deeply impressed by the automatically recorded image. At last, it seemed, a person had the means to follow the Socratic admonition, "Know thyself." Light, lens, chemically treated plate could not lie. As DAGUERRE's device showed you, so you were. The art of making photography something more than literal was yet in its ingenuous infancy. Those who will examine old daguerreotypes will find among them specimens with a faint pink on the cheeks and a faint gold in the hair that photography, strictly speaking, never put there. But the beginnings of photographic art, of effect, were slight and pallid. Early photography told the truth without fear or remorse.

Painting felt the effect of the growing respect for the photographic point of view. Men like MEISSONIER, who could vie with the lens in wealth of clear detail, came into high honor. So did realism. Human beings found it quite as wrong for an artist to flatter a horse or a tree as to exaggerate the charms of a beauty or the bearing of a king. A whole Old Régime of illusions, personal, social and esthetic, vanished before the camera.

Photography still exerts its great primary influence, even though the view has gained ground that for all its clearness and accuracy it leaves something out of the picture. It still plays the part of a great democratizing influence, in making all men, quick or slow witted, intuitive or matter-of-fact, see things alike. The printed photographic reproduction, and the moving picture have indeed brought before the public eye those objects, faces and scenes that it is important that the public should see in precise detail. What ink does for words, photography does for things visible. Words are testimony, the photographic record is evidence. The present familiarity of the public with matters of general interest and concern could not have been attained in the days before photography. The work of NIEPCE and DAGUERRE, first thought of as a mere economy in small portraiture, has become a means of men's seeing all things with a minimum of illusion and of error.

Opinions differ as to whether photography has sublimated art or merely created it. In either case it has taught a more searching scrutiny of the things that meet the eye. It has been an esthetic influence as well as a social and educational power. The camera must stand with the steam engine and electric generator in the list of tangible things that have created differences between today and 1825.

A SAILOR'S SEA STORIES.

What an old salt thinks of sea stories is always worth the telling, even if he finds writers deficient in correct use of ship lingo. The skipper who tossed CLARK RUSSELL'S "Wreck of the Grosvenor" away because of a slip that made no difference to a landsman was not a good judge of narrative. Even sea lawyers may disagree about the technical side of a noble profession. Probably there is no writer of sailors' tales who has pleased all the first mates and bo'suns and the fo'c's'le. Captains are often too pedantic. Laymen have longed for the opinions of a competent sea dog about the yarns that hold us spellbound. Admiral B. M. CHAMBERS of the British Navy, who has an article, "Sea Stories as They Seem to a Sailor," in the July Nineteenth Century, certainly qualifies. First of all, he would rather smell the brine than a bed of violets. Next, he has sailed the Seven Seas over and over again. Finally, the tropics have held him in thrall. It will perturb Conrad idolators to learn that he doesn't rave over that artist. The Admiral can only say that he never "gripped my interest." Perhaps CONRAD'S weather is too long in unraveling.

Let us see what the Admiral likes, and why. He has the temerity to say that SHAKESPEARE'S "converse with the sea" is really a landsman's patter—"rather "the 'briny' of the stage carpenter "than the actual ocean." It takes courage to prefer MASEFIELD. "Here is one," says the Admiral, "who has not only ob-"served and noted 'the way of the sea' "at first hand, but has also the power "of enabling the reader to visualize the "scene as he saw it." The right spirit and cadence he finds also in LONGFELLOW'S lines:

> I remember the black wharves and the ships
> And the sea tides tossing free,
> And the Spanish sailors with bearded lips
> And the magic of the sea.

COLERIDGE qualifies, too. "The Ancient Mariner" contains many lines which "get there" to the mind of a sailor. Admiral CHAMBERS was early won by the old Sailing Directions. There were many gems in them, such as "how "the King George was boarded by Flat-"head Indians whilst trading in Puget "Sound." The modern Sailing Directions contain only prosaic facts and are poor stuff. "The main charm of the sea tale lies," says the Admiral, "in the old saying, 'Anything may happen at sea.'" He regrets that KIPLING was not brought up on the briny, but even if his information is second-hand his tale of the Norman Knights taking passage with a Norseman to the Gold Coast and the fight with the gorillas "is one of the finest purely imaginative sea tales extant." HERMAN MELVILLE exhilarates the Admiral. In a voyage in the South Seas when a midshipman the Marquesas was cut out, to the anguish of the youngster. How he longed to visit the wonderful Valley of Typee! BLIGH'S account of the mutiny of the Bounty holds for him an indescribable interest.

In RICHARD WHITEING'S "The Island" the Admiral found a true picture of Pitcairn. DRAKE, MAGELLAN, CAVENDISH and ANSON are the real heroes of the sea to him. "One can never get "far away from DRAKE and his memo-"ries in the Pacific," he says. How those indomitable mariners escaped lee shores in stormy Pacific seas he cannot, with much experience himself, understand. A prime favorite is DAMPIER, "that strange naturalist pirate." As a small and very young midshipman he gloated over JOHNSON'S "General His-"tory of the Robberies and Murders of "the Most Notorious Pyrates," which he picked up at Malta for a few pence. Some great but not too well known sea stories which Admiral CHAMBERS recommends to the elect are "The Green Hand" (Captain CUPPLES), PARKER SNOW'S "Voyage in Tierra del Fuego," and Captain THOMAS DICKINSON'S story of the recovery of the sunken treasure of the Thetis. He accounts MARRYAT as, after all, the best writer of sea stories, and finds BULLEN'S "Cruise of the Cachalot" and "Log of the Sea Waif" "the finest expositions of a whaler's life ever written."

BY-PRODUCTS

Pacification in China will be greatly accelerated if the decisions at the proposed conference are ratified before the conference assembles.

Columbia University is commemorating the 300th anniversary of Hugo Grotius, the father of international law. Despite its respectable age, the child can hardly be said to have attained the age of discretion.

Plea for Consistency.

If Mr. Bryan were not so busy nearer home, he might have cited Hampstead in London as another instance in the great conspiracy of science against faith. For in the Hampstead biological laboratories people have for years been studying cancer in mice and chickens for the purpose of finding the cure for cancer in man. Here is plain confession of that kinship or cousinship of all animal life which Mr. Bryan has discovered to be the chief tenet in evolution. From the point of view of the investigators who have been studying tar-irritations in mice as the cause of sarcoma, it is quite true that Judy O'Grady and the mouse in her cupboard are cousins under the skin.

To be sure, the cancer hunters are only the latest members of a conspiracy that goes back a great many years. Notorious is the diphtheria antitoxin which has been undermining the Bible for the better part of a generation by destroying infection in the throats of human children by means of a serum derived from the veins of the cow or the horse. In Tennessee it should now be in order to pray for the failure of the Hampstead researches against cancer in order that one more delusion may not be added to the many superstitions of science that ravage the hospitals and physicians' offices in the form of serums and vaccines based on the cousinship of man and the lower breeds. Failing that, it might be enacted by the Tennessee Legislature that the injection into the human body of diphtheria antitoxin or insulin or any other serum, vaccine or preparation derived from a lower animal in contravention of the biblical origin of man is punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for three months or both.

The Week.

The new one-way Franco-Belgian excursions from the Ruhr have been hailed with great enthusiasm all over Europe. . . Mayor Hylan has kissed a number of lost children at Coney Island. . . He has not shown the same tenderness for the errant members of the Citizens Union, the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. . . President Coolidge, according to observers at Swampscott, does not fish, swim, golf, or play tennis, but apparently keeps in trim by chopping taxes. . . The Outline of Evolution prepared at Dayton suffers from the serious defect of being in less than two heavy volumes. . . A careful examination of the agenda at the Williamstown Institute of Politics shows no round-table conducted by Messrs. Olvany, McCooey, Hearst or Hirshfield. . . The regular biennial coal crisis now under way at Atlantic City, would probably be abbreviated if held under less attractive Summer surroundings. . . Marshal Pétain, who has arrived in Morocco just in time to bar the road to Fez, will be remembered as probably the greatest traffic obstruction engineer now living.

Troubles of the Minute-Man.

General Dawes has his own biblical troubles. It is now intimated that in his fight with the Fundamentalists in the Senate the Vice President does not enjoy the full-hearted support of Swampscott, which is anxious lest the feud between Dawes and the dawdlers destroy party harmony in the Senate, endanger the President's legislative program and imperil party success in next year's election. One would imagine that by November, 1926, the issue between the Vice President and the Ninety-Six would be decided, and enough time would have elapsed for the healing of wounds. But very few things are decided in the Senate in the ridiculously short space of fifteen months. Once battle is joined, November, 1926, may find a Senator on his feet in the very midst of a few brief observations.

The trouble with General Dawes is that he has failed to distinguish between the proper realm of science and of faith. He looks about him and observes that since the present Senate rules were established the world has moved forward considerably. The stage coach has been replaced by the railroad; electricity, wireless and the radio have been developed, the West has been settled, the negro has been emancipated and enfranchised, Congress gaiters and the bustle have gone out of fashion, China and Turkey have become republics, education has been several times revolutionized, women have received the vote, American literature has been relieved of the incubus of reticence, girl undergraduates smoke in public, the farmer's buggy has been supplanted by the automobile, business has been largely supplanted by golf, our economic life has been industrialized, and even the climate is suspected to have undergone serious changes. From these facts General Dawes has apparently argued that the Senate also ought to show the influence of time and a changing environment. But that is where the heresy comes in. The suggestion that the United States Senate is like anything else in this world comes perilously close to the suggestion, repudiated by Mr. Bryan, that Man is like anything else in creation.

One advantage of modern versions of the Decalogue is that they recall the existence of the traditional one.

Invisible and Triangular.

Once more this department hastens to point out to the debtor nations of Europe an infallible method by which they may simultaneously dispose of their war debts to this country and promote their own prosperity. And that is by signing an agreement to pay and then looking about for some way to raise the money. The need will bring the remedy. It is an open secret that the greater part of the annual interest on the British debt has been derived from increased British profits on rubber sold to American automobilists. In France, according to reports, foreign tourists will spend this year something like $300,000,000, of which the greater part will come from America. All that France needs to pay interest on her war debt is an extra hundred thousand American tourists a year; which offers no very great difficulties. Italy can pay interest on her debt partly in American tourists and partly in the form of Italian farm laborers and waiters migrating to France. That would be the triangular method of debt settlements emphasized by Secretary Hoover.

But once the Europeans nations set about looking for new sources of income in order to pay their war debts they will not stop at that point. They will find new income for their own uses. The essential thing is to begin by incurring a liability. That is the way we have built up our own prosperity under the name of the Tariff. First we imposed tremendous customs duties on the American people, and then we hustled to earn the money to pay those duties.

The growth of New York City during the last decade is supposed to have somewhat slackened, but the general effect has been maintained by everybody moving about a little faster.

GROTIUS AND WORLD LAW.

Mr. Holmes Returns to the Defense of Great Dutchman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been absent from the city, I have just seen in your issue of the 15th Dr. Siegart's letter describing as an "illusion" my description of Hugo Grotius as "the creator of international law."

In answer to his quotation from John Bassett Moore, may I submit the testimony of the late Andrew D. White:

"[Grotius] thought out for Europe the precepts of right reason in international law; [he] made them heard; [he] gave a noble change to the course of human affairs; [his] thoughts, reasonings, suggestions and appeals produced an environment in which came an evolution of humanity that still continues." ("Seven Great Statesmen," page 55.)

Again, in the same book, Dr. White says:

"It has been claimed that credit has been bestowed upon Grotius for much that had been given to the world by men of earlier periods. (Just this is Dr. Siegart's claim in his letter.) No one will think of denying that there has been a great evolutionary process as regards international law—but the thoughtful student of European history sees in Grotius *the first* who rightly discerned the best in the thought of these men—increasing it from his own thought, strengthening it from his broad knowledge—in a new work *creative* and illuminative." (Pages 100-101.)

To question or deny the primacy of Hugo Grotius in the field of international law is like questioning or denying the primacy of Charles Darwin in the field of evolution. There were evolutionists before Darwin.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

New York, July 19, 1925.

ANIMALS AND SOULS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, disturbed by the evolution controversy, says she "would like to believe that her dog Ginger, who made life for her a more joyous thing for sixteen years than it otherwise would have been, was waiting for her somewhere in the great beyond," but inquires with some alarm whether "if Ginger had a soul, then hasn't also that spider that bit me last night a soul, and won't he, too, be waiting for me?"

Well, perhaps. Haeckel says:

"If man is immortal, we must grant it also to the higher animals; at least to those of the nearest related mammals—apes, dogs, &c. For man is not distinguished from them by any special *kind* of soul, but only by a higher degree of psychic activity. If we ascribe personal conscious immortality to man, we are bound to grant it also to the higher animals."

Then there are the nineteenth to twenty-first verses of the eighth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

I know some one who, upon the death of a dearly loved pet, erected a little marker over its grave, bearing the following inscription, based on the three verses:

"Must this be all in the great day of the Lord? Shall aught that is of good and beauty now be missing? Shall not each gift be restored? Paul says 'the whole creation.' Why not thou?" WILLIAM W. KLINE.

New York, July 20, 1925.

MAN'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever may be the case with the body of man, Christianity teaches that the spiritual soul of man does not evolve. God creates it, and places it in the human embryo during pre-natal life; that is why the destruction of human pre-natal life is a grievous moral wrong according to Christian principles, and a serious offense according to American principles.

The men who are so very anxious to prove the descent of man from lower animals are not the scientists. The scientists are willing to await the results of investigation, for they seek only the truth, whatever it may be.

Those who are most excited about this theory are the men who wish to deny the responsibility before God and the law for man's evil deeds. For apes commit no sin, and if man is no more than a highly developed ape, he, too, is not morally responsible for his acts. This is the core of the whole controversy. True science and true religion are not in conflict, for they cannot be.

If man is not a special creation of the Almighty, argue the naturalists, then crime is but "weakness" and sin "sickness," and hands stained with premeditated murder could be rightly called clean in the name of "science." WILLIAM E. KERRISH.

Wollaston, Mass., July 24, 1925.

CITIZENS OR SUBJECTS HERE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday we read of shots fired by a revenue cutter at fishermen gathering bait; today we read of prohibition officers hitting a plain clothes policeman in Wildwood, N. J., with a bottle when he offered assistance; another day a pleasure yacht is fired on, automobilists are showered with bullets, and so on.

Why are oppressive laws on our statute books? We may look for the abolition of tobacco, motion pictures, baseball games, and every other pleasure and pastime which the worker has grown to enjoy, if thereby the workers' expenditures can be minimized and wages kept down.

AN AMERICAN SUBJECT
—No! I don't mean citizen!

New York, July 22, 1925.

AS KEATS SAW US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter of John Keats, written in 1818, contains the following observation:

"Dilke * * * pleases himself with the idea that America will be the country to take up the human intellect where England leaves off. I differ there with him greatly. A country like the United States * * * will never do that. * * * Those Americans are great, but they are not sublime Man. * * * The humanity of the United States can never be sublime." G. W. BARNES.

New York, July 23, 1925.

A BOOK OF POEMS.

This ancient garden that embowers me
In beauty
Is the bright illumined book
That, long ago,
A dear, dead lady took
And therein wrote, in bloom, her poesy.
Her sonnets here in daffodils she sang.
And, laughing, wrote
In April violets
And flaunting tulips,
Her gay triolets. . . .
On Canterbury bells her lyrics rang.
Her love songs were those crimson roses there;
These clashing poppies,
Runes of jealousy;
The bleeding heart,
Her dead love's elegy. . . .
The lifting lilies were her hymns of prayer.
Low lies the lady of the garden—dead
Long years—but still
Her poems live and glow. . . .
I walk and read
What she wrote long ago. . . .
With her sweet wisdom I am comforted!
Would not more poets meet the sad world's needs,
If they, like her, wrote songs—in flower seeds!

ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

PLANS TEST OF OATH OF FEDERAL OFFICE

Clerk Who Started Evolution Suit Omitted "So Help Me God" When Sworn In.

MAY CAUSE HIS DISMISSAL

Treasury Bars Visitors From Wittner—Washington Wants Evolution Case Thrown Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—If dismissed from the Federal service on the ground that he struck from the oath of office the words "So help me God," Loren N. Wittner, the Treasury clerk who started the evolution suit in the District of Columbia, will demand a test of the oath in the courts, he said this afternoon, to find out whether the Government may demand that its workers shall swear allegiance to God.

"I do not believe that any court will hold the oath constitutional, because swearing to it virtually means that Government clerks must accept the definite religion of Christianity," Mr. Wittner declared. "That would be a violation of the First Article of the Constitution. As I am a true atheist, I could not conscientiously sign an oath containing those words, for that would have demanded that I lie."

There was no move in the evolution suit today. Senator McKellar, whom the anti-evolutionists desire to consult about making a permanent law of the rider preventing use of Government money for paying those who teach evolution in District of Columbia schools, did not arrive as expected.

Corporation Counsel Stephens continued preparations for the argument he will make in seeking a dismissal of the Wittner suit next week, while B. H. Dolby and J. N. Torvestadt, Mr. Wittner's attorneys, laid plans to resist this attack. The principal in the case asserts that he has a "surprise" he will spring when the action comes before Justice Siddons, but what this is he will not say in advance.

Treasury officials have shut down on the swarm of visitors Mr. Wittner has been receiving since he entered the suit, and during the half day he spent at the Treasury today he was told to devote himself more to work and less to his callers. The assistant chief of the division had all telephone messages referred to himself, and when he deemed that one for Mr. Wittner was urgent, the clerk was told of it, and he then had to go to an outside telephone to conduct his conversation.

Public sentiment here seems to be against making a martyr of Mr. Wittner or allowing him to do this himself. Washington generally appears to wish the matter at hand disposed of, and to let Congress settle the question.

"If Washington has any aims for which it must be imprisoned, let it have a plague of locusts rather than an evolution trial," says The Evening Star.

The question presented by Wittner's refusal to take the prescribed oath has been laid before the Controller General of the Treasury, who is said to have given an unofficial opinion, which has not been disclosed. The admission was made at the Treasury, however, that the Federal statute prescribing the oath appeared to permit no qualification. This was construed to mean that unless Wittner took the prescribed oath with the words "So help me God" included, he would be obliged to leave the Federal service.

LINER IN FOG FOR SIX DAYS.

The Bergensfjord Only 2 Hours Late Despite Unusual Weather.

After passing for six days through the densest fog experienced in twenty-two years of sea-faring, Captain Ragnvald Giertsen, commander of the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, yesterday brought his vessel to her pier at the foot of Thirtieth Street, South Brooklyn, only two hours behind schedule.

The two hours had been enough, however, to hold the vessel over Friday night at Quarantine, the 357 passengers being delayed half a day in getting ashore.

"We ran into dense fog just east of Cape Race," the Captain said, "and for six days we were never clear of it. Not only was the fog the densest I have ever experienced in twenty-two years at sea, but it is most unusual to find fog in mid-Atlantic at this season."

The ship sighted no icebergs, the Captain added, and remarked that it was lucky that she hadn't, for they would have been so close that there would have been no possibility of avoiding a collision.

The Bergensfjord brought 1,500 tons of mixed Baltic cargo.

The vessel carried 149 cabin passengers and 208 third class direct from Oslo, among them about 100 returning pilgrims from the Norse Centennial celebration in Norway.

CRIPPLES ON DAY'S OUTING.

They Took Part in Races and Played Ball at Indian Point.

A fifty-yard crutch race, potato race, obstacle race, and a baseball game were the sports at which 500 cripples, men and women, enjoyed a day's outing at Indian Point, sailing to and from their picnic ground in the Hudson River Day Line Steamer C. M. Depew. All were from the Institute for Crippled and Disabled at 245 East Twenty-third Street.

The baseball pitcher had only a strap at the end of his pitching arm to hold the ball, but he had speed and control. Another man amused the others by lighting a cigarette with a match held in his teeth. Both his hands had been taken off. There were men and women without arms and without legs, but all enjoyed themselves quite as thoroughly, apparently, as any uncrippled gathering could have done.

OPERATION REMOVES 'BARK'

Veterinary Association Sees Experiments Performed on Animals.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25 (AP).—Two goats lost their "bleats" and a dog his "bark" at the clinical demonstrations conducted by the American Veterinary Medical Association here yesterday. The demonstrations were part of a series of operations performed on animals afflicted in various ways for the instruction of the visiting veterinary practitioners.

Dr. Frederick R. Whipple of Peoria described a method by which the same operation may be performed on other animals as easily as tonsils are removed at present from a human being. Humane societies are studying the results, he said, with the idea of saving the lives of many dogs that have made nuisances of themselves by innocent barking.

Pope Receives 65 Philadelphians.

ROME, July 25 (AP).—The Pope today received a group of sixty-five Holy Year pilgrims from Philadelphia, who were presented by the Rev. William F. Gaughan of that city.

PLAN FOR BIG LAW CENTRE.

Columbia to Add 10,000 Volumes to Its Legal Library.

Professor Frederick Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, is in Europe acquiring 10,000 additional volumes on foreign law for the library, it was announced at the university yesterday. He bought 15,000 books last year and the University Trustees plan to make the library a centre of research for international law students.

"The Columbia University Law Library," said a statement, "aims to equal any foreign law collection in the United States, not only because of the particular demands of its alumni for such material, but also in order that the material may be available for study and research by the faculties of the university, and by graduate students of the law school, carrying on their work with the view of obtaining the newly instituted degree of Juris Doctor.

"Although the collection of 125,000 law books already on Morningside Heights is made up of books strictly legal in character, yet an examination of the material purchased last Summer and the list of that which is being acquired this Summer shows that it is useful and necessary also to practically every other department of the university and not merely to the law school alone."

ORANGE HAS A BABY PARADE

Proud Parents Marshal 350 Youngsters in K. of C. Gala Week Event.

Some 350 youngsters, with their parents, paraded along Main Street, Orange, N. J., last night as part of the Baby Parade with which the annual Gala Week of the Knights of Columbus opened. Before them marched the Grand Marshal James Burns, attired as Uncle Sam, and the Boys' Band of St. John's Church of Orange.

Three-year-old Margaret Feeney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Feeney of 138 South Ninth Street, Newark, won first prize for the prettiest baby. Four-year-old Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trabold of 135 Ward Street, Orange, won first prize for the prettiest float. Thomas, 6 years old, and Marion, 3, children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dolan of 336 Central Avenue, Orange, appeared as Spanish dancers and won first prize for the most novel costume. The prizes were silver cups and certificates of deposit in an Orange savings bank for $10 each.

200 OFFICERS GO TO CAMPS.

Reserve Contingent Off Today, Some to Act as Instructors.

Two hundred reserve officers attached to the Seventy-seventh Division will leave this morning for Summer drills and manoeuvres at various army camps in the Second Corps Area under War Department orders issued at Governors Island. The largest group of ninety-five officers from the 307th Infantry, under command of Colonel William H. Meyers, will go to Plattsburg for fifteen days to act as instructors.

Fifty Field Artillery reserve officers from the 309th Regiment will go to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for a similar period of training. They are in charge of Lieut. Col. Harry F. Wanvig. Another detachment of thirty-four radio and electrical experts, in charge of Major Harold W. Dutcher, will go to Camp Vail, N. J., for experimental work, while twenty-one engineer officers, headed by Colonel Charles F. Lacombe, will go to Fort du Pont, Del., to take part in manoeuvres with the First Engineers of the regular army.

DELAY WORK ON MAIN.

Engineers to Examine Other Water Lines Near Fifth Avenue Break.

Repairs on the broken water main at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, which were expected to be completed yesterday, were delayed by the decision of city engineers to keep the excavation open until other pipe lines in the vicinity were examined.

John W. McKay, Borough Engineer for Manhattan, said that it had been found necessary to replace two four-foot sections of the forty-eight-inch main, which burst last Thursday. It is proposed to build piers alongside the main to keep it in position, and the surface underneath will be covered with concrete to prevent further sinking. Raising the forty-eight-inch main will necessitate the raising of twelve-inch and six-inch mains which run over it. Mr. McKay estimates that the work will take about a week. Meantime southbound buses will be diverted at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

$1,000,000 BROOKLYN DEAL.

Syndicate Buys Court Street Property, Covering Whole Block.

Joseph Shorwitz, real estate broker of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he had negotiated for the Cobs Realty Company, Inc., the sale of the block on the west side of Court Street, from Schemerhorn Street to State Street to a syndicate. The property includes the First District Court and the Borough Hall Theatre.

A forty-three year lease on the property to Strausberg & Goodman was also taken over by the syndicate, according to Mr. Shorwitz. The transaction is said to involve $1,000,000. The identity of the purchasers and their purpose in buying the property were not disclosed.

NO ROCKEFELLER GIFT MADE

Foundation Official Denies Report Madrid Got $420,000.

The announcement from Madrid of a gift of $420,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for the erection there of a physical chemistry institute is premature, according to Wallace Buttrick, Chairman of the International Education Board, a subsidiary of the Foundation.

Mr. Buttrick said yesterday that while his board had for a long time been interested in the furtherance of scientific research in Spain and had had under consideration a plan to offer financial aid, no donation had yet been made, nor was one likely until after the board's annual meeting in November.

MISSING BOY BACK IN HOME.

Rode Freight to White Plains After Fleeing Brooklyn Shelter.

Nathan Prince, 14 years old, of 967 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared from the Children's Society shelter in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, is back again in the care of the society. The boy was caught in the North White Plains freight yards by police there. He was walking around after a twenty-mile ride on the rods when spotted by a guard. His father, Samuel Prince was notified and brought the boy back.

He had been placed in the shelter because of juvenile delinquency to await a hearing in the Children's Court.

Escapes Hospital, Plods 15 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, N. J., July 25.—John Moore, who suffered concussion of brain in an automobile wreck near Hamburg and escaped from Franklin Hospital while delirious, was found early today on the highway fifteen miles distant. He was plodding along the road clad only in a nightshirt, with a plug of chewing tobacco in one hand and a fishing pole over his shoulder. Moore's home is at Monroe, N. Y.

DR. OCHSNER DIES; FAMOUS SURGEON

Author of Many Textbooks and Member of World Societies Succumbs in Chicago.

PIONEER IN RADIUM USE

Ex-President of American College of Surgeons Was Active in Safeguarding Chicago's Health.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Dr. Albert John Ochsner, famous surgeon, died here early today from angina pectoris. He was a former President of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Ochsner, who was 67 years old, was the author of many surgical treatises and textbooks and a contributor to the medical press. Since 1896 he had been chief surgeon of the Augustana Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital here.

He held a Major's commission in the Medical Reserve of the United States Army and memberships in the American College of Surgeons, Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland), Royal Microscopical Society (England) and a Fellowship in the American Surgical Association.

Dr. Ochsner was born in Baraboo, Wis., and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and Rush Medical College of Chicago. He later studied in the Universities of Vienna and Berlin.

Dr. Ochsner was known chiefly for his extensive clinical work in surgery. He was for many years Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois. Fifteen years ago he was noted as a pioneer in the use of radium. He was a vigorous champion of eugenics.

Dr. Ochsner, who had practiced in Chicago since 1889, took an active part five years ago in safeguarding the public health of Chicago, which at the time was in danger of being controlled by machine politics. At this time he urged more than 500 physicians, dentists and druggists to enlist in the agitation against the offending politicians and radicals.

Among his more notable professional writings were "Handbook on Appendicitis," "Clinical Surgery for the Instruction of Practitioners and Students," "Organization, Management and Construction of Hospitals," "Surgery of Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands," "Yearbook of Surgery" and "Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment."

Frank Allen Dead in London.

News was received yesterday from London of the death of Frank Allen, for many years the Chairman of the organization known as the Moss Empires Limited, which owned and operated music halls in all parts of England and Scotland, including the Hippodrome Theatre, London. In the '80s Mr. Allen was the postmaster of a small town near Sunderland, when he became acquainted with Richard Thornton and Edward Moss, who believed in the future of the music hall and acquired a chain of them. Mr. Allen left the post-office and became the accountant of the new concern and finally succeeded Sir Oswald Stoll as Chairman. He was one of the first managers to engage American vaudeville acts for London and the Provinces.

Thomas Vail, Banker.

TROY, N. Y., July 25 (AP).—Thomas Vail, President of the National City Bank of Troy, died today at his Summer home at Old Bennington, Vt. Mr. Vail had been ill for several months.

Years ago Mr. Vail was prominent as the President of railway companies operating electric car lines between this city and Cohoes, Rensselaer, Saratoga Springs and Bennington, and he was President also of the Troy & West Troy Bridge Company. In addition to holding the Presidency of the National City Bank he was the First Vice President of the Troy Savings Bank.

The widow and four daughters survive.

Funeral of Dr. William C. Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 25.—The funeral of Dr. William Curtis Adams of Adams Sanitarium was held in Christ Episcopal Church here this afternoon, the Rev. J. Warren Albinson officiating. Dr. Adams died on June 12 at his ranch near Fort Smith, Ark. He came of an old Utica (N. Y.) family. He was the founder of a system of physical training bearing his name and directed sanitariums here and at South Orange. Dr. Adams left an estate of $100,000 in trust for his widow and two daughters.

Eugene Clifton Heffley.

Eugene Clifton Heffley, well-known piano teacher, and a former student of Xavier Scharwenka, Ludwig Bussler and other noted music masters, died Thursday at a private sanitarium. Mr. Heffley was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1862, and began his study of music at the Cincinnati College of Music. He later went to Berlin to continue his work under the European masters. Mr. Heffley's residence and studio were in Carnegie Hall. Funeral services will be held Sunday night at 8 o'clock from the Campbell Funeral Church.

Dr. John W. Baker Dies Suddenly.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 25 (AP).—Dr. John W. Baker, 63, city Health Officer for the last six years, died suddenly yesterday in his office of heart disease. When Dr. Baker was stricken he called Dr. Emery F. Will on the telephone, who immediately responded, and all efforts were made to restore him, but he died within a few minutes after Dr. Will arrived.

MAN DROWNS IN "JOKE."

Jumps, Clothed, Into Creek 'for Fun'—Find Another Body Off Rockaway

FREEPORT, L. I., July 25.—Edward Bourem, 34, of Ninetieth Street and Ninety-seventh Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, was drowned early today in Parsonage Creek, near Baldwin, when he jumped in fully clothed "for fun" and was seized with a cramp. He leaves seven children.

Bourem had been on a fishing trip with William Huber of 9024 Eighty-eighth Street, Joseph Welck of Eighty-eighth Street and Ninety-seventh Avenue, Fred Lober of 8709 Eighty-fifth Street, all of Woodhaven, and Harry Herring of Forest Avenue, South Ozone Park. They recovered the body at daybreak, after having dragged the stream for several hours.

The body of a man about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighing about 180 pounds was picked up yesterday about two miles off Rockaway by Captain Henry Austin, of the United States Lightship Department. The body was taken to the morgue. The body was clad in a white bathing suit and blue trunks. In a money belt was found $50 in bills.

CARDINAL BEGIN BURIED IN CRYPT OF BASILICA

Thousands at Impressive Ceremonies for Archbishop of Quebec—Cardinal Hayes on Throne.

QUEBEC, July 25 (AP).—Louis Nazaire, Cardinal Begin, Primate of Canada and seventeenth Archbishop of Quebec, was buried today in a crypt in the historic Basilica with dignified and imposing ceremonies befitting a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church.

High officials of the Dominion, Province and city joined prominent dignitaries of the Church in paying homage to his memory. The Papal Legate, Mgr. Pietro di Maria, as the representative of Pope Pius XI, and Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, occupied thrones in the ancient edifice.

Every seat in the Basilica was occupied while thousands stood reverently in the streets during the three-hour ceremony. Business was at a standstill and public and private buildings were draped in mourning.

Over the Basilica's main entrance was a broad black draping bearing in letters of gold this prayer in French:

"Lord, give eternal rest to the Most Eminent Cardinal Begin, faithful servant and well beloved pastor of the Church of Quebec."

The interior of the Basilica was draped in purple, with the casket containing the Cardinal's body placed in the centre of the sanctuary, under guard of Papal zouaves.

Representatives of the civil authorities had seats immediately behind the chancel, while members of the Government, the justices, consuls, church organizations, students and laity occupied front seats in the main body of the church. The Faculty of Laval University, in academic robes, sat in the nave.

The panegyric was delivered by Monsignor Ross, Bishop of Gaspe, who dwelt on the life of the Cardinal, extolled his virtues and spoke of the many years of usefulness he had given to the Church.

More than 1,000 Catholics, mostly French-Canadians, were present yesterday morning in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, where, simultaneous with his funeral in Quebec, a solemn high mass was sung for the repose of the soul of Louis Nazaire Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec and primate of Canada, who died last Sunday at the age of eighty-five.

The celebrant of the requiem was the Right Rev. John J. Dunn, auxiliary bishop of New York, Cardinal Hayes being in Quebec at the funeral. Bishop Dunn gave the last absolution standing by the high black catafalque with its burning candles.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, who committed suicide by jumping from the sixth story of a building on Fortieth Street, New York, Thursday afternoon, was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. J. Mark Ericsson officiated and the bearers were Alexander Sedgwick, Frank W. and Edward A. Crowninshield, S. W. Wyllys Pomeroy, Henry McBurney and Henry Ivison Parsons.

Others at the services were Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Miss Mary Weyman, Miss Isabel Cammann, Mrs. Joseph S. Whitaker, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden, Mrs. Frederick J. Bradlee, Miss Elsie Dalton of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hill, Mrs. T. Dana Hill of Cambridge.

Simon Faber Dies in Vienna.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—According to word received here today Simon Faber, 69, resort real estate broker and reform leader, died at the home of his parents in Vienna, Austria. He sailed from New York last May to visit them.

Mr. Faber, during the last twenty-five years, led many attacks on local political administrations.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES P. BENEDICT, inventor of many parts used on sewing machines, died in his ninety-fourth year on Friday in Reconstruction Hospital, Manhattan. Mr. Benedict fell and fractured his hip a month ago. He was born in Danbury, Conn., and for years was with the Wheeler & Wilson Co. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Alice Benedict and Mrs. George R. Stanton, and a brother, Henry, who is 97 years old. The funeral services will be held in the chapel at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

JOHN ARNEMANN, for forty-five years with the crockery and glassware firm of Buhde & Westman in Manhattan, and for thirty years a resident of Flushing, L. I., died on Thursday at his home, 319 Amity Street, Flushing, at the age of 61 years.

CLIFFORD TOWNSEND SWART, formerly an instructor at Columbia University, died in Saranac Lake, N. Y., yesterday after a long illness. He moved to Saranac Lake several years ago from his former home at Mount Vernon. Burial will be in Mount Vernon.

JOHN J. MORRISSEY, 70, manager of the San Francisco Orpheum from 1899 until his retirement ten years ago, died Friday night in Oakland, Cal. He was former manager for the Jack Haverly Minstrels in New York.

GEORGE H. WESTERVELT, for many years Road Supervisor of Tenafly Borough, died suddenly yesterday in Tenafly, N. J. He was 58 years old.

DANIEL M. ROBINSON, an appraiser of marbles, statuary and other works of art for the United States Treasury Department and formerly a leading retail hardware merchant of New York City, died Friday in Westfield, N. J., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Florella P. Ross. Mr. Robinson was 77 years old and resided at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street. Besides his wife and daughter, Mr. Robinson is survived by a son, Dr. John A. Robinson.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. ROBERTSON, wife of Thomas Robertson of Greenwich, Conn., and a member of the Women's Club there, died in that city yesterday at her home in Milbank Avenue. She had resided in Greenwich for about eighteen years. Mrs. Robertson is survived by her husband, a son, Harvey H. Robertson, of Greenwich, and a daughter, Mrs. Arthur E. Cabble of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

PHILIP G. PEARSALL, attached to Colgate & Co., died last Sunday in Havana, Cuba, while making a business trip for his firm. He was 55 years old and lived at 229 Nichols Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JENNIE BUCHANAN, a Fire Department matron in Staten Island, died Friday in the Presbyterian Hospital. She was 54 years old and lived at 112 Targee Street, Stapleton.

SISTER MARY EUGENIA, (Mary Mulligan), attached to St. Vincent's Hospital, died of pneumonia in that institution yesterday afternoon. She was 87 years old.

JOSEPH SCHMUKLER, restaurant owner, 75 years old, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. His home was at 16 East 103d Street.

Born.

ABLOWICH—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ablowich (née Gertrude Jacoby) announce the birth of a son, Charles J., July 20, 1925, at Woman's Hospital.

BLUMENSTOCK—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Charles Blumenstock (nee Elsie Werner), 280 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son, Ralph Steven, on July 21, at Dr. Brower's Sanitarium.

BOBKER—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bobker (nee Theora Katz) are happy to announce the arrival of a son, Sunday, July 19, at 512 Beach 131st St., Belle Harbor, L. I.

BRACH—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brach (Amelia Levine) announce the birth of a son on July 17 at the Lying-In Hospital.

BRAUER—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brauer, Jersey City (nee Sylvia Libman), are happy to announce the arrival of a daughter, Jacquelin Phyllis, on July 20.

CAYTON—Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Cayton announce the birth, of a daughter at Jewish Hospital, July 20.

CRAW—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. announce the birth of a daughter, July 18, at Mount Morris Sanitarium.

EL[illegible]—Mr. and Mrs. M. Angelo 2d, announce the arrival of a daughter, Annette Paula, July 24, 1925.

FARER—Mr. and Mrs. Max, 940 Bronx Park South, a son, July 24, at Hunts Point Hospital.

GAUMONT—On Thursday, July 23, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Sally Gaumont (nee Patrich), gave birth to a baby boy.

GEIST—Mr. and Mrs. A. Joseph Geist (nee Cécile Amdur) announce the birth of a daughter, Norma, on July 16, Beth David Hospital.

Born.

GENDZIER—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gendzier announce the arrival of a daughter at the Mount Morris Park Sanitarium July 21, 1925.

GERSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. (nee Gertrude Lisk of 300 Riverside Drive) announce the birth of a daughter, Rose Lisk Gerstein, on Tuesday, July 21, at the Woman's Hospital.

GOLDING—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Golding announce to their many friends the arrival of a son on Friday, July 24, at the Woman's Hospital, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av., city.

GORDON—Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Gordon announce the birth of a daughter at Jewish Memorial Hospital, July 19.

HARRIS—To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harris (nee Weisberg), 1,825 50th St., Brooklyn, a son, on Thursday, July 23, 1925.

HEGAL—Mr. and Mrs. J., a son, July 23, Hunts Point Hospital.

HOLLANDER—Mr. and Mrs. Irving L. Hollander (nee Frances Fenstermstock) announce the birth of a son, July 14, 1925, at Flower Hospital.

JACOBSON—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Jacobson announce the birth of a son, on Thursday, July 23, 1925, at their home, 1,246 Elder Av.

JOSEPHS—Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Josephs announce arrival of a son, Bennett Braude Josephs, July 24, 1925, Woman's Hospital.

KAPLAN—Dr. and Mrs. A. Kaplan (nee Gold) announce the birth of a son on July 21 at the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

KRUGMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Krugman (nee Edna Feldman) announce the birth of a daughter, July 18, at Fitch Sanitarium, Loring Place, West Bronx.

LEVINTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levinthal (nee Helen Schwimer, formerly of Coney Island, N. Y.), 1,648 West St., Utica, N. Y., at St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., a son, born July 23, 1925.

LEWIS—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lewis (nee Anna Friedelson) announce the birth of a daughter, July 23, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

OLIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Olin (nee Nettie Schwartz), a daughter, Lucille Ann, July 19, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORNSTIL—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ornstil (nee Elsie B. Schwartz) announce the birth of a daughter, Florence Gloria, July 20, at the Woman's Hospital.

OSMANSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Osmansky (nee Thelma Saltzman) announce the birth of a daughter, Carol Olga, on July 20, at Jewish Hospital.

PEARSON—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pearson announce the birth of a son on July 23 at Mount Hope Hospital, 145 East 176th St.

PFLAUM—Mr. and Mrs. Max Pflaum (nee Mary Leib) announce the birth of a son, July 24, at Nursery and Child's Hospital.

SPECTOR—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spector announce the birth of a daughter, Marilyn, July 22, at Polyclinic Hospital.

STOCKEL—Mr. and Mrs. G., a daughter, on July 22, at Hunts Point Hospital.

WARSHAW—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warshaw announce the birth of a son at Jewish Memorial Hospital, July 24.

WRABEL—Mr. and Mrs. H., a daughter, July 22, at Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manida, Bronx.

Confirmation.

SALTMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Saltman of 2,150 61st St., Brooklyn, wish to announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Elias B., on Saturday, Aug. 1, at the Mapleton Park Hebrew Institute, 66th St., corner 20th Av., Brooklyn.

Engaged.

BUCHMAN—BLOCK—Mrs. Sarah Block of 20 East 120th St. and Edgemere, L. I., wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter, Fanny, to Mr. Morris Buchman, New York City.

BURGER—SILVERSTEIN—Mr. Elias Silverstein of 252 West 83d St., New York City and Deal, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Evelyn, to Mr. Joseph J. Burger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hefman Burger, 575 West End Av., N. Y.

COHN—SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schwartz of Huntington, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Mr. David Cohn of New York. Reception at the Ambassador, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

GOLDFARB—YOUNG—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young announce the betrothal of their daughter, Frances, to Samuel J. Goldfarb of St. Louis.

GOLDSTEIN—COHN—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohn wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecilia, to Mr. Louis Goldstein. At home Sunday, July 26, after 2 P. M., at 2,397 Grand Concourse.

GROSSMAN—RICHTER—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Richter, 241 West 108th St., announce betrothal of their daughter, Isabelle, to Howard Grossman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grossman, North Adams, Mass.

NORFOLK—WOLFE—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wolfe, formerly of Harlem and now residing at 709 West 178th St., Washington Heights, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Celia, to Mr. Irving K. Norfolk of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of New York City. An engagement dinner and reception will be tendered to the near relatives of the couple at an exclusive hall in the city today.

ROSENBAUM—CURTIS—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Hotel Bradford, 210 West 70th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Julie, to Harold L. Rosenbaum, Roanoke, Va. At home Sunday, July 26. No cards.

SYLVIA—LEONDAR—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leondar, 925 Av. St. John, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anita, to Mr. Harold Sylvia, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sylvia, 3,920 Broadway, New York.

WACHT—SHAPIRO—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Shapiro, 960 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeline, to Mr. Irwin J. Wacht, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wacht, 1,076 East 23d St., Brooklyn.

Married.

ANTOVILLE—HEPNER—Mr. and Mrs. Hepner of 812 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylvia Selma, to Mr. Sol. W. Antoville, July 19, 1925.

BOEKHOUT—PESIE—Of Holland, Fennigje J. and Paul, on July 20.

COHN—STEIN—Dr. Isaac Cohn of 84 Union Av., Brooklyn, and Anna Stein of 515 Avenue C, Brooklyn, married July 20, 1925. Dr. Louis Gross of Union Temple officiated.

EDELMAN—MATZ—Irving A. Edelman of 365 West 118th St. and Ethel Matz of 1,522 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, at Biltmore Hotel. Dr. Mordecai N. Kaplan officiating.

GILMAN—ROSENBLUM—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosenblum of Newark, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylverna, to Dr. Charles H. Gilman of Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, 1925.

KRAHE—HAMMOND—Mrs. Sarah Phelps Hammond announces the marriage of her daughter, Maud, to Mr. Richard Lawrence Krahe on July 6 at St. Thomas's Church.

ROSENFELD—LEBENSTEIN—Mrs. Jennie Lebenstein, 640 Riverside Drive, announces the marriage of her daughter, Helen Muriel, to Mr. Albert Rosenfeld, July 19, New York.

Announcement.

MAYERS—UNGER—Mr. and Mrs. S. Unger of 2,225 Edison Av., Detroit, Mich., announce that the marriage of their daughter, Rita R., to Mr. Will Mayers, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayers of 3,875 Broadway, New York City, will take place at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6, 1925.

Died.

ADOLPH—July 23, 1925, Ida May, beloved wife of Fred Adolph. Funeral services at her late residence, 4,001 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Monday, at 7 P. M. Interment Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANDERSON—Ihynaldo A., beloved husband of Alberta Fuller Anderson, on July 24, 1925, at his home, Fanningsdale, L. I. Services Monday 1 P. M., at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, University Av., New York City.

BACKHAUS—On July 23, Gesiene Backhaus of 42 Oakdale St., Great Kills, Staten Island, in her 57th year. Services on Sunday, July 26, at 1 o'clock, from McCallum Parlors, Gifford's Lane, Great Kills, Staten Island. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BAKER—Joseph Hooker, beloved husband of Ida Cortelyou Hills Baker and father of Eleanor M. Services at 65 West 102d St., Sunday, July 26, at 2 P. M. Interment, Rye Cemetery, private. Kindly omit flowers.

BARTON—At Greenwich, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, 1925, Mary Anne, widow of Frederick Barton. Funeral services at her late home, 56 Hawthorne Av., on Monday morning, July 27, at 9:30. Interment private, at the convenience of the family.

BERNSTEIN—Bessie, wife of the late Jacob Bernstein, mother of the late Samuel Bernstein, Becky Shapiro, Lizzie Cohen, Annie Rabinowitz, Sarah Rosenfeld and Rose Wallach, after a brief illness, Friday, July 24. Funeral from her late residence, 229 West 111th St., on Sunday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

BOYLAN—At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, 1925, Harry Lawrence H., husband of Mary Basler and father of Ruth C. Boylan, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 65 Greenwood Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, July 28, at 2:30 P. M.

BROOKS—Nicholas, on Friday, July 24, 1925, beloved father of Mrs. Florence M. Burnett. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 341 West 121st St., Sunday, 5 P. M.

Died.

BROOKS—Nicholas, Charter Oak Lodge 249, F. and A. M.: Members are requested to attend an emergent communication to be held at his late residence, 341 West 121st St., Manhattan, on Sunday, July 26, 8 P. M.

C. ELMER MESSLER, Master.
W. G. SHERRER, Secretary.

BRUNNER—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 25, 1925, Robert J. Brunner of 225 Ocean Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services private.

BURNHAM—On Saturday, July 25, Alexander C., beloved husband of Mary S. Burnham. Funeral services at his late residence, 374 Wadsworth Av., on Monday, July 27, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COMINGS—On Friday, July 24, 1925, Hattie L., wife of the late George R. Comings and mother of Louis L. Comings. Funeral services at the Fairchild Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, July 26, at 2:15 P. M.

DAME—Lucy Hazledine, beloved wife of William E. Dame, suddenly, July 25. Reposing at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St. Time of funeral later.

DEACHER—Thomas E., beloved brother of William and Jane E. Deacher and Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, at his residence, 163 95th St., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Funeral on Monday morning, July 27, thence to St. Cornelius Church, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DECKER—On July 24, 1925, at Spring Lake, N. J., Jacob J., in his sixty-third year, dearly beloved husband of Anna M. Keil and devoted father of Francis K. and Annette C. Services Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 180 Riverside Drive. Friends and members of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Interment private.

DECKER—John W. The Schorer Club on Morrisania announces with profound sorrow the death of its late member, John W. Decker. Members are requested to attend funeral services at his late residence, at Spring Lake, N. J.

HERMAN FENSTERER, President.
JOHN J. REISENEL, Secretary.

DILLON—Mary Frances, beloved daughter of John J. Dillon. Funeral Monday at 9:45 A. M., from 1,413 Macomb's Road. Requiem mass at Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge, Bronx. Please omit flowers. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Auto cortege.

DONNELLY—Suddenly, July 23, John P. Donnelly, son of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Donnelly. Relatives and friends and those of his uncle, Mgr. J. Donnelly, Flushing, are invited to attend his funeral Monday, July 27, from Sts. Joachim and Ann's Church, Queens, L. I., at 10 A. M.

EVANS—On July 25, Robert, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Loudon) and father of Mrs. Carolyn E. Treber. Services at his late residence, 2,730 Sedgwick Av., near Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, Monday evening, at 8:30. Members of Montgomery Lodge No. 68, F. and A. M., Harlem Yacht Club and the United Portable Engineers Local, No. 403, are invited. Funeral Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FISCHER—Edna Adele Fischer, aged 15 years 11 months, only and most cherished and idolized daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fischer and beloved sister of Ira and Howard. Funeral took place on Friday, July 24, 1925, from her late residence, 47 Fort Washington Av.

FRANCIS—Suddenly on Friday, July 24, 1925, Nellie L. Francis, beloved wife of William G. Francis, at 1,030 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

FREEDMAN—Lillian D., in her thirty-eighth year, dearly beloved wife of Irving (Al.), devoted and cherished sister of Bessie Shaw, Ann

3 PASTORS TO TALK ON SCOPES TRIAL

Holmes Will Discuss Darrow, and Potter Will Describe His Dayton Experience.

STRATON WILL AIR VIEWS

Dr. E. L. Powell, Southern Minister, Will Talk on 'Orthodoxy and Heresy' in Sermon.

Clarence Darrow, the leader of the defense forces at the recent Scopes trial in Tennessee, will form the subject this morning of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The particular theme of Mr. Holmes will be "Clarence Darrow and Agnosticism." This will be the third of a special series of sermons by Mr. Holmes on "Present-Day Religious Portraits."

"Should Any Religion Be Taught in the Public Schools?" will be the topic this morning of Canon William Sp Chase, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue near Division Avenue, Brooklyn. This evening Canon Chase will preach on "Should Indirect Attacks on Religion Be Made in the Public Schools?"

"What I Would Have Testified If I Had Gone as a Witness to the Scopes Trial" will be the subject this evening of the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street west of Sixth Avenue.

The Rev. Charles Francis Potter will speak on his personal experiences at the Scopes trial and what he considers the significance of the national Anti-Evolution agitation, this evening in the West Side Unitarian Church, 110th Street, just East of Broadway. The doors will open at 7:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Frank S. Wicks of Indianapolis will be the preacher this morning in the West Side Unitarian Church, 110th Street east of Broadway. His theme will be "Be Thyself." This will be the last service in that church until Sept. 13.

"Orthodoxy and Heresy" will be the topic of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, pastor for the last thirty-eight years of the First Christian Church, Louisville, Ky., who will be the preacher this morning in the Central Church of the Disciples of Christ, 142 West Eighty-first Street. Miss Mabel Corlew will be the soloist.

The Right Rev. Herbert H. H. Fox, Suffragan Bishop of Montana, will preach this morning and this evening in Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street.

The Right Rev. Philip Cook, bishop of Delaware, will be the preacher this morning and at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb of Cambridge, Mass., will preach this morning in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Robert E. Speer, senior secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will preach his last sermon for this Summer this morning and at 4:30 this afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street.

The preacher this morning in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, will be the Rev. Thomas Guthrie Speers, the associate pastor. A service will be held this evening on the lawn with a sermon from the open pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. David De Forest Burrell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Pa., will be the preacher this morning and this evening in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, of which his father, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, is the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Hughes, pastor of Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel, London, will preach this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University. He came to America under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. Dr. Hughes will preach this morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Professor Gaylord S. White of Union Theological Seminary will conduct an open forum at 9:30 this morning in Earle Hall, Columbia University, on "What Is the Basis of Fellowship? Are the Relationships in the Church Such as to Create Fellowship?"

Miss E. R. Knight-Bruce of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, London, at 7:15 this evening will address the weekly "Character Symposium" of the Summer session of Columbia in the gymnasium. Her subject will be "The Effect of the Present Industrial Organization Upon the Character of Youth."

A novena in honor of St. Ann will close this evening in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. There will be an all-day veneration of the relic of St. Ann today.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Ham, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, Atlanta, Ga., will be the preacher this evening and tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in Old Tent Evangel, Ninety-fifth Street, just west of Broadway. There will be a musicale this evening with singing by Jesse Van Camp and Albert Greenlow and sacred music by the Castelucci Brass Band.

The Rev. Dr. John McDowell, a secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, will be the preacher this morning in the West End Collegiate Reformed Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

"The Atonement" will be the topic this morning of the Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, at 114th Street.

"The Lutheran Church" will be the topic of an address by the Rev. Dr. William Freas, executive secretary of the Inner Mission Board of the United Lutheran Church in America, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon in the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, west of Broadway.

The Rev. John S. Moore will preach this morning in Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets.

Clifford Gordon will deliver a lecture on "Hold Fast America" this evening in Chelsea Methodist Church, 17Sth Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The Rev. C. N. Hogle, the assistant pastor, will preach this morning on "Life in Abundance."

"Heaven, the Christians Final Goal," will be the topic of Harold W. Nelson at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon in the headquarters of the National Bible Institute, 330 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The Rev. Francis T. Cook, assistant pastor, will preach this morning and this evening in the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, at Fifty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Silas Rees, acting pastor, will preach this morning and this evening in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-fifth Street.

The preacher this morning and this evening in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Thirty-first Street, will be the Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis of London.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, President of the American Bible Union and a chaplain of the Police Department, will preach this morning in the Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue, this being a service in which the congregation of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church will participate.

The Rev. Stanley Niles, of the faculty of Albion College, Albion, Mich., will preach this morning and this evening in the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

In the Park Avenue Baptist Church, at Sixty-fourth Street, this morning the preacher will be the Rev. Dr. Charles N. Arbuckle, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Newton Center, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Ham of Atlanta, Ga., will preach today in Central Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. His topic this morning will be "The Meaning of the Cross to Christ," and this evening, "The Three Births to Man."

The pulpit of the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, will be occupied this morning and this evening by the Rev. R. E. Neighbour of Chicago.

John J. Flinn will lecture tomorrow evening in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. It will be broadcast by Station WMCA.

R. J. Martin will address the International Bible Students' Association this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Masonic Temple, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. His theme will be "A New World Shall Be Established." H. Nugent will speak this evening in Rumfort Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. His subject will be "The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom."

PHYSICIANS SEE NEED OF FREUD CLINIC HERE

Express Great Interest in Plan to Extend Psychoanalysis Through Proper Training.

Much interest was expressed yesterday by leading psychoanalysts of New York in the Vienna dispatch published Friday announcing that Professor Sigmund Freud, originator of psychoanalysis, has accepted the Chairmanship of an International Psychoanalytical Foundation being organized by his followers in this city. No previous information regarding the undertaking had been received here.

It was said that the need for such an organization has been felt for a long time to provide adequate training and experience for physicians, and especially to combat the growing danger of the activities of incompetent practitioners and quacks.

Dr. Clarence P. Oberndorf, one of the leading exponents in this country of the Freudian technique, and head of the Psychiatric Clinic of Mt. Sinai Hospital, said that the establishment of a clinic for mental cases would fill a long-felt want. "Some of the hospitals," he said, "have for some time past conducted clinics for such cases where a modified form of the Freudian technique has been carried out, but these have been only partially successful. The conditions under which such clinics are necessarily conducted preclude the establishment of the close relationship between physician and patient necessary for proper results."

Doubt was expressed by Dr. Oberndorf and other psychoanalysts that a free clinic would get the best results. It was pointed out that a salient feature of the Freudian system is the element of personal sacrifice on the part of the patient. If the latter pays nothing for his treatment, it was said, the attitude of dependency of the patient on the physician will persist, and recovery will be retarded or prevented. A financial sacrifice will, on the other hand, act as an incentive to cure.

Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, head of the Bureau of Children's Guidance at 9 West Forty-eight Street and director of the Mental Hygiene Department of the New York School of Social Work, stressed the value of the proposed clinic in fighting charlatans and quacks, who, she said, are a growing menace.

No additional information regarding the clinic was available yesterday at the office of Edward L. Bernays, from whom the announcement came. Mr. Bernays, who is in Vienna, is a nephew of Dr. Freud.

GIFTS FOR SEAMEN'S FUND.

Building Committee Announces Special Contributions.

Announcement was made yesterday by Walter Wood Parsons, Vice Chairman of the Building Committee of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street, of the following gifts:

A memorial gift from Mrs. James A. Scrymser, 107 East Twenty-first Street, $2,000; an anonymous friend, $1,000; Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, 7 East Seventieth Street, $500; Miss A. M. Batten, Berwyn, Pa., $300 additional; Lieut. Col. J. A. Benjamin, Schenectady, $250; Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Red Bank, N. J., $250 for a drinking fountain for the dormitory floor; Miss Myra Valentine, New Canaan, Conn., has also given $250 for a drinking fountain. Other gifts include: Alice H. Welcher, $200; John Frazer, $200; Mrs. Thomas K. Gale, $200.

The following individuals have made special gifts of $100 each:

Mrs. W. Phillips,	Mr. and Mrs. C. J.
Mrs. J. D. Woodward,	Pfender,
Mrs. W. C. Osborne,	Mrs. J. H. Roebling,
C. Zabriskie,	Misses Jennie Rouse,
G. B. Vanderpoel,	J. J. Schieffelin,
J. H. Towne,	Herbert M. Sears,
Mrs. S. V. Hill,	Mrs. A. Seton,
Miss L. P. Hill,	B. G Stillman,
A. C. Gurney,	Miss C P. Stillman,
Mrs. K. W. Moffat,	Mrs. E. Thomas,
Miss Fanny Norris,	Mrs Whitney Warren,
Miss C. H. Palmer,	Mrs. J. Washburn,
Rev. and Mrs. Edgar	A. W. Watson,
Palmer,	L. S. Webb,
The Pawling School,	Edmund B. Weed,
St. Mary's School,	F M. Whitehouse,
E. J. Pearson,	

The Women's Auxiliary of St. John the Divine, Huntington, L. I., also gave $100.

To Go to China as Missionary.

Theodore Dwight Stevenson, one of the twin sons of the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, is on his way to San Francisco, where on Aug. 3, he will sail for China as a missionary. Mr. Stevenson has accepted a position on the Faculty of the Canton Christian College. He was graduated last June from Princeton, and his brother was graduated at the same time from Yale. It was said that the brothers looked so much alike that they decided to attend different colleges.

Brooklyn Pastor to Go to Michigan

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Davidson, for the last five years pastor of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont Street, near Henry Street, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Hope Reformed Church, Holland, Mich. His resignation will take effect on Sept. 27, and he will begin his work in Holland Oct. 2.

$17 More for Mrs. Jennie Byrnes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from J. P. Melhado, $2 from Samuel Harris, $1 from H. Alexander, $2 from "A." and $2 from an anonymous giver for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Byrnes of 303 East Sixty-first Street.

BOTANICAL GARDEN A BLAZE OF COLOR

Old-Time Favorites Among the Summer Flowers Now at Height of Bloom.

MANY VARIETIES OF PETUNIA

Collection Includes Specimens Native to Old World as Well as American Plants.

Hundreds of old-time Summer flowers, many originating in the Old World, are in full bloom at the New York Botanical Garden. Spread through the huge "perpetual" garden, in which flowers flourish through the four seasons, are hollyhocks, phlox, verbena, mignonette and scores of other favorites.

Petunias are most numerous in the Summer collection. They are scattered in large masses and in various colors between the more subdued bedding plants. Next year's showing, garden authorities said yesterday, will be unusual, the plants including fifteen new specimens recently brought from Porto Rico. Among them is the rare yellow petunia, now being cultivated in the greenhouses.

The tiny cigar plant, with its dark green foliage and its minute red bloom ending in "ashes" is attracting scores of visitors. Australian straw flowers in all colors, whose petals crackle to the touch, and Chinese pinks in lavender, magenta, red and pink, are also among the popular varieties.

Mexican ageratum, the "lady's powder puff," with its downy blue blossom, and moss verbena, whose home is the Andes Mountains, and flowering in lavender, are blooming hardily.

There is a huge bed of double flowered baby's breath, which, when covered with dew or raindrops, looks like a mass of diamonds. The small white flower of love-in-a-mist is blooming profusely in its feathery foliage.

Zinnias of all kinds are popular. There is the lilliput zinnia, with its small flower in pink and yellow; middle-sized zinnias, and the huge flower of the perfected plants, all of which originated in Mexico.

Mexico also contributed the prickly poppy, its white and yellow and yellow and orange blooms not unlike the sacred thistle of Benedictus. The prickly poppy has but a short blooming season.

From the Holy Land comes the wooly hedge nettle, a border plant, and from Europe and Asia the maltese cross, its red blossoms resembling in shape the famous emblem of the Isle of Malta.

Australia is represented by the blue lace flower, its blossom of delicate blue lacy texture suggesting its relative, the Queen Anne's lace, or wild carrot.

Tartary has contributed a unique blue aster, which will begin to flower next month, at which time the clematis, whose ancestors came from China, will also offer a colorful display.

Oswego tea, with its ragged red blossoms, blue salvia, mealy sage, coryopsis, calyopsis and black snakeroot are North American products now at the height of blossoming. The most profuse bloomer of this group is the California poppy, with its yellow petals surrounding an orange centre.

Heliotrope, though hard to grow in North American soil, is making a creditable showing, as is border iresene, a South American plant, its red and greenish red foliage offering a pleasing contrast to its bright magenta stems.

Marigolds of three varieties, the tall French, the African and the king, are flourishing. All varieties come originally from Mexico.

Japan and China have given the beefsteak plant, a widely used border plant of dull red foliage; the pepper bush, Japanese stonecrop, and Japanese loosestrife, the graceful and profuse white blossoms of the loosestrife surmounting masses of hardy green foliage.

Wild germander, tawny lilies, blue day lilies, nasturtiums and larkspur are included in the garden plot. Other flowers are thyme, snapdragons, fuschias, lady's slippers, sweet alysium, blue lobelia, flowering tobacco and false sunflowers.

IRIS SOCIETY REWARDS TWO.

Research Scholarships Given to Botanical Garden Staff Members.

The American Iris Society announced yesterday the award to Miss Louise Cover and Miss Marjorie Swabey, members of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden, of scholarships for research into the causes of sterility of certain irises. In making the announcement, John C. Wister, President of the society, said:

"This society has undertaken the great task of straightening out the confusion in the names of the irises, a work similar to that undertaken by the American Peony Society fifteen years ago. The iris well deserves its present popularity on account of its hardiness and adaptibility to various garden conditions.

"In America iris is now found in two chief divisions, the bearded flag iris of gardens, wrongly called German iris, which needs dry soil and sunny situations, and the beardless or grassy leaved iris, which flourishes in moist and semi-aquatic situations. This latter class contains some of our native American species, as well as the famous Japanese iris.

"The bearded flag irises have been the most popular in America for the past one hundred years. They are developed from the species native in Europe and Asia Minor, and have been greatly improved by gardeners during the last century in Europe, and during the last decade in America.

"Many hundreds of varieties were introduced into commerce before 1880, and these were nearly all the result of cross fertilizing by bees. Since 1880, however, many of our finest varieties are the result of careful hand-crossing by plant breeders.

"Among the most successful of these breeders have been Sir Michael Foster of England, who died in 1907; A. J. Bliss, the Vilmorins and Ferdinand Denis of France; Goos & Koenemann of Germany, and B. H. Farr, Miss Grace Sturtevant and W. E. Fryer, and many others in America."

CROPS YIELD STATE $601,156

New Jersey Institutions Exceed Last Year's Production.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—For the year ending June 30 last the total value of the yield of State institutional farms, dairies, piggeries, and poultry plants was $601,156.49, it was reported today in a bulletin issued by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies. The figure was said to represent a gain of about $56,000 over 1924.

Dairy Products led the list with an aggregate value of $237,769. Other items were: Field crops, $111,975; truck and fruit, $144,000; potatoes, $32,220; piggeries, $32,273, and poultry plants, $31,133. Ice, lumber and miscellanies accounted for the balance of $11,605.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dancing.

11 WEST 88TH—New and most spacious quarters of the De Revuelt Studios. Professional Dancers, positively teach tango, fox trot, waltz, trial payment $5; specialize smart ballroom-acrobatic exhibition dancing.

SEEK THE MEMORIAL FUND.

Long Island City Legion Posts Ask $20,000 for Endowment.

Major James A. McKenna Post and Astoria Post, American Legion, both of Long Island City, have suggested that $20,000 now in the hands of the Long Island City War Memorial Association to be used in the erection of a suitable monument to the men from Long Island City who served in the World War be donated to the American Legion endowment fund of $5,000,000 now being established. The proposal has met the approval of many veterans of the district.

Moses Symington, President of the organization which raised the $20,000 memorial fund, has arranged a meeting with representatives of the two posts at which plans will be laid to get the consent of all who subscribed to the memorial fund to transfer the money to the endowment fund.

The Long Island City quota of the endowment fund is $26,000 and this sum is to be raised independently of the sum that may be turned over from the memorial association.

Nicaragua Waives Visas.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—An agreement was concluded today under which Nicaragua waives both visas and visa fees on non-immigrant passports, while the United States waives all fees for visas or applications for visas in connection with similar documents.

DEBATE PROHIBITION IN CURRENT HISTORY

August Issue Presents Opposing Views on the Results in Five Years.

WHY DIVORCES INCREASE

Light on America's Domestic Problem Another Feature—La Follette Appraised.

After five years, is prohibition a success or a failure? As the outstanding feature of the August issue of Current History Magazine, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, marshals an imposing array of statistical and other data, to prove that prohibition has succeeded, while William Cabell Bruce, United States Senator from Maryland, with much mordant humor, ridicules the whole attempt to legislate a people into sobriety. In addition, each party to this debate has a rejoinder commenting on the other's main article. The four contributions provide a comprehensive discussion.

The efficient system whereby President Coolidge copes with his strenuous official tasks as Chief Executive of the Republic and finds joy in his heavy labors, is the subject of an intimate personal study from the pen of George W. Hinman Jr.

What, exactly, did the late Senator La Follette signify in terms of American history, is one way of stating the question which Bruce Bliven seeks to answer in an interpretation of the Progressive leader's career. The article is a timely contribution to contemporary political literature.

Light on Aviation.

Edward P. Warner, Professor of Aeronautical Engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writes on the progress of commercial aviation, throwing new light on seevral aspects of this question.

Seventy-five years have passed since California was admitted to the Union. The circumstances are recalled in a contribution from Rockwell D. Hunt, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of California, who writes with a vivid sense of the picturesqueness of his subject. Arthur Ruhl, traveler and special correspondent, has summarized his impressions of Haiti under the American occupation, in a colorful contribution to this issue of Current History. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, reviews the progress—or otherwise—that has been made in recent years in conserving the nation's natural resources.

China, seething with the unrest that is symptomatic of great social changes, is the subject of two articles. The first, by Charles C. Batchelder, analyzes the situation in terms of industrial revolution; in other words, the transition from the handicrafts to machine production. The other, by Percival Finch, deals with the problem of child labor, which is another aspect of the industrial revolution.

A College Reform.

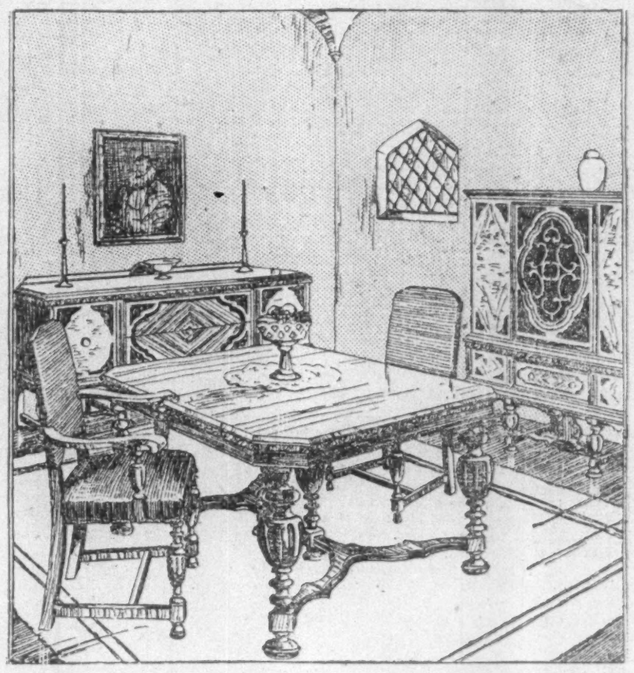
How Dartmouth has taken the lead in boldly reforming its system of college education is described by Arthur Corning White, a member of its faculty. Another article that deals with education is by Clyde Eagleton of New York University. It traces a development toward internationalism that promises to be a factor in bringing about world peace. The work of the Army War College in training officers for high command in the subject of an interesting article by Frank U. Quillin.

Louis Marin, a former French Cabinet Minister, and still a prominent figure in French public life, tells in the August issue how France spent the billions she subsequently borrowed to carry on the war. This article shows how significant was France's financial sacrifice, and bears upon the Franco-American controversy regarding the debt France owes the United States. Why the Czechs and Slovaks, the two principal peoples of the Czechoslovak Republic, should be at odds, is explained in two articles written from opposite standpoints. Stephen J. Palicker sets forth the grievances of the Slovaks and Ales Brof presents the reply on behalf of the dominant Czechs.

The Why of Divorce.

Divorce in the United States is increasing at an alarming rate. How and why is the subject that Benjamin P. Cain deals with in this issue of Current History. Clyde A. Beals describes the divergences of opinion manifested among State Governors on the question of Federal encroachments of State rights at the recent Governors' Conference at Poland Springs, Maine. In his monthly survey of scientific events Watson Davis pays particular attention to earthquakes.

In addition to the special articles the August Current History carries the regular monthly features—the very thorough and authoritative survey of events in all countries of the world by the staff of fourteen professors of history, assisted by diplomats and other experts, Francis H. Sisson's review of world finance, naval and military developments, and notes on the most important books published in the fields of history and biography.



A richly carved suite in massive Italian period design. Handsomely ornamented with panels of burl walnut and delicately carved bands. Unusually beautiful French walnut finish. Table, china cabinet, long buffet, server, five side chairs and an arm chair with mohair seats. Was $1097.50; August Guaranteed lowest price . . $932.87

SPEAR'S AUGUST SALE

15% off Regular Low Marked Prices!

DEDUCT 15%—take it off yourself, right from the regular low price tags left hanging on every piece of furniture in both stores—deduct 15%, and you'll find prices down to the lowest figure in years. This is our 32nd August Sale. The values this year are simply without exception the greatest we have ever had. And that is saying a good deal!

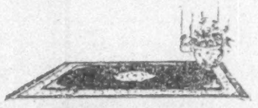
Finding what you want (as one always does at Spear's) is a sensible reason for buying. Finding what you want at a LOWER PRICE is doubly desirable. Add courteous Spear service to make selection pleasant, generous Spear terms to make payment easy, and every home-maker in or about New York has significant reasons to be interested in this great August event!

Liberal Credit

Small divided payments may be made weekly or monthly; they are spread over a generous period of time to suit your convenience. An individualized service for each customer which makes buying at August Savings much easier!

15% Off All Rug Prices

Wonderful values representative of the best rugs on our racks!

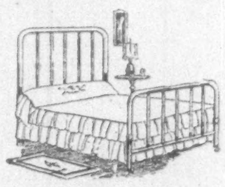


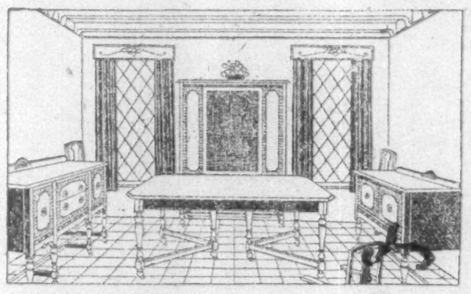
Lowest Prices on Beds & Bedding

All-Cotton Mattress, firmly tufted. Was $14.75. August price . . . $12.54

Strong link spring, rust proof finish. Was $10.50. August price . . . $8.92

Metal Bed, ivory finish. Was $13.50; August price $11.47

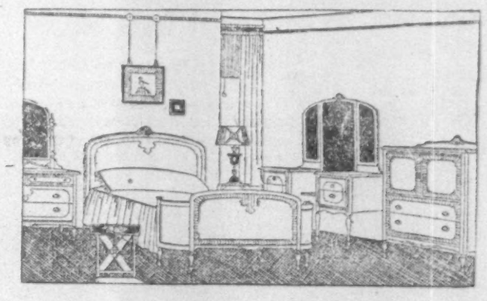




A new design in American walnut finish. Ten large pieces—buffet, china, server, extension table, five side chairs and an arm chair with tapestry or genuine leather seats. A remarkable value at the regular price of $354.25; less 15% August discount, now $301.11

Pieces may be purchased separately as follows:

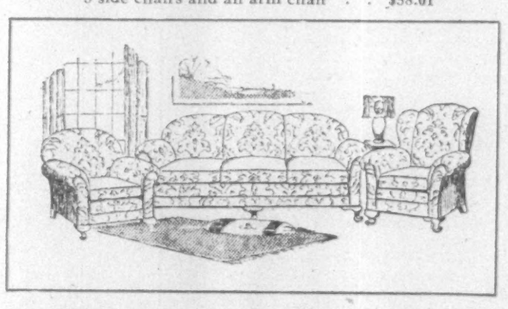
Buffet	$65.24	Table	$67.79
China	$70.34	Server	$39.74
5 side chairs and an arm chair			$58.01



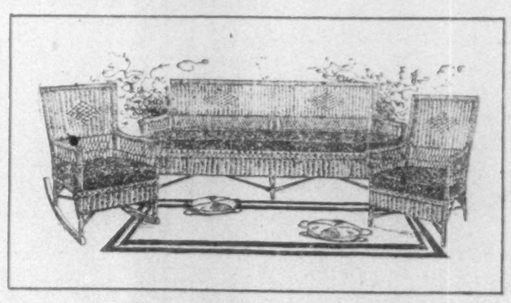
A handsome suite of combination walnut in French walnut finish. Consists of a bow-end bed, 48-inch dresser, vanity and chifforette. Dust-proof interiors, excellent construction. Regular low price $391.50; less 15% August discount, now $322.77

Pieces may be purchased separately as follows:

Bed	$76.07	Chifforette	$67.79
Dresser	$101.79	Vanity	$87.12



Overstuffed living room suite upholstered in tapestry or velour. One of the outstanding values of the sale at the regular price of $239.75 because of its excellent construction. Filling of XXXX moss; Nachman spring construction in seats, backs and cushions; full webbed bottoms; reversible cushions; backs covered with same material as fronts. $239.75 less 15% $203.79



An outstanding August value in good-looking porch or sun room furniture. Durably built suite of reed-fibre finished in handsome brown with loose cushions of heavy cretonne. 42-inch settee, arm chair and rocker suitable for the small living room. Exceptionally low priced at the regular figure of $46.25; less 15% . . . $39.22

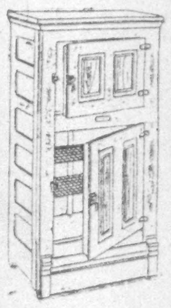
Final Clearance of Refrigerators—

Not included in the store-wide discount, but featured at special clearance prices this week only.

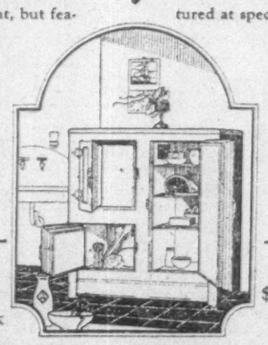
$1 Delivers Any Refrigerator

Special terms available only at Spear's, offered this week that you may take the fullest advantage of these wonderful prices. Divide the rest of the payments over any convenient period. Get a really high-class refrigerator while this matchless opportunity is open!

$36.50 APT. STYLE $26.75



"Ice Breeze" refrigerator, front-icing style. Finished in golden oak with white enamel lining baked on galvanized steel. 70 lb. ice capacity.



All-White or Golden Oak

"Ice Breeze" model in snowy white finish, inside and outside. 50 lb. ice capacity. Regularly sold for 39.75.

$18.50 LIFT TOP $14.95

"Ice Breeze" model with special ice-saving construction. Golden oak finish, white enamel lining. 25 lb. ice capacity.

now $32.50

The golden oak model is extra large size. 70 lb. ice capacity and white enamel lined. Regular price $39.75.

Other Models Reduced

$32.50 Lift-top refrigerator, 70 lb. ice capacity, $24.50

$46.75 White Enamel Side Icer; 70 lb. ice capacity. $37.50

"COLD STORAGE" refrigerators with removable glass water trap and latest improvements; white enamel finish inside and outside.

$56.50 Apt. or Side Icer. $49.75

$79.50 3 Door Apt. Style. $64.50

"Challenge", "White Mountain" and "Seeger" refrigerators at guaranteed lowest-in-the-city prices.

22 - 26 West 34th Street

Spear's

Closed at 1 o'Clock Saturdays

6th Avenue at 16th Street

The Merchant's Point of View

BUSINESS men appear to be agreed that the approach of midsummer finds prospects somewhat more promising than they appeared only a few weeks ago. This is true despite what may happen because of the wage reductions announced in certain industries. This last-named occurrence had been expected for some time and was a natural sequence. It is part of the readjustment that must, in course of time, affect values generally and that has been delayed rather longer than expected. The trouble, however, with readjustments is that they usually hit only one industry at a time and, consequently, are apt to prove distressing to each in turn. If all living costs moved in the same direction at once and somewhat gradually, there would be less strain; but this never happens. And the worst of the thing is that the trades in which wages are lowest by comparison are the ones which are generally the first to be hit. Back of the wage reductions are two ideas. One is to help bring selling prices to the point where they will prove attractive to buyers, and the other is to do this in such a way as to include a fair profit for the producer of the goods. All the wage reductions thus far made and those in contemplation, however, will affect only a comparatively small number of wage earners, and their lessened buying power will be felt only in a few localities. In the greater portion of the country purchasing capacity is at a higher level than it was at this time a year ago.

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Course of General Buying.

More buyers from out of town arrived in this city last week and still larger numbers are expected for a few weeks to come. The greater portion of those already here are after women's ready-to-wear and millinery, although other articles usually dealt in by the big stores are not neglected. The buying has been fairly satisfactory in the main, though not yet as profuse or complete as sellers would like. The better class goods have moved a little better, perhaps, than have the medium grades, but there is as yet some time for improvement in both directions. Purchases over the counter in retail establishments all over the country are reported as rather better than usual at this time of the year, being helped partly by price concessions. A good season in women's wear is expected because of the marked style changes. A little more interest and activity are apparent in the primary markets, although the jobbers are delaying their main purchases until next month. There is every indication that these will be in rather large volume because of the greater demand expected from retailers and because of the paucity of the stocks in hand. Values, too, which in some instances are not yet settled, ought to show more stability in a short time, and this should be a help toward expanding business. Collections have been good enough to insure the funds needed for seasonal operations.

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Suggestions as to Statistics.

These are pre-eminently the days when statistical matter is used to a greater extent than ever before, and it is more widely disseminated. There are practically no lines of industry, productive or speculative, in which recourse is not had to figures of cost, production, &c. The Government itself is turning out vast quantities of statistics on almost every conceivable subject with a view to having it as an aid in the conduct of business. Everything from the estimates of cotton and wheat production to the number of feet of steel shelving turned out in a period is duly summarized and broadcast for general or special consideration. Federal Reserve districts and individual banks are doing much of the same kind of work, and so are various trade associations in their respective spheres. In a recent bulletin of the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this kind of work is commended and suggestions are made for making it more effective. Simplification of methods and forms is urged "in order that the information which is found be obtained and presented as quickly and accurately as possible at the minimum of expense." The nub of the whole thing is contained in the words "quickly" and "accurately." Most of the trouble now is and has been that there is too much delay in the issuance of trade statistics; so much so, in fact, that they are not of much use as a guide to business when they are given out, because conditions have been changed in the interim.

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Right and Wrong Ways to Use Them.

But the mere promulgation of statistics is of little or no value except to those who can interpret them properly. So the habit has grown up, on the part of Government bureaus and other agencies, of doing this and of drawing inferences as to their meaning. Some of these efforts by private agencies have been colored by self-interest or by a prevailing feeling of pessimism or the reverse. In other cases where conclusions have been published, often by official personages, the mistake has been made of considering a temporary shift as indicating a permanent change. This has occurred, every once in a while, with regard to statistics of foreign trade when comparisons are made of shipments in some limited period like a month with a similar period in the preceding year. Perhaps the commonest way of creating a wrong impression about such trade is to state it in terms of value instead of quantities of commodities and thus draw inferences based on attempted comparisons of dissimilar things. This is one of the things that have done as much to discredit statistical matter as has the lack of timeliness in its promulgation. Then, too, in other fields there has been the mistaken notion of trying to make up averages which mean nothing whether expressed in terms of percentage or in the so-called index numbers which are a fad with some. This is especially shown in the tabular matter relating to the cost of living, which varies according to locality as much as to any other factor. Statistics, like other things, have their limitations.

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How They Do It in South Africa.

Different nations have different methods in dealing with their tariffs on imports. The maximum and minimum scales in use by various countries are for bargaining purposes. So, too, are the provisions of the "most favored nation" which are frequently inserted in treaties. To a similar purport are the reciprocity clauses, with which this country is not unfamiliar. These divers methods are all intended for international use. Rarely is there any provision made for protecting the consumers of a country from exploitation by those receiving tariff benefits. So it is rather refreshing to turn to an instance of the kind which, curiously enough, comes from so far off a place as South Africa. That country is revising its tariff law. Among the provisions is one for maximum and minimum duties, but this, according to Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, is to serve a double purpose. In addition to the uses of the duties for bargaining purposes, the Government proposes to take power to reduce the ordinary—that is, the maximum—duty on any commodity to the minimum without recourse to Parliament in the event of any industry unduly raising prices and thereby adversely affecting the interests of consumers, or in the event of any industry failing to provide proper conditions for its workers. On the face of things this proposition does not appear to be wildly unjust. But just imagine how the protected industries of this country would react should a similar proposal come up for enactment here.

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Cotton Quotations and Fabric Prices.

During the early part of last week the cotton market was somewhat wabbly and uncertain while awaiting the report of the Agricultural Department on the condition of the crop as of July 16. A reduced estimate of the probable yield was expected in view of the long-continued drought in Central and Southern Texas, but the result when announced took many by surprise. A reduction of three-quarters of a million bales appeared to be more than even the most sanguine bulls had in view. But the growing season has some time yet to run and the cotton plant is a hard one to kill. Meanwhile the rise in the quotations has had a very decided effect on the makers of cotton goods, who have been in doubt whether or not cotton would go down to the twenty-cent basis which buyers of fabrics were insisting on. If the latest Government estimate of the crop turns out to be anywhere near the actuality, cheap cotton will be out of the question, and so, too, will be reductions in the prices of cotton goods. The immediate effect of the announcement of the crop prospect was to firm up prices of cotton fabrics and a disinclination on the part of the mills to quote prices for the future. This was especially shown in the case of gray goods. More strength has also been shown in finished lines. The increases in price of some bleached cottons have not been unfavorably received, though no sales of volume have followed. Certain openings for Spring will be delayed, partly because the jobbing organizations will not be in the city for three weeks to come. Spring knit underwear is still moving quite slowly, and hosiery sales leave much to be desired. An improvement as to both is expected in the near future.

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Situation in Wool and Woolens.

There still remain divers opinions concerning the wool situation. The auction sales abroad, which were expected to show or bring about a kind of stability in prices, have not had that effect. At London the series ended on Thursday. The net result was to show recessions in price for most of the wools sold and withdrawals of a large percentage of the wools held on speculative account. A somewhat better showing was made at the Australian sales so far as prices go, but the amount of withdrawals does not yet appear. There is no longer any pretense of any insufficiency of wool in the world, an appreciable surplus being evident. Nor does the demand seem particularly urgent in any quarter, the tendency rather being toward a restriction in the use of wool. This will be increased for the time being by the strike of the British woolen operatives because of the reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages. In this country a general reduction of twice the amount is going into operation, but the workers have as yet given no sign of how they will take it. Reductions of this kind do not mean very much when it comes to their possible effect on the price of a yard of woolen cloth. It is estimated that the labor cost in a yard represents at the utmost only about 22 per cent. of the selling price, or about 55 cents on a yard of cloth priced at $2.75. A 5 per cent. reduction would, therefore, mean less than 3 cents per yard.

In the goods market the principal feature of the past week was the announcement by the American Woolen Company that it would open its Spring lines of men's wear staples tomorrow and of poiret twills and pile sheens the day after. This is earlier than usual and has been taken to mean that the big company needs business to keep its looms busy. The general impression is that initial prices will be reduced in order to stimulate early buying. The point that interests the trade is how much of a cut will be made.

VARIED WORK OF A TRADE ASSOCIATION

Women's Wear Subsidiary Aided by Stopping Bad Practices and in Other Ways.

Concrete illustration of what a trade organization can do for its members is shown by a report just issued by the United Women's Wear League of America setting forth the services it rendered during the first half of this year to the membership of a subsidiary organization made up of manufacturers of infants', children's and junior wear. While the report covers the work of the parent body in the interests of one group only, it is representative of what is being done for the other organizations that go to make up the league.

The report shows that, during the first six months of this year, the league has handled for members of the subsidiary organization in question just short of 600 cases arising from unjust returns. Of the retailers involved in these cases, 405 have agreed to stop the practices complained of. In addition to this, the league communicated with 1,150 other retailers on the subject of returns, with the result that 800 of them have taken steps to curb the evil so far as they are concerned.

Unjust cancellations, which have played such an important part in trade arbitrations, bulk large in the services which the league has rendered during the period referred to. The last six months brought 338 cases of this type to the league's adjustment bureau. Two hundred and ten of these were brought to a successful conclusion for the manufacturers, the retailers involved fulfilling their contracts. On the other hand, 131 complaints of retailers against the members of the subsidiary league were also handled, each of which was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. Through the good offices of the league, every manufacturer complained against kept the good-will and the business of the retailer who made the complaint.

In its policy of discouraging demands of buyers for merchandise at cost for birthday sales, anniversary sales, &c., the report shows that the league has also done effective work. Further, it has dealt successfully with twenty-three requests of retailers for manufacturers to advertise in baby books, diaries and other media of special advertising.

Through the parent league's credit department 20,238 reports were issued to the members of the subsidiary body during the first half of the year, and during the same period 10,328 statements of financial conditions were obtained from retailers. The league also took part in 242 bankrupt cases in the interests of the members, where one or more of them was involved. In all instances the members reported a satisfactory handling of their claims.

Along a related line, the league collected in the period nearly $250,000 for members of the children's wear group in the payment of delinquent accounts. In addition to this it collected $4,225 from transportation companies. This sum represented 515 cases of claims for shortage in shipment, depreciation and non-delivery.

As part of its constructive work, the league made a drive during the early part of the year for better pick-up service of shipments by the transportation companies, and was successful in every case where a complaint was made in having at least one call made by wagons to pick up packages. This saved time and trouble for the members, who would otherwise have had to send their own delivery boys with their shipments.

An even more constructive part of its work was the effort made by the parent league to assist worthy retailers out of financial difficulties. In fifty-one cases the league was instrumental in keeping such retailers out of the bankruptcy courts and in business. Throughout the six months in question the league worked strongly against those kinds of bankruptcies which bring loss to both retailer and manufacturer, and which give the only profit to that branch of the legal fraternity which is made up of the so-called bankruptcy sharks.

One of the most important and helpful steps taken by the league occurred early in May, when the children's coat and hat manufacturers, who had been having considerable difficulty in matching colors, brought the matter up to headquarters. As a result of this dissatisfaction with the color situation, a committee was drawn from representative hat and coat manufacturers which selected standard basic colors for broadcloth for the Fall of 1925. This information was sent to all the manufacturers interested, and from the reports received it has proved exceedingly useful. This was an initial attempt as regards these groups, and it is planned to carry the plan further.

"Although the statistical data given in the report," said an executive of the United Women's Wear League of America in discussing it yesterday, "may make the work of the league seem dry and dull, this is by no means the case. Aside from its great value to the manufacturers who benefit from it, as well as the thousands of workers who depend on them for employment, there is a real story. No running fight in a 'movie,' centring around the rescue of the heroine, has more inherent dramatic interest than the constant struggle between the garment manufacturers and the retailers. This is one battle that is never ended, but which is fought over and over again. For every inch yielded a mile is lost, and no gain can be held if the winner weakens or becomes inconsistent. There is not a point used in this compilation of data which will not come up time after time, although each time the fight of the manufacturer, through the assistance of the league, will become easier.

"The work of the league has not been easy to accomplish, especially that part of it which is dependent upon the members keeping a united front. In such cases as unjust cancellations and returns, in the soliciting of special prices, anniversary sales and special advertising, which is comparable to a form of blackmail, it was necessary to educate the manufacturer to a knowledge of his own power. For years he allowed himself to be harassed by conditions to which he began, despairingly, to accustom himself. It was part of the task of the league to awaken the manufacturer to the fact that he did not have to accustom himself to any injustice, and to work within our own trades for the unifying of interest and strength which makes resistance possible.

"In mapping out these comparatively new paths we have encountered other problems on which manufacturers are yet to be brought into agreement. In many cases where abuses are recognized there is some division of opinion as to how they should most successfully be met. For instance, in one of our groups an opinion was expressed recently that force and the issuing of an ultimatum was the only method. Others subscribed to the belief that the problem should be left to the individuals, who should turn over to the league specific instances to be handled.

"We have learned that, through open discussion and the appointment of committees for special investigations, a means for handling any situation can be found, and on this basis we are feeling our way to new decisions for the coming six months. This applies not only to the Infants', Children's and Junior Wear League, but also to the other trade groups within our membership."

DRY GOODS BUYING BY RETAILERS STEADY

Household Lines, Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces Among Things Wanted.

Aside from a spurt in the demand for white goods, much of the buying by retailers in the local market last week was done on staples, particularly goods of a household nature, according to the special review of Claflins, Incorporated. Road and mail orders for domestics and for sheets and pillow cases continued to show a decided improvement over the previous week, and are ahead of last year, the review says. It goes on:

"House trade also was much improved. Some wide sheetings and sheets and pillow cases have been advanced by the mills, and the curtailing of production has caused a shortage that is beginning to be felt in various sections. Many buyers seemed anxious to make sure that the goods they have ordered would be delivered.

"Silks continued very active. Crepe satins for spot delivery, especially in green, wine, purple, black and cocoa shades moved very freely. Special lots offered in bordered radiums and bordered crepe de chines sold readily. Future orders received were in excess of those for the corresponding week last year. Satin de chines, flat crepe, charmeuse, crepe satins, satin cantons, pebble crepe and brocaded crepes were among the most called for silks for Fall delivery.

"Our wash goods department sold a great many 54-inch rayon mixtures in borders, solid colors and combination borders. Rayon crepes in plain colors also enjoyed a good demand. Voiles and broadcloth stripes sold in quantities that were considered exceptionally good for this time of the year.

"The white goods department displayed more activity during the week than was evident in any previous week this month. There were more buyers in the market, and their reports all seem to confirm the fact that retailers' stocks are low and that they are now in a position to buy more general assortments. This was reflected in the ready sales of the various items under the heading of household linens.

"In wool dress goods the leading fabrics were flannels, poiretsheens and fancy borders. These included the new all-wool combination novelties in 55 and 56-inch goods, such as half-plain tops with plaid bottom, check stripes with plaid bottom, striped tops with bayadere bottom, &c. The business in this department for Fall is in excess of that for the same period last year.

"Orders for immediate delivery in the lining department were numerous. The leading sellers were lightweight lingerie fabrics. Orders for early Fall delivery included a general smattering of fabrics throughout the line.

"A good demand continued in the drapery department for terry cloths and cretonnes with large patterns in gay colorings, which are suitable for making and trimming women's coats, capes, dresses, &c. Mail orders were considerably ahead of the corresponding period last year, and the greater portion were from the Western and Southwestern sections of the country.

"Vals' in white and ochre shades were the leading sellers in the lace department. Bands three to six inches wide were also in demand from certain sections of the country. Sport and novelty handkerchiefs for both men and women continued to be the most wanted items for immediate delivery in those goods.

"Mail and house business throughout the house showed a marked improvement over the previous weeks. Most of the road men are now on their vacations, but will be ready to meet their trade for the Fall market opening. Some buyers from the Coast, Far West and Middle West visited the house during the week. A great many more buyers in the market than the week previous, and most of them are in a buying mood. The market has been firm, and in some lines prices have advanced."

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

Electric Plant for Panama.

A contract has been entered into between the Republic of Panama and a local business firm for the installation of an electric light and power plant in that city, work to commence within six months and to be completed within one year.

Argentina's Linoleum Imports.

Linoleum and similar floor coverings are imported into Argentina at the rate of about 1,500,000 pounds per year. Of these imports, from 50 to 60 per cent. come from Great Britain, 25 to 40 per cent. from the United States, and 1 to 7 per cent. from Germany.

French Gasoline and Lubricants.

The United States continues to occupy first place in supplying gasoline to France, with a figure of 670,000 hectoliters in May, out of a total of 988,000 hectoliters; total imports of lubricants amounted to 188,000 metric quintals, of which the United States supplied 173,000 metric quintals.

Chilean Railway Rates.

The surcharge on freight and passenger traffic on Chilean State Railways was increased an additional 10 per cent. on July 1. This has progressively increased during the past four months from 60 to 90 per cent., or an increase of 50 per cent. in freight and passenger tariffs.

German Pipe Trust Moves.

The seat of the South German Union of Pipe Wholesalers, which fixes and controls prices, will be transferred from Mannheim to Frankfort, according to reports. This action is being taken because most of the large concerns represented in the union are located in Frankfort.

Elastic Limit Steel for Ships.

The Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Greenock, Scotland, on May 21 launched the new Holt Line motor ship Prometheus of 6,300 gross tons. This is the first vessel built of the new material known as elastic limit steel, for which there is claimed a 10 per cent. saving in weight without loss in strength.

Naples-Salerno Auto Road.

A new road is to be constructed in Italy to connect Naples with Salerno, which will be used only for automotive transportation. Work is expected to be completed in 1927. The cost of the project is estimated at 75,000,000 lire (1 lira now equals $.0335), of which sum 25,000,000 lire has already been appropriated by the Government.

Czechoslovak Power Project.

The latest Czechoslovak hydroelectric project, for the damming of the Dyje River in the Province of Moravia, will be one of the largest enterprises of the sort in the country. Power stations will be erected at Vranov, Hradek, Podmol, and Znojmo with an estimated total annual output of 100,000,000 kilowatt hours. The dam, to be located at Vranov, together with the power station to be built in that town, will cost approximately 102,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns (approximately $3,060,000). The dam will have a height of 55 meters, including foundations, and a width of 40.5 meters.

Building in Rome Stimulated.

The construction of dwellings in Rome has been very active, stimulated by exemption from taxes for twenty-five years if buildings are finished before the end of 1926. Many building interests are agitating an extension of this time limit, stating that otherwise slackened production may ensue by the middle of next year. Capacity production, however, is expected to continue twelve months longer.

Canada's Iron and Steel Output.

The production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 63,204 gross tons during May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This output exceeded the 60,065 tons of April by 5 per cent. and, with the exception of the 63,932 tons of March, 1925, was the greatest tonnage recorded since May, 1924. In May, 1925, the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada advanced to 100,250 tons or 13 per cent. over the 88,355 tons produced in April.

Pyrethrum Flowers From Japan.

The exportation of pyrethrum flowers from Japan during 1924—amounting to 2,260 tons—was almost twice that of the previous year. Production in 1923 totaled 2,414 tons, as compared with 2,027 in 1922. Hokkaido, Okayama, and Shimane Prefectures in Western Japan, and the island of Shikoku are the chief producing centres. Hokkaido leads. The export of this commodity, however, is largely concentrated at the port of Kobe. The flowers are used extensively in insecticides.

Amoy Takes to Four-in-Hands.

Necktie sales in the Amoy, China, district during 1924 totaled 160 dozen. About 70 per cent. of these ties came from Great Britain and the remainder from America. The demand is for a four-in-hand plain or knitted tie made up in different colors with large or small stripes running through it, and retailing for about 50 or 60 cents. A limited number of blue polka dots and plain black (dress) bow ties are also sold.

French Woolen Mills Idle.

Wool combing, spinning, and weaving mills in the northern part of France are experiencing periods of noticeable idleness. In fact, the crisis in the wool industry is becoming so serious as to affect certain dye and preparation mills. Wool passing through the conditioning houses of Roubaix-Tourcoing has averaged only about 5,000,000 kilos per month during 1925, compared with the monthly averages of 7,700,000 in 1913, 3,900,000 in 1921, 7,600,000 in 1922, 8,000,000 in 1923, and 7,500,000 in 1924. Approximately 90 per cent. of the wool combing in France is done in this district and slight encouragement is derived from the fact that stocks of combed wool have been reduced by 267,704 kilos during May.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT STORES

Advantages of This Stated by One Who Has Aided in Financing Such Groups.

That the extension of the movement toward consolidation of department stores has reached a point where it is attracting the attention of retailers and economists throughout the country was pointed out yesterday by Paul M. Mazur of the banking firm of Lehman Brothers, which firm has been identified with the financing of some of the outstanding department stores and department store groups of the country. Mr. Mazur expressed his belief that this movement would continue to grow, because of the inherent strength of department store consolidation, and because of the tangible advantages which they possess over the informal groupings of stores. However, it is his belief that there is place and security for the well-managed individual store which prefers to build its own strength through internal development, rather than through an alliance with other units.

"Evidence that the movement toward consolidation of department stores is progressing is to be seen in the number of inquiries which large stores are receiving from out-of-town stores with a financial tie-up in view. It is also to be seen in the success of consolidation of stores which are already in existence.

"Objections which are made to the consolidated group of stores usually charge loss of individuality among the separate stores. Evidence to the contrary is not lacking. Some of New York's leading stores are members of the consolidated groups, and they have maintained their individuality with such success that few people know of the existence of the consolidated relationship.

"Another objection is the alleged loss of control which joining a consolidated group is said to mean for the individual stores. In a narrow proprietary sense control is lost, but for many practical purposes it is retained by the individual members. In the matter of buying, for example, a compromise system of control, in which store buyers share responsibility with central buying officials, has been worked out by large consolidated groups of stores.

"Positive advantages in favor of the chain department stores lie in the direction of insurance of various kinds. First, there is a financial insurance to the owners of a consolidated group of stores scattered over the entire country, because financial depression in any one part of the country is compensated for by prosperity in other parts. In the case of informal groups of stores no assistance can be given to a store in distress by the rest of the group. A Santa Barbara store, for example, which held membership in an informal group would have to bear its own losses, even though were the member of a consolidated group it would be reconstructed at the expense of the central organization.

"Consolidated department stores also provide insurance against management problems. The store may be seriously embarrassed, and may even be compelled to wind up its affairs by the sudden loss of important members of its management. On the other hand, if such a misfortune occurred to a store belonging to a consolidated group, management protection could be furnished by the central organization.

"Aside from the advantages in the way of various forms of insurance, there is the advantage of added incentive. In a large individual store grown wealthy after years in business incentive toward making an efficient showing each year may be difficult to maintain. There may be a tendency to leave well enough alone. Contrasting this to the democratic organization of a consolidated group, in which each store compares results with all the others, it is easily seen what incentive is derived from such a comparison, and the pressure toward making a good showing which is obtained therefrom. In the case of the informal group individual stores are not vitally interested in the welfare of the other members, whereas, in the consolidated group maintenance of financial pressure from the central management compels such an interest.

"Another advantage which I firmly believe in is that better buying as well as better operating management is obtained by the chain department stores. I know that group buying is a much discussed problem, but the fact that more and more of this type of buying is being done seems to prove that it is satisfactory on the whole. Some of the advantages of group buying which I can see are the control of price, the development of exclusive sources of merchandise and of the European market for buying purposes and better buying personnel, because the group can afford to pay for the services of buyers whom the individual stores cannot obtain. These advantages are to be found more noticeably in the consolidated stores rather than in the informal buying groups, because of the tendency of the latter to leave well enough alone. The pressure toward efficiency does not obtain to the same extent in the informal group as in the consolidated group.

"There is no doubt, however, that a definite problem exists in all forms of group buying. The heart of this problem is the difficulty of getting the individual department organization of a store interested in the sale of merchandise in the purchase of which it does not play a prominent part. When sellers are also the buyers of goods, they have a more vital interest and pride in the satisfactory disposal of merchandise. However, the Galleries Lafayette in Paris and other European department stores have maintained separate buying and selling organizations with satisfactory results. Perhaps the solution of this problem lies in the building up of a new psychology of selling which will lead to the carrying on of these duties in an efficient way without requiring the stimulus of buying responsibility which some department store selling forces seem to need today. Another solution is the combination of the strength of group buying with the individual selection of the store buyers.

"A development which I look for as a result of the group-buying movement, is the production of goods in this country on the basis of 'buyers' needs,' rather than 'sellers' needs.' By this I mean that the mass production methods which obtain in this country today are adapted more to the sellers' need for standardization, than to the buyers' desires in the way of merchandise. Since the buyer has been playing a lone hand heretofore, he has been compelled to accept the standardized products. When the consolidated stores movement has progressed so far that buying by group has increased to a great extent, manufacturers may have to adjust their production plans to fit consumers' needs in the way of individualized merchandise. This will not entail a struggle between retailers and manufacturers, since it will be a process carried on to the mutual satisfaction of buyer and seller.

"Regarding the alleged high expenses of management in the member stores of consolidated groups, it should be remembered that these stores are located in large cities where labor expenses are high, and that any comparison with the cost of running smaller stores is therefore misleading, since the latter are usually located in low labor cost areas. Considering the service which the large store renders, I do not think that the cost of management is high. Higher expenses may mean better control methods. This is to be seen in the comparisons of net profits in the small and large stores. The large stores make a better showing and, since the selling prices are approximately the same, it may be assumed that part of the larger profit may be attributed to less loss on the inventory in the case of the large store. Better control methods pay, even if they cost more.

"We look upon the department store business as becoming more and more a quasi-public organization. Larger and larger consolidations of groups will be formed. However, the elimination of the small retailer is unlikely, and certain large stores, which have established reputations of quality merchandise, &c., may be able to stand out against the chain movement and so may those which possess efficient internal organizations.

FALL STYLE TENDENCIES.

Adaptations of the Silhouette Shown in Dresses and Coats.

The Fall tendency to maintain the amplified silhouette for both dresses and coats expresses itself in two ways, notably by means of new subtleties of line, and by the frankly circular, flared or godet insets made familiar in the Spring models, according to a bulletin issued yesterday by the fashion service department of the Botany Worsted Mills. The bulletin points out that a counter movement now brings forward the simulated straightline by means of the applied triple fan pleat, and a great variety of single, double and triple box pleats.

"The barrel silhouette, no longer regarded as ridiculous, has been skilfully adapted to practical usage," the bulletin continues, "and tunic lines with a discreet side flare meet the needs of conservative tastes. Where the undeviating straight-line is found it is either posed above an under slip, slashed down the front or back, or given the detailed interest of embroideries, appliqué, inlay, cut work or ombré handling. The jumper holds to its vogue tenaciously from strenuous sports wear to dancing frocks, and the formal fur-bordered brocade in metal or velvet broché upholds its last year's outstanding success.

"Apart from these popular dress modes, the youthful jacket styles which feature the bolero or Eton fronts above a gypsy sash, and the ensemble dress, which appears to be a coat over a dress, register well-defined early Fall successes.

"New types of collegiate and business dress in jacket and jumper styles have been developed in covert reps and lustrous twills and illustrate a new trend in tailored dresses. Buttons, ties, cravats and the lingerie collar and cuffs are the decorative details of these simple styles which exhibit a surprising degree of smartness in popular-priced lines. Taken as a whole, the market reveals a development of tailored dresses in fine woolens and worsteds considerably in advance of recent seasons.

"Coats uphold practically the same silhouette tendencies as the dress of the new season, offering, however, greater ingenuity of construction. Double box pleats are stitched flat from shoulder to hip line and at that point allowed to flare. A full back is effected by means of long triangular insets, and this back in conjunction with the wide crossover front, illustrates a type of coat daily increasing in importance in the American field. In exclusive lines, the molded silhouette introduces a basque-like upper section which is met by a flounce as full as the needle can carry the fabric. Diagonal flares, side flares, the low-placed angular drop flares and the sun-ray flounce are additional important methods by which the extended line is achieved."

"The straight-line coat is, of course, by no means abandoned, but takes to itself the ample fur flounce, front facings, widely varied applied fur patches or fabric seamings and manipulations. An extreme late season detail of afternoon and evening coats is the long medieval sleeve. Sleeves in general follow either the flat or sectional balloon cuff, the bell or the straight tailored line. Mannish coats offer the traditional raglan features, the double-breasted front and belted back, or the severe styling of the long notched rever and single button closing in combination with the fitted flat back and slightly flared sides."

Gray Goods Still Active.

Gray goods continued active in this market yesterday, due to the rise in cotton, and the largest Saturday business in some time was put through. In addition, many bids were refused. In the printcloths some good-sized business in 38½-inch 64-60s was reported for early August at 9⅝ cents, with September deliveries of the same construction sold at 9½ cents. Spot trading was done in 39-inch 68-72s at 10½ cents. These goods are now scarce at that figure, and asking prices ranging from 10⅝ to 10¾ cents are reported. Sheeting sales included spot 31-inch five-yard goods at 7⅞ cents, while for August lots of 39-inch 5.50s 7½ cents were paid. In the drills large business was reported in some quarters of the trade on 34-inch 4.75s, which brought 8⅛ cents. At the close it was said that no more of the goods were available at that figure.

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF GROUP BUYING

Objections to It Answered and Advantages Cited by Samuel J. Bloomingdale.

That there is more than one angle to the matter of group buying by stores, even in the case of dresses, appears from a statement made yesterday by Samuel J. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers, who takes issue with what was said by Alfred Fantl, resident buyer, in an interview in THE TIMES last Sunday. Mr. Bloomingdale's house is a member of one of the groups referred to. His statement is subjoined:

"The interview printed in the business section of THE NEW YORK TIMES called 'Some Drawbacks to Group Buying' is surprising in its lack of vision and understanding of the real import of this new trend in modern retailing.

"The individual interviewed makes two erroneous assumptions—First, that the fact that group buying of branded merchandise failed in his own organization proves that it cannot be done; and second, that group buying of branded merchandise is a development which has anything to do with restricting or in any way interfering with the freedom of operation of the average manufacturer.

"In the first place, an experiment conducted in group buying by a resident buying office is not like group buying of branded merchandise by a group of stores whose interests are alike, whose central organization is owned and controlled by them and who have got together not only for their mutual improvement—for the raising of their standards by each other's cooperation—but for the purpose of getting closer to the consumer.

"The difference between a resident buying office and a cooperative combination of department stores—such, for instance, as the American Retailers' Association, Inc., of which we are a member—is that in a resident buying office you pay so much a year for your service and you bear no particular relationship to the other members of the group. Naturally, if a resident buyer has twenty or thirty accounts, all of which have been picked by him and not necessarily with the consent of the other stores on the list, you cannot expect cooperation—you cannot expect that if you adopt a certain standard of merchandise that all of them will cooperate and try to build it up.

"A combination such as the American Retailers' Association, Inc., of which I am the Vice President and Treasurer, is a carefully selected and limited number of stores which, by mutual agreement and by the realization of the similarity of types of customers they cater to and the types of business they conduct, realize that by working together and helping each other they can pass on to the public a great proportion of what they save by eliminating the middleman and by the improvement in their own methods of merchandising.

"Therefore, the fact that an endeavor to build up a certain standard—which for the want of a better designation is held under a name—did not work in a resident buying office is no criterion that it is not bound to succeed.

"A combination like the American Retailers' Association, Inc., which is like two or three other combinations in the market, represents a group of stores catering to a distinct public with a certain economic buying power. If that economic buying power is the same—as it must be if a combination is to be successful—then it stands to reason that if a group of, say, fifteen ready-to-wear buyers, bearing in mind that they all minister as they must to the same class of people, give their approval to a certain type of dress the ultimate consumer is bound by all laws of logic to get a piece of merchandise which is far superior in quality and in value than if chosen by one buyer—by his own judgment—and not by the judgment of fourteen others.

"I believe that this point is paramount. I believe also that, if any one maintains as has been maintained in the interview of last Sunday, these savings are not going to be passed on to the retailer, that person assumes that the average retailer is a poor enough business man to want to pocket all the advantages and not use this as a means of building up good-will for his own store by passing on the advantages to the public.

"All this 'hullabaloo' about branded merchandise for dresses is ridiculous in another aspect because in this interview, as in others, it has been assumed that the average store will sell nothing else but such branded dresses or goods. No store can do enough business on just this merchandise. We, for instance, are going to sell a branded dress at $33. The average person knows that our store will sell dresses anywhere from $10 up. How can any one assume that all these dangers that are supposed to be lurking in the background really exist when our $33 dress will be only one outlet for our dress department, and will only represent the best that fifteen buyers can pass on as the outstanding style tendency in the country?

"The statements made about restrictions of the manufacturers are very much exaggerated because they are no more restrictive than the usual method of going into the open market and giving each manufacturer the opportunity to present the best that he has at prices which are suitable for a certain group of stores—with this advantage to the manufacturer that if he happens to have the kind of organization that can supply the best dresses at the right prices to a group of fifteen stores he is able with one selling stroke to tie up an order for fifteen stores instead of going the rounds fifteen times.

"This is an advantage that the average progressive manufacturer is always on the lookout for and, far from resenting it, will, I am sure, welcome it.

"This talk about 'independents' does not exist, and never will exist. An 'independent' is a man who is not going to play the game—who is holding out—and the modern alert business man who is in touch with the splendid work that Herbert Hoover is doing with the elimination of waste in industry, will recognize that this tendency of the retailers to come together and help each other is commendable and is bound to help in the progressive reduction of waste in industry."

Imported Silk Handkerchiefs.

Japanese novelty silk handkerchiefs which are being shown here by a leading silk handkerchief importing house include women's georgette, crêpe de chine and habutai silk varieties, to retail from 50 cents to $1. There are also hand-rolled hem, hand-blocked numbers to sell for 50 cents, as well as dollar items, which come in loud, vivid effects as well as in the pastel shades. A novelty circular boutonnière handkerchief of crêpe de chine, to retail for $1, comes in pastel and sport shades. Men's silk handkerchiefs to retail from $1 to $1.50 are also being shown. Some of these are in the novelty neckwear shades, especially the purple hues, which are contained in goods of various prices. The men's handkerchiefs are also handmade, a considerable popularity for this class of goods, made of silk, existing at the present time.

VARIANTS OF NEW HATS.

Jeweled Ornaments in Place of Trimming on Some of Them.

An assured early start for wide-brim, scoop-shaped hats of ribbon-bound hatters' plush brought a series of these models to the consumer's attention during the past week. They were sponsored by acknowledged authorities on millinery styles. As these larger types are devoid of trimming, jeweled ornaments, which are featured at the base of the crown, serve to introduce altogether new motifs, according to a special bulletin issued yesterday by the Retail Millinery Association of America.

Metal-craft, carved crystals, semi-precious stones in reproductions of rare antiques, painted wood and enameled leather are quoted in the bulletin as of leading interest in high-priced lines. A good quality of jeweled slide or buckle is also shown upon the inch-wide grosgrain crown band.

"Georgette's use of the repeat ornament, the metal horseshoe nail, inserted in the fluted folds of an upturned velvet brim toque at regular intervals," the bulletin continues, "offers a striking innovation. An ornate detail which is consistently applied to the new season's felt crown is the inlay motif of pasted feathers. Guinea feathers, metallized and lacquered hackel, and owl's plumage are announced as active in this division. Snake skin, lizard and metallized leathers also find acceptance in the list of applied novelties.

"Ostrich is newly developed in short-clip and pasted treatments. In an imported collection recently opened, the short-clip is skilfully linked with felt-clip in an arresting brim handling by Lewis. Metallized and lacquered ostrich are introduced in the Prince of Wales tips in combination with velvet and hatter's plush. Geometric forms of metal, showing a reverse side of ostrich-clip, are also submitted by Lewis.

"Ribbon unfoldments outline several authentic presentations of the wide-brim rolling front, short-back sailor, boldly executed in a styling quite new in two-inch satin or velvet ribbons. Self-shirring ribbons introduce a fresh informal town wear and semi-sports handling of the small crown genre. The metal reversible is also an aid to the intricate ribbon mode. Self-tone and multi-tone cubistic handling of the close-crown ribbon sports hat continue to interest the designers, while wide velvet ribbons are adopted for the exclusive crush toque so successfully inaugurated by Reboux."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

In Japan, the Only Active One, Prices Are Still Unchanged.

The Yokohama raw silk market opened somewhat weak on Monday, only small sales being reported. However, after a decline of 10 yen the next day interest revived on the part of buyers, and a good volume of business was reported for the balance of the week, although no change in the quotations occured, according to cables to A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc. Meanwhile business in New York was fairly active. The transactions here centred upon spots and early August deliveries.

No change is reported in the political deadlock at Canton, and the silk inspectors, who have left the Island of Shamcen for the present, are offering no predictions as to when resumption of trade may occur.

The Shanghai market has been rather inactive, prices for China steam filatures being quite a little higher than the Japanese goods, especially in the higher grades.

Prices for Italian silks are still maintained at levels which make business impossible for American users.

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New Classifications for Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers

Beginning Monday, August 3rd, a re-classification of announcements will increase the value of the Wholesale Market Page to readers and

The New York Times welcomes information from readers regarding any misleading or doubtful statement in an advertisement appearing in its columns.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The Times.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000

Bank and business references are required. Rate one dollar an agate line. For insertion on Sunday, advertisements will be accepted up to 8 P. M. Friday.

CAPITAL WANTED.

REALTY OR SUBDIVISION OPERATORS.

To settle estate we offer large acreage immediately adjacent to the highest class residential section, adjoining finest country club in South (membership 2,500), also Richmond University and Westhampton (Women's) College, which are spending millions increasing their facilities. Property is rolling, overlooks beautiful James River, has wonderful natural advantages for home sites. Big demand for subdivision of this property. Reasonable price and terms to experienced, responsible party qualified to develop tract creditably to adjacent property. Write or wire J. A. Connelly, 7th and Franklin, Richmond, Va.

LESS THAN $10,000

WILL BUY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS (PERFUME); SELLING QUALITY MERCHANDISE TO DEPARTMENT STORES AND THROUGH MAIL ORDER; ALSO CHEAPER LINE TO 5 & 10C STORES DOING EXCELLENT REPEAT BUSINESS; FULLY EQUIPPED; FORMULAS, REGISTERED TRADEMARK, DIES, MOLDS, ALCOHOL PERMIT, &C. PURCHASER WILL TAKE OVER OPEN ORDERS AND ALL MANUFACTURING DETAILS; SACRIFICE. T 44 TIMES.

MAIL ORDER.

Manufacturers engaged in making and distributing other products are prepared to negotiate for sale outright of an obesity machine (now perfected for distribution direct to consumer at popular price) designed on scientifically correct physiological and electro-dynamic principles, pursuant to specifications laid down by leading specialists in obesity in Europe and America; produces uniformly remarkable results; wonderful mail order proposition; $10,000 required. Address Principal, R 627 Times.

ESTABLISHED CONCERN DOING SUCcessful business in distinctive food product, fully protected, is expanding solidly to nation-wide proportions. A man of executive and organizing ability will find here a wonderful opportunity for active interest, with ample remuneration and handsome returns on investment of $10,000 to $20,000. Full investigation invited and required. F 451 Times.

WANTED, MAN WHO HAS OR CAN CONtrol $15,000 to $25,000, who has been successful, and has had general business management experience, by a well known sign company, established ¼ century, suburb of New York, manufacturing quality signs, wholesale trade; present assets will secure investment; business grown beyond the capital and management of advertiser. Y 2343 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Am putting in $5,000 to $6,000. Want associates to join me, $2,500 to $5,000 each, in $25,000 Florida land syndicate; buying over 1,000 acres of very choice acreage in present owner's hands for years and years and ready for subdivision; no need to emphasize money made in Florida real estate; no curiosity seekers; give your phone and bank references. Florida, R 425 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE contracts for distribution, motion picture series; star signed and organization ready to produce; require $30,000 additional capital; will assign part of contracts as security, pay regular interest and liberal percentage of profits; rare opportunity; investigate; references. M 348 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A live sales executive who has $15,000 to invest can buy a controlling interest in the eastern sales rights of an automobile specialty which has proven a money maker; investor must take active interest in business. W 70 Times.

SALES PROMOTER — WE ARE LOOKING for a big man who is able to organize and promote sales for made-to-measure and ready-made men's clothing direct to consumer; one with capital will get part interest in business. P 41 Times.

$50,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL NEEDED IN connection with well-established publishing business of long standing, great reputation; only principals apply; opportunity for substantial interest. Write for appointment, giving business address and telephone. Box 47, 228 West 42d.

INVENTOR WISHES TO COMMUNICATE with party for investment of $10,000 to establish factory in the surgical instrument line; gentlemen of this or familiar line preferred; full information given. Y 2328 Times Annex.

IMPORTERS WITH OWN FOREIGN OFfice desire to expand. We want a man who has not only sufficient capital but also the ability to take an active interest in the business. Only principals and merchants will be considered. H 17 Times.

LARGE BEAUTIFULLY WOODED WESTchester acreage for sale near Bronxville; which for part improved, healthful and picturesque; golf links, country club, railroad station adjoins property. Dr. Schnurmacher, 56 East 87th, City.

EXPERIENCED EXPORTER WITH HIGHest credentials wishes backing of $25,000 or equivalent banking accommodation to start export business with vast possibilities and no credit risks. A 781 Times Downtown.

WANTED, RESPONSIBLE PARTY, WITH $10,000, to open high-class auction rooms, with experienced auctioneer and appraiser; season beginning; references. Cohen, 2,439 Tiebout Av., Bronx.

VONDERHYDE MFG. CO., Leipzig, Germany, wants responsible business man with some capital to take over line with no competition as distributor; New York and vicinity. B. R. Yost, 622-23 Reed Bldg., Phila.

DISTRICT MANAGER TO OPERATE AND collect money from vending machines; $1,200 required; investment secured; large permanent returns; references exchanged; give phone. M 533 Times.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IN MANUfacturing and jobbing lighting fixtures; will sell $10,000 interest to an active business man, inside or traveling. M 926 Times Downtown.

BACKER FOR MANUFACTURE OF DEvice (patent applied for) appealing to users of radio and electrical apparatus; big field; no competition; little risk; $5,000 required. P 460 Times.

PARTNER—ACTIVE OR SILENT, $40,000 to $50,000 for additional working capital in old established staple manufacturing business having excellent reputation. Y 2306 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL going to Miami, Fla., to engage in business, seeks associate or partner with capital. Box 999, 1,107 Times Bldg.

WILL SELL AN INTEREST DRUG ARTIcle selling and repeating; a proved success; a necessity; not a novelty; no brokers. V O, Box 8, Inwood Station, New York City.

PARTNER — PUBLICITY PROPOSITION; $1,000 to $5,000 capital; exceptional opportunity with or without services. F 215 Times.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPital can secure partnership in profitable hosiery business. Write for interview, Box 893, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURER WANTS selling representative with sufficient capital finance himself; have New York salesroom, 13 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

PARTNER—ONE WITH SELLING ABILITY to purchase active interest in old established safe business; exceptional opportunity; references required. Tel. Webster 4199.

LOAN WANTED, $4,000, ONE YEAR BY reliable manufacturer in Germany; good investment, high interest. X 2269 Times Annex.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, ESTABLISHED mail order house desires one who can invest $10,000; with, without services. 1487 Times Fordham.

SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER, $5,000-$10,000; established business; must enlarge; best references; stand investigations. Y 2389 Times Annex.

PARTNER IN OLD ESTABLISHED SMALL hotel and roadhouse; exceptional opportunity; references required. Tel. Webster 4199.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER, WITH PLANT in New York, desires partner, $10,000-$12,000, with reference; investment secured. M 493 Times.

PARTNER, $25,000, ESTABLISHED REtail millinery chain stores; particulars. Y 2264 Times Annex.

BUILDER OF LONG ISLAND HOMES CAN use services of a man with $5,000, investment to be secured. J 587 Times.

MANUFACTURER TOILET SEAT SHIELDS, extensive market, seeks partner. M 932 Times Downtown.

INTEREST OFFERED EXCEPTIONAL Broadway musical comedy, opens Broadway September. F 174 Times.

LIST YOUR HOLDINGS IN FLORIDA FOR quick results; brokers protected. Samuel Michael, 291 Broadway. Tel. Worth 4496.

WANTED, $10,000 TO $20,000, TO FINANCE Florida land subdivision. J 530 Times.

PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, $5,000-$10,000. Iron Works, 118 East 11th.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A UNIQUE BUSINESS BUILDING AND general accounting control service, costing to produce $190,000, all of which is paid for, and 12 years of painstaking effort to complete, which greatly appeals to aggressive business executives and corporations everywhere, is now ready for distribution.

Producer will turn over exclusive selling rights to company about to be organized for that purpose; organizer needs from $5,000 to $10,000 promotion capital, which will be returned with substantial profit out of first proceeds, or share in generous participation arrangement that may be made. R 272 Times.

MANAGER-SALESMAN WITH $10,000.

Established reputable corporation opening wholesale branch in city seeks manager-salesman willing to work hard for adequate salary and liberal share of profits; knowledge of groceries desirable; must give bond and make cash investment in 8% preferred stock of company of $10,000, which will be refunded on expiration of contract. W 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, WITH RETAIL CLOTHING store experience and $5,000, can purchase interest in established, exclusive men's clothing store in a Pennsylvania city of 65,000; doing now close to $100,000 business; will only consider man well recommended. Y 2256 Times Annex.

$2,500 LOAN WANTED FOR 90 DAYS; well secured by chattel mortgage on very high-class restaurant fixtures and equipment worth more than double; willing to pay well; account private emergency. T 25 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN OR WOman with $5,000, to invest in Hosiery and Underwear Shop; one of a chain operated by manufacturer's agents; unusual buying facilities; highest references; no brokers. L 900 Times Downtown.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000, SUBDIvision 30 minutes from Grand Central, Westchester County; $20,000 net investment back of it; no brokers principals only; bank references necessary; not speculation; high-grade investment. 1489 Times Fordham.

PRODUCTION MAN WITH $15,000, BEcome active manufacturing, distributing patented article, proved merit; plant equipped, organized, operating now; immediate expansion highly desirable. R 449 Times.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER AND business ability can make advantageous connection with profitable, sound manufacturing business and take active part; investment $5,000 to $10,000 desired. A 790 Times Downtown.

FURTHER DEVELOP TEN YEAR OLD established export business (leather wear); need active partner with $10,000 and services; principal only. A 780 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED, WELL ESTABlished, fully equipped printing plant; to man with good following will offer substantial interest requiring nominal capital. A 906 Times Downtown.

LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY DEsires representation New Jersey cities; splendid opportunity for live wire with $5,000 to invest; large profits; give phone. M 532 Times.

AMERICAN (IRISH DESCENT), EXCELlent credentials, controls light manufacturing, mail order specialties; wants young associate, $5,000-$5,000; real estate security; good income. H 31 Times.

LIVE MAN WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 in exceptionally sound, profitable manufacturing business and take active part; market assured. M 925 Times Downtown.

$5,000 NEEDED FOR EXPANSION OF business established forty years, and growing, to nationally known automobile and special body builders; directorship open. Clark, 45 Albion Av., Paterson, N. J.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE THREE-QUARter interest in transportation company; easy terms; large weekly net profits for investor. Write 600 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

WELL-KNOWN TONIC, SOLD THROUGHout the country; need $100,000 to $200,000 for expansion; will stand strict investigation; brewery experience preferable. F 150 Times.

$10,000 WANTED, TO FINANCE STAYsnap Button Patent; orders already pending; replies confidential; references exchanged. Y 2245 Times Annex.

MEDIUM PRICED CLOTHING MANUFACturer desires salesman with some capital to invest in old-established Philadelphia concern; references exchanged. W 80 Times.

MAIL ORDER; OLD ESTABLISHED PROFitable business wants partner, or sell out $2,500; terms arranged. M 916 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 FOR ESTABlished mortgage business; experience preferred, but not essential; references required; details. M 528 Times.

A LONG ESTABLISHED CONCERN MANufacturing metal goods desires a partner with about $10,000 capital. A 791 Times Downtown.

FOR $2,500 I WILL GIVE GREATEST percentage, return and part interest bonafide, strictly ethical business. F 154 Times.

HAVE GOOD MORTGAGES, FIRST AND second, and few good parcels; quick action necessary. D 11 Times.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER DESIRES TO interest party in industrial building construction; leads furnished. F 439 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER HAVING $25,000, excellent banking connection, will invest with established manufacturer who shows profits last 3 years. State business. S. T., 124 Times.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN WILL FINANCE manufacturer or purchase patent rights attractive item that can be produced in volume and sold with small margin of profit around $8 gross. F 236 Times.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO KEEP US busy during Winter months? Meritorious enterprise will assist financially, including truck, cars, garage, reliable help, &c. F 458 Times.

PRINTERS—PRACTICAL WILL PURCHASE half interest in medium-size plant, city or suburbs; must stand strict investigation; full particulars in first answer; will be kept confidential. J 539 Times.

YOUNG MAN, HOTEL EXPERIENCE, will invest $50,000 and services in legitimate business; hotel or real estate preferred; must stand investigation. F 374 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE, 35, WILL INVEST TO $10,000 in established jobbing, manufacturing or other business having equal cash assets; state details. M 553 Times.

WILL BUY ACTIVE INTEREST IN BUSIness established ten years or more; must stand strict investigation; $10,000 to $35,000. M 938 Times Downtown.

HAVE FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS AND car, am well known all over Florida and New York; legitimate business proposition; references exchanged. Y 2394 Times Annex.

HUSTLER WILLING INVEST $3,000 PAYing business; details first letter. J 599 Times.

$10,000 — HIGH TYPE SALESMAN AND manager; successful business only. F 166 Times.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED FOR BUSINESS EXpansion. Foote & Foote, 138 Liberty St., New York City.

$5,000 WITH SERVICES IN ESTABLISHED business; no brokers; no schemes; full particulars only answered. F 194 Times.

SALESMAN, EXCEPTIONAL SELLING ability, willing to invest 3 to 5 thousand dollars in legitimate business. F 432 Times.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED FOR MERITORIOUS, profitable business, with quantity production. J 405 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, DESIRES TO INVEST $500 and services; experienced salesman and inside man. A 788 Times Downtown.

SEEKING CONNECTION WITH DRESS house; nominal investment; selling ability. F 453 Times.

HAVE READY CASH WAITING TO INvest in mortgages, first or second, and good property. D 9 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN WILL INVEST $1,500; services optional. A 785 Times Downtown.

$5,000 TO LOAN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS requiring services. Y 2325 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN INVEST $5,000, $10,000, sound business with service. F 424 Times.

HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN LEGITImate business. F 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, HAS $3,000, WITH SERvices, to invest. V 234 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

A REPUTABLE PARTY WITH CAPITAL of $50,000 to $100,000 may invest in a highly profitable legitimate business which we can satisfy those interested is an assured success; not a promotion but a solid money making business, back of which are organizations and men of the highest type; therefore none but applicants of the highest repute will be considered. Communicate with Picard, Bradner & Brown, Inc., 16 West 46th St., New York City.

CAPABLE MERCHANT, TWENTY years' experience, live wire, desires partnership in a progressive manufacturing mercantile concern; is fitted for executive and sales department; references exchanged; correspondence strictly confidential; business must stand investigation. F 173 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, UNIVERSITY graduate, six years' executive experience international corporation, will purchase part interest in established New York manufacturing business, preferably one where present owner or partner wishes retire. Detailed replies to Room 906, 59 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATIVE.

Having capital of $5,000 to $10,000 for investment, will consider connection with established firm desiring services of exceptionally intelligent and aggressive executive and salesman; references exchanged. Y 2302 Times Annex.

DESIRE HALF INTEREST IN GOING electrical business in New York City, capable expansion; electrical engineer experienced in selling and designing lighting equipment and illumination; have established clientele. Give complete details in first letter. H 6 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN CAN INvest $5,000; wishes active partnership in established business which can show profits and guarantee investment, preferably line where taste and artistic sense are of value; useless answering without particulars. G 3 Times.

EXECUTIVE-MERCHANDISER; UNUSUAL career; manufacturing, importing, retailing; presently managing well-known business; seeks reputable affiliation; possibility investment; 37, collegian; character; capable. F 403 Times.

BUSINESS MAN WILL PURCHASE ACtive interest in well-established, well-rated business; import and export preferred; will invest from $50,000 to $100,000; must be profitable, established and well rated. Y 2187 Times Annex.

Brokers.

BUSINESS COUNSEL FOR LARGE CORporations; will accept two new clients requiring additional banking accommodations; new lines of discount procured; only rated concerns. F 436 Times.

SECURITY SELLING FORCE WANTS good industrial stock issue; can place entire facilities and organization at disposal of corporation; must stand investigation; full particulars. A 767 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL SEEKERS—BEFORE OFFERING your securities write us about our financial plan. S 742 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL FURNISHED QUICKLY through sale of securities; worthy enterprise only. R 346 Times.

NOTES, LOANS; 30 YEARS' BANKING EXperience. H. M. Black & Co., 55 Broadway.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED drug store fixture manufacturer in the Bronx wants a partner who has ability to make sales, preferable, or one who is thoroughly experienced inside so that the owner can go out to get work; money consideration not as essential as ability. R 559 Times.

WE WANT TO BUY JOBS OF TOILET goods and drugging sundries. Edgar E. Kahn, Inc., 20 West 22d St., New York City.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

FOR FLORIDA.

No real estate; wish to meet party, preferably one who has established, going business there, or capable person having sound business proposition; can invest up to $5,000; answering state nature of business, else no attention paid. F 191 Times.

FACTORY ORGANIZATIONS LOOKING for locations having plenty of coal, natural gas, electrical power, water and excellent shipping facilities can obtain such valuable information from the McAlester Chamber of Commerce, McAlester, Okla.

ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE LEATHER house with sales force covering Southern territory will represent leather goods and novelty manufacturers; commissions or outright sales. E. S., 199 Times.

A NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION with large sales organization will contract for sale of Florida property; must be partially improved in good section and reasonably priced. S 696 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN OF PERSONALITY AND education, who can handle salesmen, has rare opportunity to acquire pleasant profitable business; $1,000 necessary. N 900 Times Downtown.

IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS; BIG GERman export magazine printed in English offers thousands bargains; products low priced; no competition; sample copy 50 cents. Abea Specialty Co., 268 5th Av., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—SPLENDID TERRItory New York State, available for live party to distribute and install an established high-class approved fuel oil burner. This is a genuine rare opening. F 458 Times.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING RIGHT IN U. S. and Canada is available of nationally advertised office appliance; $3,000 required; particulars at interview. L 621 Times Downtown.

EXPERT, TWENTY YEARS' RECORD selling territorial rights Maine to California, open for new proposition; business references exchanged. Suite 423, 30 Church St.

WELL EQUIPPED PLANT OPEN FOR ADditional contracts; metal stamping, radio parts, experimental work. Electric Manufacturing Co., 121 Prince St. Phone Spring 8422.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED shirt salesman with established trade to connect with manufacturer on profit sharing basis with or without investment. Y 2358 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER OF PROVEN ability just returned from the West Indies and Latin America, is looking for a suitable connection. S 724 Times Downtown.

FUR DEPARTMENT TO RENT IN PHILAdelphia's busiest women's specialty store; excellent location; only responsible parties considered. Write Fields, 1,230 Chestnut St.

SEWING CONTRACTS WANTED—WELL-equipped sewing shop with 10 machines can handle heavy or light sewing about Sept. 15. Maybeck Co., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE-WIRE men to rent or manage stationery department in 34 Av. store; busy neighborhood. Box 100, 1,404 3d Av.

CHEMIST, MAKER BEST ORANGE, grape, ginger-ale extracts, crushed fruits, emulsions with samples, wants good connection. F 467 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, CONTEMPLATING FLORida trip, seeks propositions; representation. R. C., 219 Times.

ATTORNEY, GOING TO FLORIDA, WILL negotiate business for others; can furnish credentials and bond. J 529 Times.

PARTNER—EXPERT LINOTYPIST, OWNing machine, or capital to buy one; good business proposition right party. H 35 Times.

ENGINEER, DESIGNS, CONSTRUCTS special machinery; reasonable charges. Polachek, 70 Wall St.

UNUSUAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Consult Supply & Demand (Est. 1921), 1,823 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Col. 2394.

MAIL ORDER NEWS, 500 5TH AV.; AUgust number explains how to conduct mail order business; copy 25 cents postpaid.

C. P. A. (N. Y.) ATTORNEY DESIRES partnership C. P. A., commanding large practice. M 913 Times Downtown

A NEW YORK PUBLICATION of approved character offers interest to executive; interview only. J 597 Times.

PARTNER, THEATRE, $9,000 REQUIRED; OLD ESTABLISHED; MONEY MAKER. F 450 TIMES.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

A DISTRIBUTER WHO CAN ORGANIZE high-grade sales force and put over big proposition in big way can secure exclusive territory for revolutionary invention; nothing like it; proven success; tremendous demand; profit possibilities almost unlimited; we require big calibre man with unquestionable references and sufficient capital to finance own orders; useless to answer unless you can qualify. Roberts, Sales Mgr., Room 419, 160 East 42d St.

CORPORATION OF NATIONAL PROMInence, manufacturing a household necessity that sells readily to every household, desires to negotiate with financially responsible party of mature business experience to take over branch territory in this section; do not reply unless you meet above requirements and can furnish unquestionable references as to stability and integrity; write for appointment. President, S 755 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

If you are a substantial manufacturer and have a desirable product customarily sold to retailer and wholesaler we would like to represent you in the Chicago territory. Will find or enlarge your sales outlet. Commission basis. Satisfactory references. Interview in your offices if worth while. Smith & Marshall, 8 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OF ABILITY, character to make most desirable connection with well-known, fast-growing advertising specialty concern, paramount in its field, now reorganizing for maximum expansion. Brains and capital only needed to command position now arranging for. Permanent connection will be an enviable one for accepted principals. Silent capital considered. F 833 Times Downtown.

SALES PROMOTOR WANTED.

We are looking for the man, financially able, to organize and conduct a strong campaign; selling leases for coin operated machines vending standard 5c and 10c packages, candies, &c.; must have own office and equipment; for such a man we have a big proposition; give phone for appointment. M 520 Times.

HIGH-GRADE MAN FOR THE SELLING of better class real estate, Westchester County; we train you; permanent position for man who can qualify; must own car; references required; opportunity to connect with reliable established firm with large selling organization. Apply Room 808, 17 East 42d St.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY MANUFACTURer or distributer Greater New York may find in this advertiser a valuable man; plenty of managerial and sales experience; personality; want connection with stable outfit; no promotions; possible small investment; trial; college graduate; good references. K 306 Times.

LONG ESTABLISHED ENGINEER COMpany, with superior service for the inspection, sale, rental, requires a high-class sales representative; good opportunity for intelligent man who can produce business; technical experience desirable; give full details in first letter; straight salary for the right man. Y 2359 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE-SALESMAN.

Man in 50s, excellent character, fine personality, experienced road traveler, friend maker, influential with help, good at correspondence, business details, desires location offering possible moderate investment later. B 303 Times.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPRIETOR, contractor, with business ability, desires connection with firms as representative or commission agent in Porto Rico. Dry goods, building materials, hard and enamel ware. P 449 Times.

A PROMINENT COMPANY IN THE BUILDing field with a large selling organization is interested in adding to its line a specialty with sales possibilities, which may be used in homes, apartments, schools, hospitals, &c. Y 2263 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO RENT a kiddie's wear department in Syracuse's finest specialty store, selling ready-to-wear millinery and shoes; location is 100%; the store is the most beautiful in town. K 318 Times.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE — Rated concern; established following sporting goods, stationery and drug trade; Eastern territory; seeking additional lines; commission or jobbing basis; stock and shipping facilities. V 894 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER, SEEKing new mechanical product to manufacture and market, offers engineer or others interest in business for putting him in touch with sound, profitable proposition. W 42 Times.

MACHINE SHOP DESIRES MANUFACTURing proposition; machine tools, experimental work, dies, stampings; rent space. Falcon Machine & Tool Co., 51 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn.

ARCHITECTURAL FIRM WANTS ARCHItect or draftsman; take full charge drafting room; state qualifications, experience and salary; good opportunity for right party. M 548 Times.

RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO HANDLE PATented article; royalty basis; advertised and moderate demand created; exceptional merit and general use. Masten, 601 Madison Av. Regent 8668.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL; SUCCESSFUL record; spend year Florida, leaving Sept. 1; capable taking responsible position; have you interests you want represented there? Furnish A1 references. Y 2386 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCE, INVESTMENT OR FOLLOWing not essential to combine with progressive woman; well established and equipped general and life insurance business. W 72 Times.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, WIDELY known, desires connection with C. P. A. in New York, having good business-getter; object, complete efficiency service; references exchanged. W 71 Times.

PARTNER WANTED, MAN WITH SOME capital, experienced in stone renovating and concrete work, to join well established firm; fine opportunity. B 1144 Times Harlem.

OPERATING TWO MOVIE THEATRES successfully, wants to purchase two more theatres in vicinity; wants two active partners with $15,000 each; investigate. J 593 Times.

ENGINEER, 18 YEARS' MANUFACTURING, selling experience, invites capable associate, equivalent experience; tired working for others; join developing own manufacturing business. F 195 Times.

IF YOU HAVE $300 WILL START YOU IN new business; tremendous sales; should net you large salary weekly; experience unnecessary. Mechanical Machine Works, Baltimore, Md.

WE HAVE ABOUT $5,000 WORTH OF ladies' novelties never shown before, seek lady or gentleman with same amount of money or less to join us in opening store in good Summer resort. M 457 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, EIGHT YEARS' technical experience, going to Orient, desires to represent an American firm. M 435 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS COUPLE IN soda fountain and tea room would lease department in department store. F 432 Times.

ATTORNEY LEAVING FOR FLORIDA August 10, acquainted with Florida investment, will execute commissions. Apt. 58, 42 East 78th.

BONDING COMPANY—DESIRE AGENCY of a reliable company in criminal, civil bonds. L. B. Rainey, Attorney, Gadsden, Ala.

FLORIDA—YOUNG BUSINESS MAN GOING to Florida, open proposition. M 585 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

OPPORTUNITY!

A sales manager equipped with ability of the highest type and with a background of experience, accomplishment and integrity, which will bear the closest scrutiny, is offered an opportunity to associate himself with a manufacturing organization whose product, fully protected by patents, already enjoys a world-wide sale; an expansion program now in process of formation has created need for a man of unusual attainments in the fields of selling and distribution; the man selected will be required to acquire interest in the corporation in an amount to be determined more or less by his personal wishes and by the credentials he can show; the product of this corporation has an international reputation of the highest character in keeping with the credit and the stability of the corporation itself; interviews by appointment only. B 8 89 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

HAVING VERY PROFITABLE FACTORY, a product without competition, amply financed by leading business men in this country, and dealing with over 1,200 department stores, making a large turnover, increasing considerably from year to year, I wish to dispose half of my holdings to a party who will take an active interest. Reason for selling half holdings is a matter of personal indebtedness. Best references offered and required. Money lenders and promoters will be excluded. F 108 Times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE, ENERGETIC man with some knowledge of radio to get into business for himself; in his own locality; ten-year franchise agreement; excellent territory; you can sell on time payment plan; we finance your sales; big profits; permanent connection.

Our product is a radio receiver of outstanding superiority; fully guaranteed; attractively priced. Address Long Radio Corporation, 120 West 42d St., New York City.

NEW INVENTION, WILL AUTOMATICALly record all telephone calls, giving telephone subscribers accurate number of phone calls; we want business man with capital to run his business, to direct force of salesmen and manage business in Brooklyn, Newark and New York and ten outside districts; earnings large; give phone for appointment and tell us why you are qualified. F 437 Times.

SUBSTANTIAL YOUNG AMERICAN BUSIness man, wide experience in marketing methods, is opening office and will live in Vienna, where he has banking connections; will conduct business in Central Europe on modern American lines; several buying or selling commissions desired for large business; references supplied. J 538 Times.

LIGHT METAL STAMPING—WE ARE manufacturers of tin cans and metal boxes and are in a position to furnish you with small tin plate and other sheet metal articles at very reasonable prices.

GEORGE T. CLARK CO., INC.,
65 Fleet St., New York City, N. Y.
Established 1887. Incorporated 1923.

MIAMI, FLORIDA.

Wanted party to join well known constructing engineer and group of reliable men to pool their money on profit-sharing basis, buying, selling land and constructing buildings; investment $2,000 and more; large profits; first-class references; no brokers; chance to make big money. J 542 Times.

FOR RENT—BASEMENT SPACE
FOR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.
IN LARGE BRONX
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Space available about 25x125; high ceilings, with complete fixtures.
Rental on percentage basis.
Wm. Baumann Co., 2,962 3d Av. (1534).

LIVE WIRE—ONE WITH SOME CAPITAL, who knows men's furnishings, can rent the men's furnishing department in one of the best clothing stores in a city of over 100,000, about 150 miles from New York; apply by letter giving full particulars about yourself. P 452 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH AND CAR DESIRES MERITORIOUS LINE FOR EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATION IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA; RESPONSIBLE FIRM ONLY; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. Y 2333 TIMES ANNEX.

FULLY EQUIPPED MACHINE SHOP IN Long Island City, with considerable idle machinery, would like to connect with buyer of small metal parts for filler work at cost; will pay broker to connect. Y 2207 Times Annex.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN HAVING CONnection with concerns buying iron pipe fittings and steam supplies; good position; money not essential; references exchanged; many years in the business. M 892 Times Downtown.

THE GOVERNING DIRECTOR OF A VERY old, well-established London firm, shortly visiting the United States, will be pleased to make appointments with responsible firms interested in doing business in Great Britain. R 998 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER OF HAND-MADE MOCcasins, and Indian beaded slippers, is looking for selling organization to market out; must be financially responsible and able to care for trade accounts; bank references. Quaile & Quaile, Gloversville, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION WANTed, preferably specialty that could be made by factory equipped for all kinds of forging, bending, drilling, grinding, &c.; can handle sales also. Overton Mfg. Co., Staatsburg, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE, headquarters San Francisco, covering California, Oregon, Washington; open for exclusive representation Eastern manufacturer. R. B., 239 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT; 20 years' experience; wants connection builder, contractor; will invest $2,000. F 102 Times.

METAL ARTICLES, QUANTITY PRODUCtion; dies, stamping, assembling, economical manufacturing methods. Metal Craft Co., 306 East 40th. Caledonia 9139.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, MACHINE DEsigner, technical advice; reports, workshop drawings. Edward Roberts, 135 East 43d. Murray Hill 8713.

CORPORATIONS DESIRING SALES CAMpaigns planned and investment advertising written communicate with Sarkisson Company, 1,457 Broadway. Wisconsin 6996.

PASTRY CHEF, WITH HIGHEST REFERences, hotel or store; capable to install, manage; city, country. F 213 Times.

DOCTOR MEDICINE, EXPERIENCED ALL specialists, also diagnosis, seeks connection. F 402 Times.

DRESS DEPARTMENTS WANTED; RETAIL stores; good neighborhoods. Write S. O., 3,525 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, ESTABLISHED, DESIRES C. P. A. partner with clientele for expansion. M 495 Times.

Distributors Wanted.

BUSINESS DISTRIBUTORS.

Wanted—Active man as sales manager, one acquainted with the plumbing and heating trade preferred, for the sale of an unexcelled domestic oil burner, to whom the sole right to a territory with liberal contract will be given. Call 150 Nassau St., Room 1436.

ESTABLISHED BEVERAGE PRODUCT; must have car; pay cash; sell dealers cash; territory, metropolitan district. V 873 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK DISTRIBUTERS (EXCEPtional sales) desire additional manufacturers' lines. M. F., 865 Times.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER REQUIRED

Before an advertisement is accepted for the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times, the advertiser must furnish bank and business references. These are carefully investigated. In addition, advertisements must conform to the standards set by The New York Times and its ideals of a newspaper's obligations to the public. Although The Times endeavors to safeguard the public against fraudulent offers, it is advisable for those answering advertisements to make personal investigations.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

Distributors Wanted.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF AN OIL burner for domestic and industrial installations; burner is nationally advertised and is of proven success; retails at $285 complete; requires practically no servicing and guaranteed quiet and odorless in operation; there are certain sections in which we have no exclusive distribution and from these sections we invite inquiries from men who are capable of handling a paying business of large volume and who are financially responsible; submit all details to Magnum Oil Burner Corporation, 787 East 138th St., New York.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

an experienced organizer, one who has the ability to market a new and easy selling article for women either through canvassers or to stores; this is an honest and good business opportunity; only those with above qualifications need reply.

BOX 83, 228 WEST 42D.

SALES MANAGERS.

Manufacturers and importers of large variety household and fancy linens selling to consumers direct, will allot territories to commission district managers thoroughly experienced in this work; the opportunity is a rare one for men and women of unquestioned ability and record; interviews will be arranged with applicants who respond with details to Hytex Linens Co., 11 East 36th St.

WANTED — EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTERS for new patented automobile necessity; organize own sales force; run own business; big returns; no competition; fastest selling automobile specialty on the market; a chance of a life-time; must be financially responsible; territory open, Eastern New England and Southern States. E. H. Finch Co., Inc., 1,476 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE.

Plants and Factories.

IRON FOUNDRY, CONNECTICUT—MODern foundry, steel and brick construction, well equipped for light and heavy work; ideal location for jobbing business; private railroad siding; capacity, 100 tons melt daily; approximately 20% of capacity will be contracted for by present owners, who wish to concentrate in other lines. Y 2388 Times Annex.

PLANT FOR LEASE, 125,000 SQ. FEET floor space, modern brick buildings, spur track, best of help conditions. D. S. Real Estate Trust, Inc., 65 Fountain St., Providence, R. I.

COTTON, UNION AND LINEN HUCK towel and crash mill; $25,000; 115 looms; mill running; lease $1,800 per year with option to buy building and grounds, $20,000. Address P. O. Box 184, Lockport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CHOCOLATE FACTORY, MODern, fully equipped, either as a running business or all of the machinery, molds, refrigerator, &c., en bloc. A real chance, very cheap. Eron, 89 Chambers St.

BOTTLING PLANT, SOUTH JERSEY, serving seashore; have Chero-Cola and Orange Crush franchises; owner willing to assist buyer through Summer. M 518 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The Times.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONcern of many years' standing and one that has experienced tremendous growth within the last few years can be purchased. The reason is that the owner wishes to retire.
The business is situated in Miami, the centre of the East Coast of Florida. It occupies a modern three-story plant specially built for the wholesale dry goods business last year.
From long establishment and recent expansion it holds a powerful position in serving its trade. The business possibilities and future of the Miami district and State of Florida need hardly be mentioned.
For full particulars write or wire Meyer & Wolfson, 310 North Miami Av., Miami, Fla.

CHANCE OF LIFETIME TO PURCHASE gasoline business, with bulk station, on railroad; also tank truck, one retail station and nine wholesale pumps; located on main transient highway, near New York; fine business, established, with good contracts, agency and leases; $15,000 total amount required, with handsome yearly profit; present manager will break in buyer. If you mean business see or write owner, Room 32, 2,248 Broadway, New York.

BUY FLORIDA LAND.
West Fulford-by-the-Sea adjoins the mammoth Fulford development between Miami and Hollywood; lots $1,000, very easy terms; rare investment opportunity; investigate. Beroff & Singer, 5623 Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED AND PROFITable damp wash laundry, located New Jersey in rapidly increasing centre of population; now over 125,000; doing over $17,000 gross and showing substantial net profits; $12,000, cash only. Address "N. J.," 805 Times Downtown.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS WILL SELL show stock, room and shop equipment, 50 per cent. less than cost; long lease to responsible party; opportunity to continue the lucrative automobile business; owner retiring. 646 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED PHILADELPHIA wholesale novelty jewelry house, desiring to retire from business, will sell stock, fixtures and lease; small capital required; wonderful opportunity for a hustler. K. Bros., 710 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD PAYING, WELL EQUIPPED MILK business for sale in one of the largest cities of Florida; must sell account of other interests. For full information address R. E. Thomas, 628 Newman St., Jacksonville, Fla.

ESTABLISHED TRADE PUBLICATION, doing good business of over $45,000, now available; in big field; price, $35,000; $10,000 cash; balance, terms. Harris-Dibble Company, 345 Madison Av., New York.

CAMP—ADULTS. OWING TO ILLNESS, will lease long term, or partner if fully capable; equipped new, running to capacity; big opportunity, reasonable terms. F 459 Times.

OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED PARTIES desiring to enter hosiery coupon business to take over entire corporation, including charter and complete stationery; parties have entered other business; $1,000. F 411 Times.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY $500.
Sickness compels sale this week well-known, advertised; 1,000 listings; good will. Come get facts. Colton, 37 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 5380.

BUSINESS BLOCK, RESTAURANT, 2 apartments, 2-car garage, right on Greenwich Av.; price $35,000; cash $10,000. James F. Duff, Room 22 Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Conn. Telephone 1693.

LARGE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT with restaurants; Coney Island boardwalk near new hotel; sacrifice; equity $125,000; consider exchange, income property or lots. Y 2522 Times Annex.

WONDERFUL CHANCE TO BUY OUTright formulas, already incorporated, new mineral sulphur bath fluid, shampoo and tonic; may consider partner of reliability. Edgecombe 4571.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE ACCOUNT need for cash several thousand, newly devised flashlights; all or part; opportunity for live wire. F 471 Times.

CAMP (BOYS) MUST BE SOLD AT END of this season; excellent investment; can be seen in operation now. Y 2287 Times Annex.

AUTO ACCESSORY, GAS STATION, PARKing space, established business, Merrick Road, Long Island; part cash; terms. R 578 Times.

WE SPECIALIZE IN SODA FOUNTAINS and all kinds of store fixtures; easy monthly payments. Fan Mfg. & Equipment Co., 2 West 43d St. Pennsylvania 9284.

Leases.

MILLINERY DEPT. WANTED IN HIGHclass specialty shop; finest section in New York; excellent opportunities to the one qualified to handle this trade.
PEARL-HOWARD, INC.,
4 East 56th St. Plaza 9283.

HAVE CLIENT WITH VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE, ON SEVENTH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.; STORE; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. ATTORNEY, F 196 TIMES.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR ANYone wishing to go into meat business; brand new fixtures; fully equipped; price, $3,000; long lease. Address, 929 Atlantic Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

BROADWAY, 3,899, CORNER 163D ST., choice light corner, large basement store; great future; $50 monthly.

LARGE FURNITURE STORE, ATTRACtive long lease. Box 808, Morgantown, W. Va.

STORE AND FIXTURES FOR LEASE, suitable for gents' furnishing; opposite Bloomingdales, 138 East 59th St.

LARGE HOUSE, LEASE FOR SALE, BUSIness section, west side. H 14 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

ARE YOU SELLING BY MAIL?
Specialist will revise your plans and rewrite copy for moderate fee or retainer; mail order department organized; commission on sales basis. F 220 Times.

ADVERTISE ENTIRE COUNTRY.
YOUR 24-WORD AD IN
19 RESULT-GETTING PAPERS, $5.
Other excellent lists. Send for booklet. Benat, Inc., 228 West 42d. Chickering 0002.

EXPERT ON COIN-CONTROLLED DEvices will develop your ideas or design vending machines to suit your requirements; highest references. 188 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

TRANSLATIONS, FRENCH, SPANISH INTO English and vice versa; work called for; strictly confidential; charges reasonable. F 377 Times.

MARTIN ADVERTISING AGENCY—Results! Ads placed—all publications—at exactly same rates publishers charge you directly. 1,400 Broadway.

QUESTIONABLE OFFERS CAREFULLY CENSORED

By keeping its columns free from questionable and fraudulent advertising through strict censorship, The New York Times endeavors to protect its readers from loss. Bank and business references are required from Business Opportunities advertisers. The best safeguard occasionally fails and The Times advises its readers to conduct their own personal investigations of offers. Prompt notification regarding questionable advertisements is appreciated.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

WE REACH 20,000 BUYERS
FOR ¾ OF 1 CENT EACH.
1% REPLIES MEANS 200 ORDERS.
We write, print, mail your individual circular to 20,000 buyers, covering all expenses, even postage; furnish all ideas, copy, photos, cuts, art work, paper, printing, envelopes, addressing, mailing and postage. We give a complete service for ¾ of 1 cent per circular, reaching only well-rated department and general stores; also specialize in printing and all forms direct-mail advertising. Write or call on us for information.
SELECTIVE SELLING SERVICE, INC.,
156 5th Av. Chelsea 5016-5017.

PRINTING—500 8-PAGE BOOKLETS, $15. 25x41, 250 letterheads, envelopes, cards, $1.50 each; combination, $4; resort folders, catalogues, prospectus, certificates, bonds, circulars, labels; everything low. Call's Quick Print, 13 East 16th (B'way-5th). Stuyvesant 9504.

AN UNUSUAL MAIL ORDER OPPORTUnity reaching 40,000 of the best consumer buyers in the United States; the entire cost is only 1c. a name, including postage direct to the consumer. John H. Smith Publishing Corporation, 154 Nassau St., New York.

MULTIGRAPHING, $2.50 THOUSAND, ANY size; addressing, Federal, 70 5th Av. Watkins 4263.

YOUR 25-WORD ADVERTISEMENT IN 134 nearby rural newspapers: only $5.80; list free. Box 1373, Washington, D. C.

YOUR 25-WORD ADVERTISEMENT IN 56 New England newspapers $2.60; list free. Shaw, 221A Northeast, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISE: COUNTRY PAPERS, ALL publications; send for catalog. Owl Agency, Times Building.

ADVERTISE—IN 330 PAPERS, 28 WORDS, $10. Hensinger, Insurance Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FINANCING—LOANS.

NEED MONEY QUICK?

We finance business men or individuals in any amount; money loaned on accounts receivable, notes receivable, trade acceptances, mortgages, leaseholds, or other collaterals; no red tape; quick action; confidential.

PLAZA FINANCE CORPORATION,
Gotham National Bank Building,
1,819 Broadway.

LOANS FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION
UP TO $5,000 WITHOUT COLLATERAL
to merchants and business people, convenient payment plan.
Private interview arranged.
Telephone Ashland 1020.
GRAMERCY FINANCE CORPORATION,
A. Hollander, President.
12 West 28th St.
Supervised by N. Y. State Banking Dept.

AUTO OWNERS—QUICK LOANS.
CAR IN YOUR POSSESSION.
LOANS MADE SAME DAY.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Lowest rates.
PEERLESS FINANCE CORPORATION,
250 West 57th St. (corner Broadway).
Suite 621. Phone Circle 7082-0827.

FINANCING
on outstanding accounts, merchandise in warehouse and other collaterals; 30 years' experience; liberal terms; low rates.
STANDARD TRADING CO.,
491 Broadway. Phone Canal 7849-7850.

MONEY ADVANCED
on outstanding accounts, trade acceptances, loans on machinery, merchandise in warehouse and other good collateral.
COMMERCIAL TRADES CO.,
147 4th Av., cor. 14th St. Stuyvesant 2809.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FINANCED ON NON-NOTIFICATION PLAN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL (LOWEST RATE). GENERAL COMMERCIAL FINANCING.
CREDIT UTILITY CORPORATION,
270 MADISON AV. TEL. CALEDONIA 2700.

COMMERCIAL FINANCING.
Advances on accounts and merchandise; consult our principals with your financial problems in strictest confidence.
WORMSER & CO. Corner 17th St.
95 5th Av.

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY
on household furniture; endorsement unnecessary; amounts to $300; low legal rate.
CHARTER LOAN CORPORATION,
(A Personal Loan Co., State Supervision),
289 4th Av. (23d St.). Gramercy 1086.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES
Quick action, no red tape.
BURTON FINANCE CORPORATION,
1,440 Broadway, N. Y. Room 1506.
Bklyn. Branch 1,774A Pitkin Av. Dickens 3602

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FINANCED; liberal terms, lowest rates; confidential; quick service assured.
MERCANTILE FACTORS CORPORATION,
212 5th Av. Ashland 9506.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED AND FInanced by successful business counsel; consultation without obligation by appointment; confidential. F 435 Times.

LOANS MADE ON ACCOUNTS RECEIVable, merchandise, real estate, temporary or permanent, confidential. Colonial Industrial Co., 11 East 42d. Murray Hill 8977.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CAPITALIZED WITH OR WITHOUT NOTIFICATION TO CUSTOMERS. SOLAR FINANCE CORP., 132 NASSAU. BEEKMAN 5586.

LOANS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS, MAchinery, printing plants, other collateral; brokers protected. Jack Cohn, 276 5th Av. Caledonia 9642-9641.

AETNA FINANCE CO., 40 WEST 33D.
Manufacturers, jobbers, financed; new plan; advances on accounts, merchandise. CASH. IMMEDIATE CASH.

LOANS ON MACHINERY, PRINTING plants, accounts receivable, real estate, &c.; brokers protected. Wlodaver, 175 5th Av. Ashland 7337.

47 YEARS OF SERVICE.
ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. J. E. LEMON & CO. ESTABLISHED 1878. 478 6th Av. (29th St.). Tel. Lack. 8080-1.

MONEY—ACT AS AGENT IN PLACING loans on realty in South; good interest. L. B. Rainey, Attorney, Gadsden, Ala.

IF YOU NEED MONEY SEE
HARRY H. OSHRIN,
1,476 Broadway, Suites 1114-1115.

LOANS MADE TO MERCHANTS ON EASY payment plan in amounts of $1,000 and upward. Box 1505, 1,440 Broadway.

MONEY FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION.
Reorganization, Real Estate, Com'cial Paper.
Phoenix Factors Corporation, 1,265 B'way.

LOANS—TRADE ACCEPTANCES, COMmercial papers, accounts receivable. Room 602A, 315 5th Av.

MONEY LOANED; CONFIDENTIAL.
Metropolitan Credit Co., 1,370 Broadway.

CITY GAIN AT ALBANY LIKELY FROM CENSUS

Indications Point to More Seats in Legislature Under New Apportionment.

POPULATION FORGING AHEAD

Boroughs Are Outstripping Up-State Counties Which Have Hitherto Led in Population Total.

By ERNEST HARVIER.

Although the statute prescribing the method of taking a State census provides that the results shall remain secret until submitted to the next Legislature as the basis for a new party apportionment in that body, political wiseacres have already undertaken to forecast that New York City will have three seats less in the next Assembly than now, when it has 62 of the 150.

This forecast is made on the erroneous basis that the population was correctly indicated by the vote cast at last year's Presidential election. The prophesiers predict a gain of one seat each for Monroe, Albany, Nassau, Onondaga and Westchester Counties, a gain of one in the Bronx and two in Queens and a loss of one in St. Lawrence and in Steuben, four in New York County and two in Kings.

As a matter of probability New York City and the five counties into which it is divided will be more likely to gain than to lose in representation under the forthcoming change in apportionment.

Following the court decision invalidating the home rule amendment to the Constitution, a decrease in New York City's representation at Albany would be a serious setback for many measures of progress and development which have been stalled or thwarted by the representatives of rural constituencies.

The figures of the State census taken in June are now being compiled. It is known that New York City will be found to have a population of about 6,100,000 and the remainder of the State probably 6,000,000—12,100,000 as against 9,687,744 in 1915, the year of the preceding State census. New York City's population, which was 300,000 less than that of the remainder of the State ten years ago, will now be found, it is expected, to exceed it by 100,000 or thereabouts.

The present apportionment was fixed in 1917. The Legislature fixes the Senate districts and allots to each county its quota of Assemblymen (if it has more than one). The local Board of Supervisors (in New York City the Board of Aldermen) makes the subdivisions.

City Forging Ahead.

While the population of New York City is increasing rapidly, a number of the up-State counties which contain no large city are steadily falling off in inhabitants. Between 1905 and 1915 (years of decennial State census) the following up-State counties declined in population:

Allegany, Cayuga, Chenango, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Lewis, Putnam, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Ulster, Washington and Yates—nineteen in all.

The relative decline in agriculture and the large drift of population away from the farms before, during and since the European war make it practically certain that as many as twenty-five New York counties, if not indeed a larger number, will show a decrease in 1925 compared with 1915.

The number of voters in New York City, as this year's Mayoralty election will probably show, is relatively much less when compared with the whole citizen population than is the case with most of the up-State counties. The city has a vast floating population of transients in hotels, rooming houses and lodging houses who figure in the census but not in the vote. The proportion of women voters, too, is much lower than it is in most of the up-State counties. The conditions of registration and voting are much more onerous than they are in most other sections of the State, outside of the very large cities. In many parts of the State there is no personal registration, the names entered on one year's roll being carried over to the next without the appearance of the elector, as is indispensable in the city.

While these conditions cut down the vote of New York City they do not cut down its representation as fixed by apportionment. The apportionment is based on the number of citizen-inhabitants, not upon the vote cast at any election, Presidential or local. It is probable, therefore, that the representation of New York City will be larger under the apportionment to be made next year than it is now.

Intent of Home Rule Amendment.

The home rule amendment was designed greatly to diminish, if not entirely abolish, the control so long exercised in Albany over New York City affairs. There is a sort of "joker" in the Constitution which was intended to exclude in perpetuity New York City from ever acquiring, however large its citizen-population, a majority in the State Senate in Albany.

This "joker," if it may be so described, is in the third article of the Constitution as amended some years ago and this is what it provides:

"No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized which are adjoining counties or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators."

At the time of the adoption of this Constitution New York County and the Bronx were one. They were separated from Brooklyn "by public waters"—the East River. Under the limitations established at that time what are now New York, Kings and the Bronx together could never have a majority of the State Senators, however large the increase in their number of inhabitants.

But it is a very old and homely saying that wise men build houses but wiser men are able to tear them down, and thus it has happened that something which the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1895 did not foresee has occurred. Queens has been increasing vastly in population, in faster ratio, indeed, than any of the other boroughs. The limitations established by the present State Constitution did not apply to members of the Assembly, but there is an older provision which works in very much the same way to delimit the representation of New York City, and this provision, which is Section 5 of Article III, is:

"Every county heretofore established and separately organized (except Hamilton) shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The County of Hamilton shall elect with the County of Fulton until the population of the County of Hamilton shall entitle it to a member."

Hamilton County, which obtained such gingerly recognition, includes chiefly the Adirondack region, or rather a considerable part of it, and its population has increased so slowly as to be almost negligible, though if Summer residents were included it would make, no doubt, a decidedly better showing.

The whole population of Hamilton is about 4,000—about the same as the two sides of Grand Street, New York.

When the figures of the June census are submitted to the next Legislature in January, they will show, from all present indications, that the population of New York City, so far from entitling it to a smaller representation in the State Assembly than is the case now, will assure to it an increased membership.

LLOYD GEORGE TO AID FARMS

Questions Senator Capper on Prices and Methods in America.

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Former Prime Minister David Lloyd George has his eye on the American farmer with a view to introducing in England American agricultural methods which might help the British farmer.

When Mr. Lloyd George heard that Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, farm bloc leader and publisher of six weeklies with a circulation among 5,000,000 farmers, was in London, he immediately sent him a luncheon invitation.

Senator Capper accepted eagerly, looking forward to gaining first-hand information from the British statesman regarding the situation in Europe. For two hours the two statesmen sat in the House of Commons dining room overlooking the Thames while the Welsh leader fired a literal barrage of questions. He wanted to know all about wheat, oats, rye and barley; how much American farmers realized a bushel for their grain, how American cooperative organizations were formed and operated, and a hundred and one other things about agricultural life in the United States.

Every question was answered fully and authoritatively. Then the luncheon party was abruptly interrupted when Mr. Lloyd George was hastily summoned to the House to vote on the Daylight Saving measure, which the farmers of Great Britain opposed. While Senator Capper was waiting it occurred to him that he had been so busy answering Lloyd George's queries he had not had an opportunity to subject Mr. Lloyd George to a similar cross-examination. Lloyd George had been so enthusiastic in his search for knowledge about America that Senator Capper had to postpone his questioning about the affairs of Great Britain until a later meeting.

PACKERS LOSE FEDERAL SUIT

Chicago Court Holds Books Must Be Opened for Inspection.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—The Government today won its suit begun by the late Henry C. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture when District Judge Cliffe granted a writ of mandamus directing some of the principal packing companies—Swift & Co., Wilson & Co. and Cudahy & Co.—to open their books to the Department of Agriculture.

The defendants, however, obtained a supersedeas pending an appeal.

The late Secretary Wallace maintained that in order to administer the Packers and Stockyards act it was necessary to go through the packers' books. The objecting companies held that the Government was entitled only to supervise its interstate business and that their interstate and intrastate business were so mingled on the books that it would not be possible to separate them for Government inspection.

The Department of Agriculture held it was necessary to inspect all of the business as shown by the books to determine whether or not the packers and stock yards administration was being evaded.

Judge Cliffe held it just and reasonable for the Department of Agriculture to inspect all of the books of the packers, and that it was not in violation of the constitutional rights of the defendants.

TAKE BARGES FROM GOLTRA.

Federal Appeals Judges Rule Against Missouri Politician.

ST. LOUIS, July 25 (AP).—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today reversed and remanded the order of Judge Faris, awarding Edward F. Goltra possession of the Government-owned fleet of four twoboats and nineteen barges which Goltra new is operating upon the Mississippi River.

The Court, however, stayed the effect of its decision by a stipulation that if Goltra appeals to the United States Supreme Court within thirty days the temporary restraining order, forbidding the Federal Government to seize the barges, shall remain in force.

The Court's opinion was divided 2 to 1, Presiding Judge Walter H. Sanborn upholding Goltra's right to the barges and the propriety of the restraining order.

Goltra, who is a former Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri, forfeited whatever right he had to the barges, the Court held, by his failure to operate them for a long period after he obtained possession.

The fight between Goltra and the Government over the fleet has been a contest of legal technicalities since its inception two years ago.

Goltra obtained possession of the fleet at its completion in 1922 under the terms of a contract made in the Wilson Administration.

WORLD COURT BOOKLET OUT

League of Women Voters Issues Pamphlet of Facts and Map.

A pamphlet and a map giving facts relating to the World Court and the proposed entry of the United States have just been issued by the League of Women Voters, according to an announcement last night.

The map shows the member countries. The pamphlet tells what the World Court is, how it was formed, who the Judges are, in what respects it differs from the old Hague Tribunal, what objections have been advanced against the court and the answers to those objections, the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations and the historic position of the United States in relation to the ideal represented by the new peace tribunal.

The publications were prepared by a committee consisting of Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Chairman; Mrs. Frank P. Williams of Buffalo, Miss Elizabeth Kirkbride of Albany, Miss Mary Gray Peck of Clifton Springs, Miss Antoinette Knox of Poughkeepsie, Miss Anne May Mason of Brooklyn, Mrs. Samuel Stott of Tuckahoe, Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins of New York, Dr. Lavinia R. Davis of Oneida, Mrs. George Pickering of Elmira and Mrs. A. P. Fowler of Syracuse.

EXPLAINS PLEA ON RUBBER.

Our Action in London Not Designed as a Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Explanation was made at the State Department today that Secretary Kellogg's transmission to Ambassador Houghton of American rubber manufacturers' views on British restrictions on rubber production was not meant as a protest, but solely to give information.

The American manufacturers requested that the 10 per cent. increase in rubber exports from the British colonies authorized on Aug. 1 under the new regulations be raised to 20 per cent., in view of the great demand for rubber and the high prices of the commodity.

The attitude of Government officials here is that, while the restrictions have resulted in a decrease of the amount of rubber available and have affected the price of rubber, there is technically no ground for protest, inasmuch as there is technically no discrimination.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE.

Asbury Park Church and Deal Borough Hall Hit—Damage Slight.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25 (AP).—The negro church of Asbury Park and the Borough Hall of Deal were struck by lightning during a storm today. Damage was slight but several persons were stunned in the Deal Police Station.

A one-hour deluge drove indoors one of the season's largest crowds on the Boardwalk.

ASK CRAIG TO PERMIT DEPEW PLACE OPENING

Forty-second St. Property Owners Point Out Difficulty of Traffic in a Petition.

The Forty-second Street Property Owners' and Merchants' Association, Inc., through its President, A. E. Thorne, and its Secretary, Edward W. Forrest, has begun circulating petitions addressed to Controller Charles L. Craig, requesting him to sign without further delay the papers necessary to facilitate the early opening of the Depew Place roadway along the easterly side of the Grand Central Terminal. The petition says in part:

"Great traffic congestion exists in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth Street, Park and Vanderbilt Avenues, where the present westerly roadway descends to the street level and where thirteen lines of traffic flow over a section less than sixty feet in length. It is here that the famous 'S' turn, formed by Vanderbilt Avenue, Forty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, results in a traffic maelstrom which, during rush hours, is almost beyond police regulation. This congestion deprives the city of the full use of its widest and most heavily traversed north and south thoroughfare, Park Avenue. These agreements will provide a means of eliminating this congestion and for this reason the city of New York, acting through its Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has approved them. In addition, they have received the unanimous endorsement of all interested civic and business organizations, including the Merchants' Association of New York, the Citizens' Union, the Forty-second Street Property Owners' and Merchants' Association, the Broadway Association and the Thirty-fourth Street Midtown Association."

SUSPEND DRY DIRECTOR INDICTED IN CHICAGO

With Major Percy Owen Are Named His Predecessor and Seven Others.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—Major Percy Owen, prohibition enforcement director for Illinois, was indicted for graft and indefinitely suspended from office today. With him were indicted Ralph Stone, former prohibition director; Bernard Rumps and Albert Bennett, former prohibition agents; George R. Bruce, former State Senator; Harry Schlau, a salesman; Louis Abelson, wine dealer; Dr. Louis Quabairi, head of a wine company, and Morris Zimbroff, a wine dealer.

All are accused of complicity in the withdrawal of more than 500,000 gallons of wine, in connection with which more than 100 lesser persons, mostly wine dealers, are already under indictment.

With news of the indictment came the statement that special investigators from Washington who had been working on the wine inquiry have now turned their attention to unlawful dealings in beer and alcohol running, with prospects of still further Grand Jury action when all their evidence is collected.

MARDI GRAS FOR CONEY.

Annual Celebration to Begin Sept. 14—Bigger Program Planned.

The Coney Island Carnival Company, at a meeting Friday night in the Coney Island Board of Trade Building at 2,946 West Eighth Street, Coney Island, decided that the annual Mardi Gras would be held this year during the week beginning Sept. 14 and would be called the "Frolics of 1925."

Because of the absence of President Stephen F. Barrera the company postponed discussion of details. Vice President William Selleck declared, however, that the celebration would be on a more pretentious scale this year.

The following committee heads were named: Prizes, Charles L. Feltman; Floats, S. W. Gumpertz; Comics, William L. Ward and Alfred Feltman; Decorations, Arthur Jarvis; Electricity, Robert Seaton; Permits, Fred Oppikofer; Bathing, Joseph H. Vendig; Industrial Division, William C. Meinch; Finance, Charles A. Feltman; Music, S. W. Gumpertz, and Parade, Charles Rosenberg and Herman Bergoffen.

BATTING HIS WEIGHT.

Ex-Gov. Tener and Ex-Congressman Wanger Exchange Vacation Repartee.

BANFF, Alberta, Canada, July 24.—Eight special trains of Knights Templar arrived at Banff today from the United States on their way to their triennial conclave at Seattle. They are seeing the sights of Banff today and will visit Lake Louise tomorrow, returning from Seattle early in August.

An interesting meeting was that between John K. Tener, former Governor of Pennsylvania and former President of the National League, and ex-Congressman Irving P. Wanger of Norristown, Pa. They had not seen each other since they sat in Congress together twenty years ago. "How are you batting, Congressman?" asked the 6-foot-6-inch Tener, once a great ball player himself, as he sighted his former friend at the hotel. "Over 300, Governor," was the cheery reply.

BABY CONTEST ON JULY 31.

Bowling Green Association Will Hold Annual District Affair.

Babies of many nationalities have been entered in the prize baby contest to be held July 31 in the outdoor pavilion on the playground of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association at 45 West Street. The contest, which is designed to stimultaed interest in approved methods of promoting the health of children, is held annually by the Bowling Green association. In connection with its general public health program.

Eligible babies must be from six months to 2 years old. No entries will be accepted from outside the district served by the association, which is the section of lower Manhattan, south of Vesey Street. Each entrant will be measured carefully and examined, and the prize awards will be made with reference to standards that have been established by the medical profession for children of various ages.

PLANS $2,000,000 GARAGES.

New York Company Will Build Three in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25 (AP).—Three ramp garage and office buildings, to cost $2,000,000, and having a capacity of 1,500 automobiles, are to be erected at once in the downtown business section of Rochester by the Ramp Buildings Corporation of New York City. Carrying out this garage building program, the most extensive ever planned here, will have an important effect in solving the downtown parking problem.

An option has been obtained from J. Judson Hess on property at the southwest corner of Broad and Exchange Streets for the erection of the first of these buildings, of six stories, accommodating 500 cars, to be completed Jan. 1. This building will cost $700,000.

CLINIC'S SERVICE IN DEMAND

City College Psychological Tests Applied to 1,250 Children Last Year.

The Educational Clinic of the College of the City of New York has given psychological examinations to 1,250 city children in the past year, according to a statement made yesterday by Dr. Samuel B. Heckman, Director. Unlike the records of previous years, few of the children were backward or subnormal. The clinic's service has been sought particularly in connection with the social and vocational problems confronting the parents or the teachers of normal or superior children.

"The community's estimate of the value of the clinic's service may be judged by the increasing demands for its cooperation," Dr. Heckman said. He added that in the first year of the clinic's existence, after its establishment in 1913 at the request of Dr. John H. Finley, then President of the College, only sixty children were examined.

The clinic works in close cooperation with the school system of the city and the various social, educational and recreational agencies.

Wills for Probate.

Manhattan.

HAWTHORNE, BAYARD (July 4). Estate, $5,000, to widow, Mrs. Alice White Hawthorne of Milford, Pa., executrix.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION were granted by Surrogate James F. Norton on the estate of John Gottlieb to Agatha Stahler, 73 Hancock Av., Jersey City, bond $22,453; on the estate of Mary M. Lee to Alberta Morris, 24 Edge Av., Jersey City, bond $3,300; on the estate of Julia Heavey to Thomas Heavey, 61 Van Cleef St., Jersey City, bond $4,400, and on the estate of Mary Maltz to August C. Maltz, 5,568 Boulevard, Jersey City, bond $400.

ESSEX COUNTY.

ELDER, MARIE J., Newark (July 11). Sister, Josephine Brandon, Fort Riley, Kan., residuary legatee; Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is willed stock in Dominion Combing Mills, Ltd., of Toronto; another sister and nieces also beneficiaries. R. H. Thiele, Maplewood, N. J., executor.

TEDESCO, CRESCENZO, Orange (Sept. 1, 1917). Wife, Filomena, legatee, with provisions for children after her decease. Son, Carmine, is executor.

Queens.

ARNDT, CAROLINE (Jan. 1, 1921). Estate, at $7,000, to daughter, Charlotte Alexander of 43 Remington Street, Jamaica, executrix.

BARLOW, JOSHUA (May 20). Estate, over $6,000, to brothers, Daniel and Edward Barlow, both of Merrick Road and Oxford Street, Jamaica, executors.

BERSHATSKY, BORIS (April 21, 1924). Estate, $1,100, to Emma Trepel of 200 West Ninety-third Street, Manhattan, executrix.

JOHNSON, OLE J. (July 7). Estate, $5,650, to widow, Jenslene Johnson of 44 North Twelfth Street, Flushing, executrix.

KLOSSET, FRANK J. (July 6). Estate, at $300, to widow, Martha Klosset of 153 Collins Avenue, Maspeth, executrix.

KOPP, JOHN (July 11). Estate, $7,000, to Mrs. Dinehe Unger, 314 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, $3,500; to Catholic Church at Bleecker Street and Central Avenue, Brooklyn, $100.

LANGE, KATHERINE (Aug. 27, 1924). Estate, $1,075, to sister, Elizabeth Giesler of 78 Zeidler Avenue, Maspeth, and son, Charles Lange of Glen Rock, N. J., and daughter-in-law, Margaretha Lange of 18 Juniper Valley Road, Middle Village. Elizabeth Giesler is executrix.

MULKEWICZ, MARY (Aug. 7, 1924). Estate, at $6,200, to husband, John, of 233 South Twenty-eighth Street, Flushing, executor.

RIKER, OSCAR H. (April 9). Estate, at $900, to friend, Sarah W. Briggs of Queens Village, if she is living, or if dead to her daughter, Sarah R. Briggs. J. Mead Briggs of Queens Village is executor.

SEALEY, JULIA (July 20). Estate, at $2,500, to Maria T. Sealey of Hillsdale, N. Y.; Mildred, Lillian and Ethel Sealey and George S. Sealey of 453 East 178th Street, Manhattan; Gladys B. Walsh and Edna Sealey of 2,678 Washington Avenue, Bronx; William K. and Hewlett A. Sealey of Belmar, N. J. Executors are Lillian B. Sealey, Ave. of 333 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, and William K. Sealey Jr. of the same address; each are to receive a fee of $300.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION were issued to August Baldorf of 263 St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood, husband, in the estate of Lizzie Baldorf, $670; to Cecelia Bladt of 358 East Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, daughter, in the estate of Louise Frank, $1,000 personal and $8,000 real property; to Mary Cooke of 474 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, widow, in the estate of Joshua Cooke, $3,400; to Ernest Dietter of 9,202 Seventy-eighth Street, Woodhaven, brother, in the estate of Otto Dietter, $1,378; to Mary Dollard of 318 Crescent Street, Long Island City, widow, in the estate of John Dollard, $1,000; to Mary Donovan of 33 West Hayes Avenue, Corona, widow, in the estate of James Donovan, $4,000; to Louisa Donus of 378 Fourteenth Avenue, Astoria, widow, in the estate of Frederick Donus, $3,000; to Arthur Frey of 10,726 118th Street, Richmond Hill, son, in the estate of Joseph Frey, $2,600; to Amelia Geisler of 600 Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood, widow, in the estate of William Geisler, $300; to Lesser E. Gottschalk of 46 North Central Avenue, Flushing, husband, in the estate of Rose M. Gottschalk, $2,800; to Margaret Haas of 10,453 120th Street, Richmond Hill, widow, in the estate of George Haas, $7,800; to Patrick Hunt of 1,719 Linden Street, Ridgewood, brother, in the estate of Bridget Hunt, $650; to Emma R. Jockers of 119 Union Street, Flushing, sister, in the estate of William J. Gaiser, $5,500; to Bessie I. Kohla of 195 Thirteenth Avenue, Long Island City, widow, in the estate of Frank J. Kohla, $17,000; to Joseph Nagy of 468 Walcott Avenue, Astoria, husband, in the estate of Julia Nagy, $6,325; to Louise Ohnemus of 15,016 109th Road, Jamaica South, widow, in the estate of William Ohnemus, $100; to Eva J. Potter of Zoller Street, Springfield, sister, in the estate of William H. Cardozo, $1,000; to Kate Schoeffler of 1,680 Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, widow, in the estate of Emil C. Schoeffler, $5,250; to Randolph White of Jamaica, public administrator, in the estate of John Walsh, $1,900.

Police Department.

Commissioner Enright issued this order yesterday:

Transfers and Assignments.

LIEUTENANT—Peter J. Reilly, from 1st Division to 5-A Precinct, assignment to desk duty continued.

SERGEANTS—James J. Ellis, from 26th Precinct to 9-A; Alfred C. Hoffman, from 31st Precinct to 47th; Michael Hagan, from 55th Precinct to 22-A.

Assigned to mounted duty in precincts indicated—Joseph E. Henry, from 9-A Precinct to 26th; William D. O'Grady, from 32-A Precinct to 31st; David Levy, from 47th Precinct to 31st; James J. Smith, from 71st Precinct to 35th.

PATROLMEN.

Walter E. Rose, from 1st Precinct to 5-A.

From 7th Precinct to precincts indicated—John J. Slevin, 3; Edward J. De Martini, 13; Thomas Walsh, 15; George J. Albert Jr., 22; Joseph H. Daily, 28; John T. Kerrigan, 32; William J. Powderly, 37; John E. Moran, 44; Charles J. Trainor, 46; Charles J. Jabloulski, 48-A; John Nekola, 50; Herman C. Witte, 8-A; David E. Torpey, 15; Peter Killan Jr., 17; Andrew J. Galeazzi, 25; Henry J. Olson, 28; Leo Fleischer, 37; John J. Petscher, 40; John J. Fagan, 45; Robert J. Bettner, 49; Myles W. McManus, 49-A; Charles E. Fields, 51.

From 8th Precinct to precincts indicated—Kiernan J. Doolan, 15; William Renna, 13; Lawrence O. Schultz, 20; John D. Cramb, 34; Edmund F. Carrigan, 48-A; John M. Duggan, 54.

From 8-A Precinct to precincts indicated—August Koehler, 13-A; Benjamin H. Schneider, 17; George Olear, 18; James Brady, 19; Peter P. Brady, 20; Patrick J. Brennan, 22; George L. Berg, 37; Thomas P. O'Hara, 49.

From 9th Precinct to precincts indicated—James Maloney, 24; James P. McGoldrick, 39; William H. Sherry, 45; Frank P. Schettino, 48.

From 9-A Precinct to precincts indicated—John M. Carson, 13; Martin F. Mahoney, 13-A.

From 10th Precinct to precincts indicated—James J. Mahon, 4; Carl Vail, 17; Julius Staiger, 19; Robert McGonigal, 19; Thomas F. Mulhall, 22; Joseph A. Higgins, 47; Peter J. Barmonde, 54; James P. Maher, 54.

From 10-A Precinct to precincts indicated—Thomas J. Sheridan, 3; Edward J. Scott, 13; William J.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue Upward in Brisk Trading and Many New High Records Established.

Interest veered back very sharply to the Stock Exchange yesterday, after two days in which main attention had been attracted in other directions, first by the sharp advance in cotton following the Government report at midweek, later to sterling, whose decline on Friday synchronized with the development of a crisis in the British labor situation. These factors were less sharply defined yesterday. The labor problem abroad has been postponed for further consideration next Wednesday.

It was quite natural, therefore, that the stock market should once more assume the centre of financial attention, especially since the remarkable advance in many issues was carried further. With only a few exceptions, stocks were strong yesterday. The gains of from 1 to 3 or more points were not confined to any single group or class of shares. Rather here and there favorite issues were whirled quite rapidly upward. Automobile shares, those based on dry-goods establishments, fruit issues, some of the Northwestern railroad shares, and a wide and varied list of so-called "specialties" were in active demand all during the two hours of trading, and many new high records for the year were established. Trading was just under the 600,000-share figure.

There seems to be no change whatever in the market conditions. At times during the week the advances were halted by a temporary tightening of the money rate, but when it became evident that this fluctuation was a temporary one due probably to special conditions, the uptrend in the stock market was vigorously resumed. Measured by former yardsticks and measured, too, by the yield of securities, stocks must be classed as "high." However, this does not appear to dampen the ardor of the speculative community, and new high records not only for particular issues, but for the market as a whole as reflected in the averages, are of almost daily occurrence. Looking forward it does not appear at all certain that money rates will continue to maintain their present easy tendency throughout the entire Fall. Such a development would be unusual to say the least, especially should such business activity as is now prophesied by the market actually come into view.

The demand for crop harvesting and moving credits and the fact that any speeding-up of business would draw corporate funds out of the money market into their normal channels, would likely preclude the possibility of the rates remaining at present levels throughout the Autumn. It has been the experience of the last few weeks that the state of the money market is the principal concern of the Stock Exchange. Unsettling news of other sorts is glossed over, minimized and quickly forgotten. It would be a peculiar development and one not usually absent in markets of this sort, did stocks not advance too far. It seems to be one of the characteristics of our stock market that the swings in both directions extend too far, probably due to Wall Street's own exaggeration of any condition. In bull markets stocks sell too high; in bear markets too low.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

While a moderately strong market for Stock Exchange call money prevailed last week as a result of withdrawals by local and country banks, it was a figurative one from the viewpoint of the borrower, as demand was very light, and resort was had to the outside market, where a cheaper rate prevailed.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1925	4½	3¾	4	1921	5½	3½	4½
1924	2	2	2	1920	8	6	7
1923	5	4½	4¾	1919	6	5	6¼
1922	4	3	3½	1918	6	4	5½

Time Loans.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Sixty-ninety days	4 @4½	4 @4½
Four, five and six months	4 @4½	4 @4½

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' mixed collateral:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
4@4½	2½@3	5@5¼	3¾@4	6	8¾

Commercial Paper.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Best names, 4 to 6 months	4	4
Other names, 4 to 6 months	4¼	4¼

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' commercial paper:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
4	3¼@3½	5@5¼	4@4¼	6¼@6½	8

Rediscount Rate, Reserve Bank.

Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 3½ per cent. Rate fixed Feb. 27, when it was advanced from 3 per cent., which had been in effect since Aug. 8, 1924.

Rediscount rate at this date in a series of years:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
3½	3½	4½	4	5½	7

Bankers' Acceptances.

	Bid.	Asked.
Call loans against acceptances	3¾	
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:		
	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	3⅛	3
60 days	3⅛	3⅛
90 days	3⅜	3¼
Four months	3⅛	3⅜
Six months	3⅜	3¼
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	3⅜	3⅜

London Market.

Money in London ⅛ up at 3⅛ per cent.; short bills 1-16 up at 4⅛ @ 4 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills 1-16 @ ⅛ up at 4¼ @ 4 5-16 per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at 84s 10½d.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks of the New York Clearing House, $771,885,529; balances $80,620,236. Federal Reserve credit balance, $72,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, $885,000,000.

Total exchanges of checks for the week in New York City, as reported by the Clearing House, were $4,783,885,529, compared with $5,107,085,064 the previous week and $5,503,930,118 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1925	$4,783,885,529	1921	$3,901,962,132
1924	4,473,240,861	1920	5,742,527,591
1923	3,298,137,978	1919	4,756,874,625
1922	4,009,633,500	1918	3,866,375,118

Total exchange of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $8,965,727,187, compared with $9,803,481,494 the previous week and $10,051,543,248 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	$8,965,727,187	1921	$6,151,310,242
1924	7,718,850,314	1920	8,242,527,591
1923	6,638,823,984	1919	8,128,888,043
1922	6,964,042,281	1918	6,233,670,151

EXCHANGE WORRIES NORWAY

Rise in Kroner Causes Demand for Cut in Bank Rates.

The Oslo correspondent of The London Financial Times reports that the sensational kroner appreciation is arousing the apprehension of timber exporters whose 1925 contracts are already closed in sterling, and therefore serious losses are anticipated on kroner accounts. Shipping men are also complaining, as while their revenues are mostly in dollars or sterling, expenditure is made in kroner, hence serious deficits are anticipated.

Business and industry are gravely concerned and a united demand is being made for the Bank of Norway immediately to reduce the discount rate and to use all other means possible to retard and even prevent further appreciation in the near future. The Governor of the Bank of Norway states that the phenomenal rise is due to foreign banks, which are flooding the Norwegian money market with foreign currency, and thus giving the krone an artificially increased value, which is not justified by the financial and economic position.

Belgrade Concludes Tobacco Sales.

According to the Belgrade Economic and Financial Review the State Monopoly Administration has sold to the Polish Tobacco Control 4,000,000 kgs. of tobacco for 15,000,000 Swiss francs, which at the present rate of exchange represents an amount of 180,000,000 dinars.

BUSINESS QUIET IN JAPAN.

Fair Activity Reported in Machinery and Rubber Goods.

The Department of Commerce has received the following summary of business conditions in Japan:

"Business in Japan was generally quiet during May owing to weakening exchange and restricted credit facilities. However, a fair amount of business has been done in machinery and rubber goods. Orders for electrical equipment have been irregular, averaging about 70 per cent. of normal. Decreased activity is apparent in construction materials and allied lines, but sales of radio apparatus continue active. This year's crop of wheat, barley and oats is expected to be much larger than in 1924 according to the first official forecast.

"The electrification of the Tokio-Odawara Line, the first link in Japan's extensive railway electrification program has been completed, and an initial test will be held the end of June. Other important developments during May were heavier shipments of raw silk, continued decline in commodity prices, increase in raw cotton stocks to unprecedented levels, continued large production of cotton yarns and a slight decline in declared exports to the United States."

World's Output of Zinc.

The American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates the world's output of zinc in June at 98,000 short tons, compared with 104,900 in May, 102,900 in April and 109,100 in March.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
587,400	1,334,747	1,203,980	524,615	571,992	229,516,266	134,606,408	142,658,121	151,458,788	101,804,738

1925 High.	1925 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.
59½	47	300	Advance Rumely pf. (3)	58	58	58	58	+ ¼	57¾	59
12⅝	9⅝	100	Ahumada Lead (†1)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛	10⅝	11
111½	88¾	200	Air Reduction (4)	105⅝	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞	+ ¾	104½	105
15⅞	10	300	Ajax Rubber	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼	13¾	14
95⅛	80	600	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	91	91	90¾	90⅞	— ⅛	90⅝	91¼
86⅛	71½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (6)	83	83	83	83	..	82½	83
23⅝	13½	1,300	Amer. Agri. Chemical	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅛	23	23¼
66⅞	36½	900	Amer. Agri. Chemical pf.	66	66½	66	66½	+ 1¼	66¼	66½
87⅞	84	100	Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (7)	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾	86	86¾
54½	26⅛	1,200	Amer. Bosch Magneto	32½	33	32¼	33	+ ⅛	32¾	33¼
210½	153⅛	3,200	American Can (†7)	207½	208¼	206¾	206⅞	+ ⅝	206¾	207¼
111½	97½	500	Amer. Car & Fdy. (6)	101	101	101	101	— 1⅛	101	102
26⅛	22⅝	100	Amer. Chain Class A (2)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛	23½	23⅞
62	37	500	American Chicle	51	51	51	51	— ½	51⅛	53
90	90	100	Amer. Chicle pr. pf. cfs.	90	90	90	90	..	90	96
6¾	5¼	100	Amer. Drug. Syn. (60c.)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	5⅝	5¾
47	27¼	1,000	Amer. & Foreign Power	43	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ¼	42½	42¾
14	8½	300	Amer. Hide & Leather	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜	11⅛	11½
41	32¼	600	American Internatl.	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	— ¼	36½	37
14	11¼	500	Amer. LaF. F. Engine (1)	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	..	13	13¼
30½	20	400	American Linseed	29	29¼	29	29	+ ½	28½	29
73½	53	300	Amer. Linseed pf. (3½)	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼	72¾	73¼
144⅞	104½	1,400	Amer. Locomotive (†18)	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛	— ⅛	112½	113
53⅝	45¼	300	American Metal (3)	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛	49½	50
112	89¼	3,700	American Radiator (4)	108⅞	112	108⅞	112	+ 4	111½	112
67¾	36⅞	5,600	Amer. Safety Razor (3)	66⅝	67	65½	66⅞	+ ⅝	66⅝	67
14½	5⅝	300	Amer. Ship & Commerce	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼	7½	7¾
108⅝	90⅝	200	Amer. Smelt. & Refin. (6)	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	— ¼	105¼	105½
40⅝	37⅞	300	Amer. Steel Foundries (3)	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝	38¾	39¼
112	108	100	Amer. Steel Found. pf. (7)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅝	110¼	111½
71¼	47⅝	1,200	Amer. Sugar Refining	65	65½	65	65¼	+ ¼	65	65½
144¼	130⅝	700	American Tel. & Tel. (9)	140⅞	140⅞	140⅜	140⅞	..	140⅝	141
144½	136⅝	100	Do seller 20 days	140	140	140	140	..	..	..
99½	85	300	American Tobacco (7)	98⅝	98½	98⅜	98½	+ ¼	98¼	99
98⅞	84½	300	Amer. Tobacco Cl. B (7)	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅛	97½	98
68½	34¾	1,500	Am. W. W. & Elec. (1.20)	67⅛	67½	66½	67	+ 1	66½	66¾
103	99	100	Do 1st pf. (7)	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛	99	99⅝
64¾	34¾	1,700	American Woolen	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅝	38¾	39
96¼	69½	300	American Woolen pf. (7)	82	82⅝	82	82⅝	+ ⅛	81¾	82¼
7½	2⅞	500	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	3	3	3	3	..	2½	3
12½	7	100	American Zinc L. & S.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼	7¾	8
48	35¼	800	Anaconda Copper (3)	42	42¼	41⅞	42¼	— ¼	42⅛	42¼
98¼	90⅝	100	Armour & Co. Del. pf. (7)	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼	97	97½
24¼	20	2,500	Armour & Co. of Ill. Cl A (2)	23¼	23½	23⅛	23½	..	23⅜	23½
12½	8	100	Arnold Constable & Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛	10½	11
41½	32	500	Associated Oil (2)	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼	39¾	40
127⅞	116¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. (7)	119¼	119⅜	119¼	119⅜	..	119¼	119¾
166	147¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line (18)	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ½	165	166
56	20	100	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼	49½	50½
117½	95½	2,300	Atlantic Refining (4)	113⅝	115	113⅝	114⅝	+ 1¾	114	114½
32½	22	100	Austin Nichols	24	24	24	24	— ⅝	24	24⅝
146	107	2,300	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	113	114¼	113	113⅝	+ ⅝	113⅛	113½
84¼	71	700	Baltimore & Ohio (5)	76¼	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ⅛	76	76¼
42¼	35¼	100	Bangor & Aroostook (3)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..	40⅝	41
30	21	400	Barnsdall, Class A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝	23½	23¾
53¾	39	300	Bayuk Cigars	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝	40½	41½
74½	60	300	Beech-Nut Packing (2.40)	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝	67½	68
53½	37	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	..	42¾	43¼
35	25	400	Booth Fisheries 1st pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34	..	34	35
44½	33¾	600	Briggs Mfg. (3½)	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	— ¼	39½	39¾
55¾	35½	2,500	Bklyn. Manhattan Tran.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	+ ¼	54	54¼
91⅝	75½	300	Bklyn. Union Gas (4)	88	88	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅝	88	89
109½	64½	1,000	Brown Shoe (4)	99	99½	99	99½	+ ⅝	99	99⅝
49⅝	24	500	Bruns.-Balke-Collender	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅝	28	28⅛
97⅞	91½	100	Burns Brothers pf. (7)	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	91	94¾
95½	65	400	Burroughs Add. Mach. (3)	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ¼	93	94
24¼	6½	100	Butte & Superior (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝	11⅝	12
32⅞	23⅞	1,100	California Petroleum (1¾)	27⅞	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅝	28½	28¾
4⅝	2½	600	Callahan Zinc & Lead	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛	2½	2¾
18⅝	12½	200	Calumet & Hecla (50c)	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	15	15¼
37	24	100	Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach.	36	36	36	36	..	35	36½
21¾	14¾	800	Central Leather Co.	19	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛	18¾	19
66	49¼	600	Central Leather Co. pf.	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	..	62¼	63
47½	31¼	100	Century Ribbon Mills (2)	33	33	33	33	— ½	34	35
55½	43½	400	Cerro de Pasco Copper (4)	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛	51⅝	52¼
54	40¾	6,300	Certain-teed Products (4)	53¼	53¼	52	52⅝	— ⅛	52¼	52⅝
39⅝	22⅝	1,100	Chandler Motor (3)	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ½	32¼	32½
99½	89½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	94⅛	94⅛	93¾	93¾	— ¼	94	94¼
10⅝	3⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	4½	5
15	9	5,600	Chicago Great Western	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝	12½	12⅝
32⅝	19⅛	3,000	Chicago Great Western pf.	24	25¼	24	25¼	+ 1⅝	25	25½
16⅝	8¼	1,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝	8½	8⅞
28½	7	3,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+ 1	15½	15⅝
75⅝	47½	1,700	Chicago & N. W. (4)	64	64⅝	64	64½	+ 1	64	64¾
108	80½	2,700	Chicago Pneu. Tool (3)	100⅝	103	100⅝	103	+ 2	103	104
54¼	40⅛	1,900	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅛	45½	46
55	44½	100	Chicago Yellow Cab (4)	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛	48⅝	49
59⅝	49⅞	500	Childs Company (12.40)	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	— ⅝	56¼	56¾
37⅝	30½	100	Chile Copper (2½)	34½	34½	34	34	— ⅝	34	34½
117⅛	108⅝	4,000	Chrysler Corp. cfs.	110½	114⅝	110½	113½	+ 3⅝	113½	114
103½	100⅛	500	Chrysler Corp. pf. (5)	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..	100⅝	101½
130	80	4,600	Coca-Cola (7)	128⅝	130	128⅝	130	+ 2	126⅝	130
48¾	32¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40½	41	40½	41	..	40½	..
69⅝	45⅝	1,400	Columbia G. & E. (2.80)	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅝	..	67⅝	68
189	76	100	Commercial Solvents B.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— 2½	91½	95
43½	22¼	200	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..	22⅝	23
9⅝	5¼	200	Consolidated Distributors	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	..	5½	5⅝
92⅝	74⅛	2,700	Consolidated Gas (5)	90⅞	90⅞	90	90⅛	— ¼	90	90⅝
5¼	2⅝	100	Consolidated Textile	3	3	3	3	..	2½	3½
76⅞	60½	1,500	Continental Can (4)	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛	74½	75
120½	103	100	Continental Insurance (6)	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ½	113½	114½
11⅝	8¼	2,100	Continental Motors (80c)	10	10	10	10	..	10	10½
41½	32⅝	3,300	Corn Products Ref. (2)	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ½	35⅛	35½
79⅝	64½	1,500	Crucible Steel (4)	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅝	72	72½
62⅝	47¾	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛	50	50½
33½	27	300	Cuban Am. Sugar (3)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛	28	28½
59	50	400	Cuyamel Fruit (4)	54¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ 1	55	55¼
106¼	95⅝	200	Cudahy Packing (7)	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	— ¼	102	103
49¾	27⅞	1,100	Davison Chemical	38¼	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛	37	38
102	82¼	100	Deere & Co. pf. (5)	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..	101	102
155	133½	300	Delaware & Hudson (9)	148	148⅞	148	148⅞	— ⅛	147	148⅞
130⅛	110	700	Detroit Edison Co. (8)	129	130⅛	129	130	+ 1½	130⅛	133
31	21⅝	2,800	Dodge Brothers, Class A	27½	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅝	27½	27¾
84½	73½	200	Dodge Brothers pf. (7)	82½	82½	82⅝	82⅝	+ ¼	82½	83
21¼	14	300	Douglas-Pectin (1)	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ½	21	21¼
182¾	134¼	1,400	Du Pont de Nemours (10)	179½	180	179½	179⅞	+ 1⅞	179½	180
118	104⅝	200	Eastman Kodak (18)	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..	106¼	107
20½	10½	100	Eaton Axle & Spring (2)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝	18⅝	19
40⅝	17⅝	3,700	Elec. Power & Light cfs.	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝	37⅞	38
104	96	100	El. Paso & L. pf. cfs.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅝	91	91⅝
110	100	200	E.P. & L. pf. cfs. 40% pd. (7)	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ¾	109¼	110
72	63⅝	100	Endicott-Johnson (5)	68	68	68	68	+ ¼	67⅛	68
34	26⅝	300	Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..	27	27¾
46⅞	35	300	Erie 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛	37⅛	37½
49⅞	32¼	600	Fairbanks-Morse (2.60)	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅝	46½	47
109⅞	90¼	5,200	Fam. Players-Lasky (8)	108⅛	109⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+ ⅝	108⅛	108¾
34⅝	30	2,900	Fed. Light & Trac. (*1.40)	32	33	32	33	+ ⅛	32¼	33
64¼	49½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf. (7)	57	57	57	57	+ ¼	56½	57½
175	147⅞	100	Fid.-Phenix Fire Ins. (6)	166	166	166	166	+ 1⅝	166	168½
79⅝	60¼	5,400	Fisher Body (5)	75¼	76	75	76	+ 2	75⅞	76
22¼	10½	4,900	Fisk Rubber	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼	20⅝	21
56½	75	4,900	Fleischmann Co. (4)	98	99	98	98⅛	— ⅝	98	98¾
131⅞	89¼	200	Foundation Co. (8)	127	127	127	127	— ⅝	127	128
40⅝	15⅝	200	Freeport-Texas	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼	15⅛	15⅝
102⅝	96	100	Gen. Am. Tank Car pf. (7)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝	102⅝	103
63⅝	42⅛	500	General Asphalt	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛	32⅝	33
99	84	100	General Cigar (8)	89	89	89	89	— ½	89	90
293	193	1,200	General Electric (8)	293	293	290¼	291	— ¾	291	293
89¾	67½	20,700	General Motors (6)	88¼	87⅞	86¼	87	+ ¼	86⅞	87⅛
62¼	45½	4,500	General Petroleum (2)	55¼	56	54⅝	55⅝	+ 1⅝	54⅝	55
235	215	100	Gen. Ry. Signal (6)	215	215	215	215	..	214	218
62	47	1,900	Gimbel Brothers	54¼	56	54¼	55⅞	+ 1⅝	55	56
42⅝	22⅝	200	Ginter Co. (1½)	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	..	42½	43
23⅝	12½	2,800	Glidden Co.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝	21⅝	21¾
60	37	1,000	Gold Dust	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝	41¼	42
78	36⅝	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. (1)	58⅝	58¼	57⅞	58	..	57⅞	58¼
104⅝	91½	700	Goodyear T. & R. pf. (7)	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼	104	104¼
93¾	65	100	Great Northern pf. (5)	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ¼	68⅝	68⅞
115	105¾	100	Great Western Sugar (8)	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ¼	103⅝	104
29¼	11⅝	300	Greene-Cananea Copper	14⅝	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ¼	13½	14½
38	23	800	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅝	29	29½
101½	89½	100	Gulf, Mobile & N. pf. (6)	97	97	97	97	— ¼	97	98
94⅝	67¼	600	Gulf States Steel (5)	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83½	— ¼	83¼	83¾
194½	112	300	Havana El. R., L. & P. (6)	192¼	192¼	192	192	+ ½	190	192¾
37½	25¾	600	Hartman Corp. (2½)	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅝	27½	28
43⅝	30	2,000	Hayes Wheel (3)	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ¼	42¼	42½
105¼	100	100	Hayes Wheel pf. (7½)	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½	102½	103½
85	59	400	Houston Oil	72½	72½	71½	72	— 1	71½	72½
33¾	21⅝

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ASKS CURB TO STOP COLOGNE BOND DEAL

Leopold Zimmermann Wants Securities Withdrawn From the Market.

SAYS CITY HAS DEFAULTED

Head of Mark Securities Body Declares German Cities Should First Pay Debts Here.

Leopold Zimmermann, of Zimmermann & Forshay, Chairman of the American Association of Holders of German Mark Securities, has sent a letter to the New York Curb Market Association protesting against its action in admitting to trading the City of Cologne sinking fund gold bonds offered here last week. The issue amounted to $10,000,000 and was offered by a syndicate headed by Blair & Co., Inc. Mr. Zimmermann requests the Curb Market to reconsider the decision of its Committee on Listing and Securities by refusing trading privileges for the bonds.

Mr. Zimmermann's letter, which is self-explanatory, follows:

New York Curb Association,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: According to the daily papers, your Committee on Listing and Securities has admitted to unlisted trading privileges City of Cologne (Germany) $10,000,000 principal amount twenty-five years 6½ per cent. S. S. gold bonds of the municipal external loan of 1925.

Kindly note that the City of Cologne has issued at various times large amounts of bonds, payable in German marks, which up to the time of the war were considered equal to the present Reichsmark or goldmark. Large amounts of these City of Cologne bonds, as security for the payment of which were pledged the property and taxing capacity of the City of Cologne, have been acquired by citizens and residents of the United States.

For several years the City of Cologne, like other German cities, has defaulted on the interest of such bonds, issued in German marks.

The American Association of Holders of German Mark Securities was formed for the mutual protection of its members, and is therefore opposed to the issuance in this country of new loans, as long as the old loans are not taken care of in a satisfactory way. We wish to impress upon your esteemed association the fact that the old bonds, issued in marks, contain the same promises and pledges as to payment and security. The City of Cologne and other cities are collecting their revenues and taxes in Reichsmarks or goldmarks at the regular rate for over nine months, and therefore it is not just that the City of Cologne and other German cities should borrow money in this country without discharging their existing obligations in a just and equitable way.

We have no doubt that the New York Curb Association will not lend its name and organization for the purpose of helping to float new securities issued by German cities who are not doing justice to their previous creditors in this country. The American Association of Holders of German Mark Securities therefore respectfully requests the New York Curb Association to reconsider their decision and take such steps as are necessary to protect the American public.

We would greatly appreciate your reply in the matter, and remain

Respectfully yours,
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOLDERS OF GERMAN MARK SECURITIES.
LEOPOLD ZIMMERMANN,
Chairman.

AID COTTON GROWING IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Liverpool Association Adopts New Form of Contract on Which Deliveries May Be Made.

The London Economist notes that the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association have taken action which will probably have important bearing upon the development of cotton growing in the British Empire. Continuing, The Economist says:

"For a long time a committee of the association has had under consideration a new futures contract against which outside growths of cotton other than American and Egyptian can be tendered. There have been many difficulties in the way, but the members of the association have now adopted a new form of futures contract entitled 'The Empire and Miscellaneous Cotton Delivery Contract,' against which all growths of cotton not lower than the grade and value of strict low middling American cotton may be tendered, the contract only excepting certain grades of Egyptian cotton tenderable on the present Egyptian futures contract.

"The importance of this decision is that a hedge in the futures market is now provided for growers and importers of Empire cotton, and it is expected that this will greatly benefit cotton-growing in the British Empire. The contract will come into force on Sept. 1 next for delivery of cotton in October and onward. Trading will be in multiples of 50 bales (containing 24,000 lbs of cotton)."

$8,031,000 NEW BONDS OUT.

Will Be Offered This Week by Counties and Municipalities.

The important public offerings of municipal and county bonds scheduled for the coming week aggregate $8,031,000 and include the following, according to The Bond Buyer:

Monday, July 27—	
Lake County, Fla.	$3,435,000
Akron, Ohio	602,000
Los Angeles County, Cal., Glendale City School District	500,000
Tuesday, July 28—	
Rochester, N. Y.	1,000,000
Lakeland, Fla.	569,000
Wednesday, July 29—	
St. Paul, Minn.	775,000
Saturday, Aug. 1—	
Flagler and Volusia Counties, Fla., Ocean Shore Improvement Dist.	750,000
Orlando, Fla.	500,000

NEW BOND OFFERINGS.

Birmingham Hotel and Long Island City Issues on Market.

G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., are making a public offering of a new issue of $260,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. real estate gold bonds secured by the Harris Apartment Hotel, at Birmingham, Ala. The bonds of this issue mature in from two to fifteen years, interest being payable March 1, and Sept. 1.

S. W. Straus & Co. are offering an issue of $325,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial gold bonds of the Crescent Plaza Corporation, secured by the land and a completed bank and office building on the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. Interest is payable July 15 and Jan. 15.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50 railroads	80.45	80.13	80.37	+ .18
25 industrials	151.81	151.20	151.46	— .10
50 stocks	116.13	115.66	115.91	+ .04

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 24	116.54	115.22	115.87	+ .31
July 23	115.84	114.54	115.56	+ .55
July 22	115.41	114.40	114.61	— .67
July 21	116.07	114.72	115.28	+ .06
July 20	115.75	114.57	115.22	+ .29
July 18	115.13	114.46	114.83	+ .21
July 17	115.08	114.09	114.62	+ .26

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July,	High.		Low.		Last.
*1925	116.54	July 24	112.54	July 3	115.91
1924	94.11	July 31	88.47	July 3	93.74
1923	82.56	July 23	77.27	July 31	77.62
1922	84.50	July 31	79.30	July 5	83.87
1921	65.60	July 7	61.54	July 15	63.76
1920	86.06	July 9	78.27	July 27	79.84

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1925	116.54	July 24	101.16	Mar. 30	115.91
†1924	92.99	July 23	82.26	Apr. 22	92.73

Full Years.

1924	107.23	Dec. 31	82.26	Apr. 22	106.72
1923	95.52	Mar. 6	77.15	Oct. 29	84.15
1922	93.05	Oct. 18	66.21	Jan. 10	86.53
1921	73.13	May 6	58.33	June 21	68.50
1920	94.07	Apr. 8	62.70	Dec. 22	67.05
1919	99.59	Nov. 5	69.13	Jan. 21	80.90

DOMESTIC BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	84.14	—.01	+ .27	+ 2.45

DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.

July 24	84.14	+.07	July 15	84.36	+.05
July 23	84.07	—.07	July 14	84.31	—.13
July 22	84.14	—.02	July 13	84.44	—.01
July 21	84.16	—.05	July 11	84.45	—.15
July 20	84.21	—.10	July 10	84.60	—.12
July 18	84.31	—.03	July 9	84.72	+.01
July 17	84.34	—.03	July 8	84.71	—.01
July 16	84.37	+.01	July 7	84.72	+.14

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1925	85.10	May 2	81.99	Jan. 5	84.14
†1924	81.69	July 29	76.95	Jan. 2	81.69

Full Years.

1924	82.46	Dec. 4	76.95	Jan. 2	81.90
1923	79.43	Jan. 3	75.88	Oct. 2	76.71
1922	82.54	Aug. 22	75.01	Jan. 3	79.12
1921	76.31	Nov. 29	67.56	June 20	75.27
1920	73.14	Oct. 21	65.57	May 21	68.06
1919	79.65	June 5	71.05	Dec. 18	72.00

FOREIGN BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
10 Govt. issues	102.58	+.06	+.14	+2.32

DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.

July 24	102.52	+.06	July 15	102.43	—.04
July 23	102.46	—.08	July 14	102.47	—.04
July 22	102.54	+.11	July 13	102.51	—.04
July 21	102.43	+.18	July 11	102.55	—.02
July 20	102.25	—.18	July 10	102.57	—.06
July 18	102.43	+.02	July 9	102.63	—.10
July 17	102.41	—.06	July 8	102.53	—.03
July 16	102.47	+.04	July 7	102.56	+.14

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

	High.		Low		Last.
*1925	103.05	June 4	104.04	Jan. 2	102.58
†1924	100.55	June 28	97.71	Jan. 5	100.26

Full Years.

1924	102.05	Nov. 26	97.71	Jan. 5	101.10
1923	101.14	June 7	96.92	Jan. 30	97.83
1922	103.10	Apr. 17	97.40	Nov. 14	99.91

*To date.
†Corresponding date last year.

UTILITIES IN EUROPE BOOM.

Combustion Concern Sees Its Foreign Trade Ahead of Domestic.

The business of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation in Europe is more active than it has been at any previous period, according to statements made yesterday by George B. Learnard, President, who just returned from Europe on the Aquitania with G. G. G. Hunter, Controller of the company.

"The one bright spot in Europe today is the electrical and combustion business," Mr. Leonard said. "In France we have taken in the first six months of this year nearly 50 per cent. more business than in all of last year, and our French business last year amounted to about $1,000,000.

"In Germany since the first of April our business has totaled over $2,500,000.

"In Southern Spain we have contracted to build and operate a power plant which will run well over $4,000,000.

"In Italy we have closed a contract for shipping the first of a series of stations with pulverized coal and the same type of steel furnace we are now installing for the New York Edison Company. We put the first pulverized fuel plant into operation in Birmingham, England, at a cost of about $1,000,000.

"From my observations on this and a previous trip I am satisfied that our business in Europe will exceed domestic business within a short time."

BOSTON BROKER EXPELLED.

Announcement Is Made at Opening of Consolidated Exchange.

The expulsion of Charles P. Dow of C. P. Dow & Co. of Boston was announced from the rostrum of the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the opening of the market yesterday.

"C. P. Dow was dropped from membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange for violation of Article 3, Section 15, which relates to failure to properly loan and borrow stocks," said Thomas B. Maloney, President of the Exchange.

PIERCE EARNINGS DOUBLE.

Petroleum Firm Reports Net of $612,945 for June Quarter.

The Pierce Petroleum Corporation reports net earnings of $612,945 for the quarter, compared with $370,632 for the March quarter. After deducting depletion, depreciation, interest and taxes $356,655 remained, compared with $133,902 in March.

Net earnings for the six months were $983,577 and net profits $490,557, or 19 cents a share on the no-par stock outstanding.

Changes in Pennsylvania Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP).—The appointment of J. L. Eysmans, general traffic manager, as Vice President in charge of traffic, was announced today by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He succeeds George Dallas Dixon, who has been made assistant to the President. O. R. Sudborough, assistant general traffic manager, will succeed to Eysmans's position, and J. B. Large, freight traffic manager of the Eastern region, will succeed Sudborough.

LONDON UNEASINESS PUTS RUBBER LOWER

Speculation Sends Market Here Down From 1 to 4 Cents on Leading Grades.

SMOKED SHEETS OFF A CENT

Brokers Report Nominal Spot Business With Futures Volume Depressed.

Continued unsettlement in London yesterday, whence came lower cables and reports of speculative excitement in the crude rubber market, operated to send the local market off 1 cent for spot smoked sheets, to $1.15 per pound, and other leading grades from 1 to 4 cents a pound.

As on Friday, the withdrawal of inquiry by consumers here contributed to the market's weakness. Brokers reported only a nominal amount of spot business, while the business in futures, which was done at the Bidders' figure, dropped considerably in volume from that of preceding sessions.

Quotations for the leading grades, spot and later months, follow:

	Spot	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Ribbed smoked sheets—	$1.15	$1.14	$1.06	$1.00	$ .91
Brown Crepe Thin, Clean—	.94	.94	.92	.88	.85
First Latex Crepe—	1.15	1.14	1.06	1.00	.94
Amber No. 3—	.94	.94	.92	.88	.85
Fine Up-River Para—	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.04

Reclaimed rubber—Tire reclaimed, 9½c; shoe reclaimed, 9c; tube reclaimed, 15½c.

MARLAND OIL TO CALL IN $20,000,000 NOTES

$13,695,000 of the Issue Was in Outside Hands on June 30, Company Reported.

The Marland Oil Company, it was announced yesterday, plans to call on Nov. 1 at a price of 101 and interest its $20,000,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes due Nov. 1, 1926. The notes were sold privately at par by a Morgan banking group eight months ago. Of the original $20,000,000 sold, the Marland company had in its treasury on June 30 $6,305,000, leaving $13,695,000 in outside hands. Additional purchases are being made from time to time.

In connection with the redemption plan it is said that the balance of the option held by J. P. Morgan & Co. for stock at $40 a share is to be exercised shortly. This option runs until Aug. 10, having been extended for six months early this year when the bankers bought 100,000 shares under the 335,000-share option.

Some 80,000 shares were taken last month, so that about 155,000 remain available under the option. The acquisition of this additional stock would put approximately $6,200,000 in cash into the Marland treasury. With funds on hand and earnings at the rate of about $2,000,000 a month after all deductions, this money is expected to put Marland in a position to pay off all the outstanding notes three months hence. The company on June 30 had cash on hand of $6,667,693.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.

Year's Passenger Revenue $11,363,289, a Slight Decrease.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company reports for the year ended June 30 passenger revenue of $11,363,286, a decrease as compared with the preceding year, when passenger revenue was $11,774,929. Other revenue was $402,538 against $431,330, operating expenses and taxes $9,724,784 against $9,610,002, income deductions $500,325 against $564,138, and net corporate income $1,540,509 against $2,052,119.

For June alone, net corporate income was $152,347 against $197,704 a year ago, and passenger revenue $960,421 against $991,315.

TO OPEN STATE BRANCHES.

General Motors Acceptance Concern Gets Banking Body's Approval.

The General Motors Acceptance Corporation has received authority from the State Banking Department to open and maintain branch offices in Jacksonville, Fla.; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Indianapolis, Ind.

The State Bank of Chatham, N. Y., has received approval of an increase in its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Union Mortgage Bond Corporation, 50 East Forty-second Street, New York, has received permission to change its name to Union Investment Securities, Inc.

TO URGE LOAN FOR POLAND.

Warsaw Banker on Way Here to Help Legation's Negotiations.

WARSAW, Poland, July 25 (AP).—Felix Mlynarski, Vice Chairman of the Bank of Poland, has left for New York to cooperate with the Polish Legation in negotiating a loan of $15,000,000 from Dillon, Read & Co., in addition to the $35,000,000 loan obtained in the Spring.

In view of the passive condition of the Polish trade balance, the loan would prove very valuable and the Polish Government is much interested in the

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London, ¼d off, at 31⅝d per ounce; New York price, ⅛c off, at 69⅝c.

Range for 1925:

	—Highest.—		—Lowest.—	
London	82⅝d	June 13	31½d	Apr. 24
New York	76½c	June 27	66½c	Apr. 23

Range for 1924:

London	56½d	Oct. 9	31½d	Dec. 29
New York	72½c	Oct. 9	62¾c	Jan. 11

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business July 23.

Receipts.	This Month.	Corresp. Period Last Year.	Fisc. Yr. *1925.	Corresp. Period Fisc. Yr. *1924.
Customs	$32,843,317.50	$32,316,782.49	$32,843,317.50	$32,316,782.49
Internal revenue, income and profits tax	30,658,995.45	28,937,830.14	30,658,995.45	28,937,830.14
Misc. internal revenue	56,273,779.90	62,691,581.41	56,273,779.90	62,691,581.41
Miscellaneous receipts—				
Proceeds Govt.-owned foreign obligations:				
Principal	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Interest	19,498.16	20,247.86	19,498.16	20,247.86
Railroad securities	5,375,630.24	7,609,879.69	5,375,630.24	7,609,879.69
All others	3,913,704.62	363,622.65	3,913,704.62	363,622.65
Trust fund receipts reappropriated for investments	2,778,660.04	1,189,020.54	2,778,660.04	1,189,020.54
Proceeds sale of surplus property	5,657,414.07	1,656,439.91	5,657,414.07	1,656,439.91
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	1,764,292.65	1,147,139.67	1,764,292.65	1,147,139.67
Receipts from miscellaneous sources credited direct to appropriations	1,335,858.87	1,311,104.98	1,335,858.87	1,311,104.98
Other miscellaneous	13,876,024.28	17,523,606.40	13,876,024.28	17,523,606.40
Total ordinary	$154,495,175.78	$154,882,255.74	$154,495,175.78	$154,882,255.74
Excess of total expr's chargeable against ordinary receipts	49,189,719.62	16,207,101.58	49,189,719.62	16,207,101.58
Total expr's chargeable against ordinary receipts	$203,681,295.40	$171,089,357.32	$203,681,295.40	$171,089,357.32

*Receipts and expenditures for June reaching the Treasury in July are included.
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First National Bank, St. Petersburg, Resources, $11,000,000.
Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Tampa, Resources, $24,000,000.

SMALL GAINS SEEN IN TRACTION INCOME

Most of the Country's Transit Companies Stood Still, Analysis Shows.

B. M. T. CITED AS EXCEPTION

Demands on Interborough Offset Effect of Its Economies, Experts Declare.

Although a few have been able to show encouraging gains in earnings for the first half year, most of the traction companies of the country stand just about where they did a year ago in this respect. This is the admission of traction company officials or their bankers, who base their findings on thorough examination and analysis of the current earnings reports.

If the traction companies have not been permitted by an adequate margin of earnings to purchase new equipment and to otherwise improve their lines and rolling stock, the reason is said to be found in the fact that several years of comparative poverty and fare troubles since the war have made it impossible for them to make the improvements they were once able to make before operating and construction costs more than doubled. Operating conditions are declared to be still very unsatisfactory, and such relief measures as have been adopted have proved inadequate for the purpose. Most of the street railway companies have made but slight progress toward financial rehabilitation in the last twelve months and it is predicted that the end of 1925 will find them little better off than they were a year ago.

With one outstanding exception, the situation in New York City is said to be typical of conditions in most other large centres, although fares here have not been increased, and they have been revised upward to some extent in many other cities. The exception in New York is the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, which was reorganized two years ago and since then has been showing steady improvement in earning power.

Demands Hamper I. R. T.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has shown some improvement, but the demands being made upon it for extensions and platform lengthening have offset the fact that its deficit has been gradually diminishing through rigid economies and minimum of expenditure for new equipment. In addition, the I. R. T. is faced with the prospect, resulting from recent court decisions, of having to pay out additional dividends on the stock of the leased Manhattan Railway Company to stockholders who refused to approve the lease modification of 1922.

Two large city situations which stand out as significant of the failure of the traction companies to fully recover their earning power are those in Detroit and St. Louis. The Detroit United Railways are in default on certain bonds, with the prospect of either a receivership or reorganization imminent. The St. Louis company is not yet out of receivership, although strenuous efforts have been made the last several years to get this company on its feet financially through a reorganization.

The tractions alone of the public utility enterprises appear to have reached, in the main, an approximate limit of demand for their services. This is the assertion of such authoritative analysts as the Standard Statistics Company. Expansion in passenger traffic, it says, is at present limited to newly constructed rapid transit lines in the larger cities, and to bus lines. Growth of traffic is irregular at best on the surface lines and many, if not an actual majority of such lines, are confronted with a steady annual decline in gross operating revenues, it is asserted. In this connection it is pointed out:

"Rates of fare are, moreover, mainly inflexible, and, despite the up trend in recent years, are in many cases inadequately relative to the property investment. Capitalization of many properties has, therefore, been unwieldy in comparison with current or prospective revenues from operations, and there are few companies the financial position of which has not been weakened in recent years.

Sees More Receiverships.

"Despite intensive relief measures, the prospect for the traction companies is still uninviting. Progress is necessarily slow. In many cases even yet prolonged receiverships or drastic reorganizations must be finally resorted to before the way is cleared for a restoration of earning power."

Some traction bankers, however, recognize a distinct trend for the better in the lessening of political opposition to flexible fares in certain centres and in the fact that the number of receiverships at this time is far fewer than it has been. The movement to coordinate all forms of local transportation service under the auspices of the primary street railways, thus making the bus lines, still in many cases highly competitive, an adjunct of the street cars, is cited as an optimistic development. This movement, however, has not yet become country-wide. It is being advocated in nearly all sections of the country by those whose disposition to the street railways is friendly.

Taken as a whole there is no longer what may be called "an important trend in travel" on surface traction systems. Even in New York City, where the annual increase in rapid transit travel continues, the surface lines report constant declines. In most cities traffic congestion and bus lines are held responsible for this condition. The bus is becoming more and more popular. Unprofitable track and power house investments must still be maintained and operated, and must continue to pay taxes, however.

The 5-cent fare has definitely been abandoned in all save a few cities, so that most traction lines are now operating on at least a 7 or 8 cent fare schedule. But even these increases over pre-war levels have failed," says The Standard Statistics analysis, "to offset the advance in operating costs during the past decade. Fare advances are obtained only after protracted delays, and usually after a series of court actions."

The most serious factor in the unsatisfactory operating position of the tractions is declared to be in the rise in operating costs. Unlike other utilities, economy measures have not been entirely satisfactory. Wages of union labor have continued to slowly advance and taxes have increased far out of proportion. High taxes are said to constitute, in fact, the greatest problem of the tractions today.

TO CUT GRADE CROSSING.

Pennsylvania Now Building Overhead Bridge Near Freehold, N. J.

Elimination of another grade crossing on the Pennsylvania Railroad will soon be made possible with the erection of a new concrete and steel overhead bridge at the Jerryville crossing, about one and a half miles east of Freehold, N. J.

The construction of the bridge, the cost of which is estimated at $50,000, was begun on June 16 by the contracting firm of Brann & Stuart, and when completed will serve as a thoroughfare for both vehicles and pedestrians, eliminating the heavy traffic which heretofore has crossed the tracks of the Trenton division at this point.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

List Rises in Active Market—Optimism Over English Labor Controversy a Factor.

Business in the foreign exchange market yesterday was a good deal more active than is wont to be the case in an abbreviated session; the list as a whole showed decided gain over Friday. The advance started in London, where sentiment had undergone a change over the threat of the coal miners to strike on July 31, sterling moving up to $4.85½, a gain of ¼ cent and a level approximating the "pegged" one which prevailed for more than a month. Bankers said that the advance did not adequately represent the turnover, which was heavy and in many thousands of pounds.

The French franc scored a gross gain of 1¼ points, at 4.72¼ cents, and the Italian lire 2½ points, at 3.68 cents. Holland, Spanish, Swiss and Belgian were all firm. There was renewed strength in the Scandinavians, the Danish unit featuring by a gain of 26 points, to 22.31 cents, a new high, while Norwegian advanced 10 points, to 18.20 cents, and the Swedish unit 1 point, to 26.86 cents. Far Easterns and South Americans were steady.

Canadian dollar achieved a successive high at ⅛ of 1 per cent. premium, a gain of ⅛ of 1 per cent. Huge exports and the fact that the Dominion has been borrowing very little in this country are the factors which have accounted for a strong market for Canadian remittances.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Friday's Final.
LONDON	$4.85¼	$4.85¼	$4.85¼	$4.85¼
PARIS	4.72¼	4.71½	4.71½	4.71
ROME	3.68	3.66½	3.67½	3.65½
AMSTERDAM	40.13	40.12	40.12	40.12
BERLIN	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80
MADRID	14.51	14.46	14.50	14.44
STOCKHOLM	26.87	26.86	26.86	26.86

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Europe.				
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.				
Demand	4.85⅝	4.85¼	4.85¼	4.89⅝
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅝	4.86¼	4.40
Com., 60 days	4.81¼	4.81	4.81½	4.86½
Com., 90 days	4.79½	4.79¼	4.79½	4.85¼
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	4.71¼	4.71	4.70	5.00½
Cables	4.72¼	4.71⅝	4.70⅝	5.10
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.				
Demand	3.67½	3.65½	3.69¾	4.83
Cables	3.67¾	3.65¾	3.69½	4.83½
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.55½
Cables	4.62½	4.62¼	4.62½	4.59
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	23.80	23.80	23.80	....
Cables	23.80	23.80	23.80	....
AUSTRIA—Par 14.125 cents per schilling.				
Demand	14.125	14.125	14.125	.001⅜
Cables	14.125	14.125	14.125	.001⅜
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	2.96½	2.96⅝	2.96½	2.97½
Cables	2.96¾	2.96⅝	2.96½	2.97½
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	22.31	22.05	21.18	16.16
Cables	22.32	22.06	21.20	16.18
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.				
Demand	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.52½	2.51
Cables	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.51
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.				
Demand	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.58¾	1.77
Cables	1.61	1.61	1.59¼	1.80
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	40.12	40.12	40.12	38.15
Cables	40.14	40.14	40.14	38.19
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	.0014	.0014	.0014	.001⅜
Cables	.0014	.0014	.0014	.001⅜
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	18.20	18.10	17.88	18.45
Cables	18.22	18.12	18.00	13.47
POLAND—Par 19.3 cents per zloty.				
Demand	19.25	19.25	19.20	19.3
Cables	19.25	19.25	19.20	19.3
PORTUGAL—Par $1.0805 per escudo.				
Demand	5.28	5.28	5.26	2.75
Cables	5.33	5.33	5.31	2.80
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.				
Demand	.62	.62½	.48¼	.43¼
Cables	.62	.62½	.48¼	.43½
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.				
Demand	14.50	14.44	14.49	13.88
Cables	14.51	14.45	14.50	13.40
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.				
Demand	26.86	26.85	26.88	26.62
Cables	26.88	26.87	26.90	26.64
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	19.41	19.40½	19.41½	18.38
Cables	19.42	19.41	19.42½	18.40
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 19.3 cents per dinar.				
Demand	1.76	1.76¼	1.76	1.18½
Cables	1.76	1.76¼	1.76	1.18½
Far East.				
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Hongkong—				
Demand	57.25	57.25	57.75	52.88
Cables	57.375	57.375	57.875	53.00
Shanghai—				
Demand	77.00	77.00	77.13	72.38
Cables	77.12	77.12	77.25	72.50
INDIA—Cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Demand	36.58	36.58	36.58	31.68
Cables	36.70	36.70	36.70	31.80
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.				
Demand	49.50	49.50	49.55	49.25
Cables	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.50
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	41.00	41.00	41.00	38.00
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.				
Demand	40.94	40.94	41.19	41.08
Cables	41.06	41.06	41.31	41.20
South America.				
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.				
Demand	40.37	40.25	40.875	32.75
Cables	40.50	40.375	40.50	32.875
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.				
Demand	11.60	11.70	11.50	9.75
Cables	11.70	11.80	11.56	9.81
CHILE—Par 36.5 cents per paper peso.				
Demand	11.75	11.75	11.65	10.00
Cables	11.80	11.80	11.70	10.05
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.				
Checks	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.13
Cables	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.14
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.				
Demand	99.75	99.75	99.00	76.16
Cables	100.00	100.00	99.25	76.51
Canada.				
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	100.09	100.06	100.03	99.31

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Par 51.40 cents per ruble.		
100-ruble notes	.12	.13
500-ruble notes	.05	.06

ELECTRICAL GOODS ACTIVE.

Volume of Equipmest Sales Shows Gain Over Last Year.

Manufacturers of electrical equipment report that business is holding up well, with the volume of sales larger than at this time a year ago, The Electrical World reports. Better business is also anticipated for the Fall.

Last week one central station company placed orders for distribution equipment amounting to $650,000. Several satisfactory orders for wiring materials have been placed in the Southeast. In New England there has been buying for industrial heating equipment, small motors and welding apparatus. Some large orders for distribution apparatus were placed in this State.

Railroad's Extension Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—A tentative report of the Interstate Commerce Commission today by examiners recommended against the project of the Aroostook Valley Railroad to build 27 miles of new lines from Sweden to Agatha, both points in Maine. Doubt was expressed as to adequate traffic. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, which serves the same general territory, was declared to be in a position to meet the traffic needs of the area.

Slight Gain in Smackover Output.

Production of crude oil in the Smackover deep-sand field last Thursday was estimated at 147,000 barrels, compared with 145,000 barrels the day preceding, and 252,000 on May 24, the peak output.

EXPECT RECOVERY IN IRON AND STEEL

Experts Predict an Increase in Prices by September at the Latest.

OUTPUT IS NEAR NORMAL

Consumption of Products Continues on a Large Scale, Trade Reviews Say.

A general recovery in the prices of iron and steel products is expected during the next six or eight weeks or by September at the latest. This prediction is based upon the belief in the trade that prices have reached their low levels and are at or near the bottom of the recent decline. The composite price of pig iron on June 30 last, as compiled by The Iron Age, was $19.13 per ton. This compares with a 1924 low average of $19.31, a 1923 low of $21.40 and a low of $18.14 for 1921-22. The composite price of finished steel was 2.431 cents a pound on June 30, against a low of 2.442 cents in 1924, a low of 2.775 cents in 1923 and a low of 2.007 cents in 1921-22.

Conditions in the steel industry at the present, it is asserted, indicate an improvement very soon. Output of steel products, while below the totals reported early in the year, are considerably above the totals for this period last year, and on the whole are viewed as normal. At the same time consumption of steel products continues on a large scale, and in view of this it is believed that any further decline in prices will be limited. Since last February, it is pointed out, steel ingot output has been but little above the normal, and the sharp reduction in March brought it well down to normal; since then the rate has been fairly stable. On the other hand, all reports agree that consumption has been proceeding at a very satisfactory pace.

"The activity in the chief steel using industries is one of the most conclusive evidences of heavy consumption," says The Standard Daily Trade Service in a review of trade conditions. "The automobile industry has shown unexpectedly high production. The oil industry has been a good buyer of pipe and other oil country goods. Building activity has reached a high level, and the bookings of structural steel in May were larger than in either 1923 or 1924. Farm machinery manufacturers have been operating on a basis of at least 20 per cent. above last year. Only the demand from the railways has lagged, owing to the ample supply of equipment built up by the carriers last year. Orders for freight cars have been unusually small and the unfilled orders for locomotives have been nearly at bottom levels for months. Freight traffic has thus far shown less than the usual seasonal gains.

"But, while it is true that railway buying is a very important factor, we think that two points make the situation seem less unfavorable than at first appears. In the first place, steel shipments have been so well maintained during the slump in railway buying that less dependence upon such buying than formerly is shown to exist. In other words, what business the steel makers lose from railways they gain from automobile, truck and ship producers.

"In the second place the railways can only wait for a limited period without buying steel. Already bad-order cars and locomotives are increasing and when traffic reaches the peak months this Fall it is probable that deferred requirements will develop. One favorable indication for the iron and steel industry is that steel producers have lately shown a recognition of the fact that a real recession has been under way in their industry, and that curtailment is necessary. This has found expression in their attitude toward prices. They are at last giving up the struggle to maintain output at a large volume by shading prices. When steel producers begin important curtailment of production and cease irregular price concessions, the turn is not far distant.

"It is true that usually at the end of a recession in the steel business there is an increase in output accompanied by further price cuts. We doubt, however, if this situation develops at the present time. The steel makers have been unusually early in curtailment and consumers' stocks are generally reported to be low. Consequently, the upturn, which we anticipate will probably not be preceded by any important price cutting. Rather, production and prices are apt to turn up at about the same time, or perhaps production will be held stable for a while after prices are advanced."

FRANCE NOW FEELING STRAIN OF REBUILDING

Case R. Howard of Canadian Bank of Commerce Finds Conditions Favorable, However.

Case R. Howard, traveling representative of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with headquarters in New York, has just returned from an extended tour of England and the Continent, where he studied financial and economic conditions. Mrs. Howard accompanied him on his tour of inspection.

Mr. Howard said the French are now feeling the strain of their marvelous record of reconstruction of the ruined districts. The low franc rate, he added, is just a sequel of the loans contracted to pay for this reconstruction. Through the astuteness of Finance Minister Caillaux, he said, the Government may obtain popular backing for the new French 4 per cent. gold coupon loan and the ultimate lower revaluation of the franc.

This year's crop prospects in France are good, according to Mr. Howard's investigations, which is encouraging in view of the failure of the crops during the past two years. The area planted to sugar beets is smaller this year, however. The present rate of taxes in France is about two and one-half times those of the United States, based on the total income turned over. France at the present time is importing labor. Most of the unskilled labor is foreign, there being some 3,000,000 of this class in the country at the present time, against about 1,000,000 twelve years ago.

Regarding England, Mr. Howard said that the most important product of that country was coal and that this industry was languishing because the workers were not producing a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

Seventh Avenue Bank to Add Stock.

The board of the Seventh Avenue National Bank of New York has recommended an increase in the capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The recommendation, it was announced yesterday, had been approved already by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. A special meeting of stockholders will be held shortly to ratify the proposal.

Penn Central Light Dividend.

The Penn Central Light & Power Co. has declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10. This is the same amount as paid in the preceding quarter.

Week Shows Gain of Nearly Two Billions In Business Volume Over Year Ago Week

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Debits to individual accounts as reported to the Federal Reserve Board by banks in leading cities for the week ending July 22 aggregated $11,271,000,000, or 1.2 per cent. below the total of $11,404,000,000 reported for the preceding week.

New York City reported a reduction of $81,000,000 and Philadelphia $28,000,000, while increases of $54,000,000 and $28,000,000 were reported by Boston and Detroit, respectively.

As compared with the week ending July 23, 1924, debits for the week under review were larger by $1,821,000,000, or 19.2 per cent. Substantial increases are shown for most of the more important centres, the principal increases being as follows:

New York City, $979,000,000; Chicago, $100,000,000; Boston, $74,000,000; Detroit, $60,000,000; San Francisco, $55,000,000; Philadelphia and Cleveland, $37,000,000 each; Pittsburgh, $30,000,000, and St. Louis and Kansas City, $26,000,000 each.

Aggregate debits for 141 centres for which figures have been published weekly since January, 1919, were $10,597,074,000, as compared with $10,705,959,000 for the preceding week and $8,869,645,000 for the week ending July 23, 1924.

Debits to individual accounts were reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 256 centres, of which 253 are included in this summary by Federal Reserve districts:

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

	July 22,'25.	July 23,'24.
New York	$9,012,911,000	$4,983,899,000
Boston	589,409,000	492,936,000
Philadelphia	522,601,000	473,275,000
Cleveland	696,404,000	573,907,000
Richmond	290,885,000	255,513,000
Atlanta	253,662,000	216,380,000
Chicago	1,526,360,000	1,124,171,000
St. Louis	287,951,000	240,904,000
Minneapolis	180,518,000	154,012,000
Kansas City	309,576,000	255,856,000
Dallas	142,311,000	115,692,000
San Francisco	655,931,000	568,873,000
Total	$11,270,622,000	$9,450,160,000

STEEL SCRAP GOES UP $1.

Pittsburgh Mills Raise Ton Price—Youngstown May Follow.

With an advance of $3 a ton on steel sheets predicted at Youngstown, Ohio, two Pittsburgh mills yesterday raised the price of steel scrap $1 a ton. One order of heavy melting was placed by a Pittsburgh mill at $18.50 a ton and another at $19, while steel shapes there have declined $2 a ton, with present quotations ranging from 1.90 to 2 cents a pound. Steel plates also are off $1 a ton to 1.85 to 1.90 cents, bars being steady at 2 cents a pound.

At Youngstown it was said that one producer of galvanized sheets was predicting an early rise of $3 a ton from the current base price of 4.20 cents a pound. Heavy shipments of steel pipe are being made to oil fields by district independents. Black sheets are firmer at 4.15 cents a pound.

Seeks Sullivan County Electric Line.

The New York-New Jersey Superpower Connecting Corporation has asked authority of the Public Service Commission to construct an electric transmission line in the towns of Tusten, Highland and Cochecton, Sullivan County, and to exercise franchises granted by the town boards of these towns. The petitions state that the purpose of the proposed line is to supply current to the Tusten Light and Power Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government, municipal and miscellaneous bonds issued in this country and in American currency values in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Argentine 5s, 1945	M. & S.	87
Can. Steamship 7s, 1942	M. & N.	99⅝
City of Bergen 8s, 1945	M. & N.	113⅝
City of Bergen 6s, 1949	A. & O.	97½
City of Berne 8s, 1945	M. & N.	108⅝
City of P. Alegre 8s, 1961	J. & J.	98½
U. S. of Brazil 7s, '52	A. & O.	106⅛
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	A. & O.	102⅞
Holland-Am. Line 6s, 1947	M. & N.	88½
Lower Aus. H. E. 6½s, '44	F. & A.	85½
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1926	A. & O.	102⅝
City of Christiania 8s, '45	A. & O.	100⅝
City of Christiania 6s, '54	M. & S.	99
City of Montevideo 7s, '52	M. & N.	95⅝
City of Trondhjem 6½s, '44	J. & J.	100
Czechoslovak Rep. 8s, '51	A. & O.	100½
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1904	M. & S.	99
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1914	F. & A.	99
Rep. Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	F. & A.	89⅝
Rep. of Poland 8s, 1940	A. & O.	69¾
El Salvador 8s, 1948	J. & J.	104¼
Finnish Mun. 6½s, A, 1955	A. & O.	88
Finnish Mun. 6½s, B, 1955	A. & O.	89⅝
Elec. Pow. Ger. 6½s, '50	M. & S.	87⅝
Jurgens U. M. W. 7s, '47	J. & J.	94¾
Nord. Ry. 6½s, 1950	A. & O.	102⅝
U. S. of Mexico 4s, 1910	J. & J.	21½
U. S. of Mexico 5s, large		19⅞
U. S. of Mex. 5s, '45	A. & O.	Jan. 31
U. S. of Mexico 6s, 1913	J. & J.	34⅝
Mex. Irrig. Wks. 4½s	M. & N.	14½
King. of Neth. 6s, 1972	M. & S.	107¼
King. of Norway 6s, 1952	A. & O.	100⅝
Paris-Orl. R. R. 7s, '54	M. & S.	84½
Paulista Ry. 7s, 1942	M. & S.	88
State of Queensl'd 6s, 1947	F. & A.	106½
State of Queensl'd 7s, 1941	A. & O.	111¼
Rima Steel s. f. 7s, 1955	F. & A.	88¼
Rotterdam 6s, 1964	M. & N.	102
Tom. Pow. 5s, 1958	F. & A.	102⅝
City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52	M. & N.	99⅝
City of Tokio 5s, 1952	M. & S.	67¼
Rep. of Uruguay 8s, 1946	F. & A.	106½
Un. Ex. 5½s, 1929	F. & A.	117¾
U. S. S. Copen. 6s, 1937	J. & J.	94½

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	103⅛	103⅜	Pan 3s, r, 1961	....	96
2s, c, 1930	103⅛	103⅜	Pan 3s, c, 1961	....	96
3s, r, 1961	96⅝	96¾	P I 4s, '34	92	95
3s, c, 1946	96	96¾	P I 4s, '36	92	95
Pan 2s, r, 1936	101⅛	101⅜	P I 4s, '36	92	95
Pan 2s, r, 1938	101⅛	101⅜			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Abt P & P. 6%	67¾	....
Adams Ex. 9½	9¾	9¾
Ad Rumely 14¼	15¼	....
Ala & V. 102	105	....
Alb & Sus. 200	....	....
All Am C. 128	182	....
Alls & W. 103	....	....
Alls Tire. 130	....	....
A C & D pf.	119½	119¾
Allis-Ch M pf.	105½	107½
Am Bk N. 185	190	....
Do pf.	54	....
Am B Sug pf.	38½	40
Am B S & Fdy	107½	109
Do pf.	110	115
Am Can pf.	119⅝	119½
Am C & F pf.	127	127½
Am Chicle ctfs.	48½	51
Do pf.	96	98
Am Exp.	136	138
Am & F P 25% pd.	131	134
Do 25% pd.	90⅝	....
Am H & L pf.	66½	67
Am Ice.	116¾	118
Do pf.	84	85½
Am Le F F pf.	97	97½
Am Lo pf.	120½	121¾
Am Piano pf.	114	115
Am Rad.	92½	93⅞
Do pf.	66⅞	67
Am Rep.	62⅞	63½
Am Ry Ex.	77	77½
Am S & R pf.	110¾	110⅝
Am Sauf.	142	144
Do pf.	99½	102
Am S Ref pf.	98⅝	100
Am S Tob.	98	100
Do pf.	75½	80
Am T & C.	30	40
Am Tob pf.	107	107½
Am Type F.	119	121
Do pf.	107½	109½
Am W W A pf.	110	110
Am Wh pf.	98	99
Am Wr Pa pf.	1	2
Do cls.	1	2
Am Z pf.	29¼	29¾
Ann Arbor	30	32
Do pf.	54½	56½
Arch D M.	38¼	38¾
Do pf.	96	97½
Artloom.	42½	44
Art Metal.	103	105
Asso D G.	52	52¼
Do 1st pf.	98	99
Do 2d pf.	106⅝	107
A. S. & S	9	10
Do pf.	96½	99⅝
A. B & A.	5½	5¾
A. G & W I pf.	50	52
Atl R pf.	115	117
Atlas Pdr.	49½	52
Do pf.	90½	94
Atlas T.	10½	11
Aus S pf.	92	92
Auto K H.	1⅞	2
Auto Sales	4	5
Do pf.	12	18
Bald L pf.	108	110
B & O pf.	65½	66
B & A pf.	89	93
Bar Leath	41	42
Do pf.	96	102½
Barnsdall, Class B	18⅞	18½
Baynk Clg 1st pf.	95½	98¾
Do 2d pf	95	....
Bch Cr K.	38½	45
B-Nut pf.	114⅝	....
Beth S 7% pf.	95½	97½
Do 8% pf.	112	113¾
Blumenthal pf.	....	70
Booth Fish	4½	5
Botany C	44¾	45¾
Brit E S.	1¾	2¾
Do 1st pf	23½	25
Do 2d pf	6½	7½
Brkln Ed.	137	138½
B M T pf.	80¼	82
Brown Shoe pf.	103	105½
Bruns Ter	4	5
B, R & P.	77	78¾
Do pf.	96¼	98¾
Buff & S.	70	82½
Do pf.	50¼	52½
Burns Bro. A	103	105
Do B	23	28
Do pr pf	114	117¾
Do deb.	87	87½
Bush Ter.	18¼	18¾
B T Bldg pf.	99	99¾
B C & Z.	5¾	6
But'k Co.	18¾	20½
Caddo Cent	45	47
Cal Pack.	114¾	115¼
Cal & Ar.	48¾	50½
Can So.	56¼	....
Can Pac.	141½	142½
Case Th M pf.	82	84
C R R of N J.	280	295
Cent R M pf.	96	98
C'tain-teed 1st pf.	94	98
Do 2d pf	88	90
C & O ct.	93	....
Do pf.	108½	109
Do ctf 2d	106½	....
C & A pf.	5	8¾
C & E Ill.	35½	36½
Do pf.	46	48
C & N W pf.	107	110
C, R I & P	75	....
P 7% pf.	95	96¼
Do 6% pf	84½	85½
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	42	45
Do rects.	42	46
Do pf.	90	95
Do pf r.	89	96
Chino Cop.	34	34¼
C. C. C & St L.	145	160
Do pf.	100	....
C & P.	70	....
Do spec.	40	....
Clu Peab.	106	106½
Coca-Cola pf.	100	....
Col F & I pf.	100	112
Col & So.	57	58
Do 1st pf	61	63
Do 2d pf	57	60
C G & E pf.	100½	110
Colum C.	46	48
Com Inv T	61	65
Do pf.	100	100½
Com S. A.	93	96
Conley T F sta.	⅝	1
Con Cigar	38	39
Do pf.	84¼	85
Cont C pf.	113	118
Corn P R pf.	124	127
Cres Carp	48	50
Cruc Steel pf.	95½	96
Cuba C S	11⅝	12
Cuba R R pf.	80	....
C-Am Sug pf.	96	98
Cuban D S	4¼	4½
Do pf.	27	31
Cushman's Sons	74	80
Do 7% pf	100	....
Do 8% pf	100	....
D B W M.	1⅝	1½
De B M.	20¾	21½
D & R G pf.	39	39½
D, L & W.	138½	139½
D, H & S	75	....
Det & M.	40	....
Do pf.	60	....
D & R 1st pf.	102	107
Dome M.	14⅞	15
D, S S & A pf.	2⅞	3
Do pf.	4⅝	5
Du P deb.	101	101¼
Dur Hoe'y.	7	15
Do pf.	50	65
Duq Lt 1st pf.	110¾	111¼
E Kod pf.	112¾	....
Elec S B.	63	64
Elk Coal.	11¼	14
Do pf.	20½	25
El P & L full pd.	98¼	....
Emi Brant.	2	2¾
End-J pf.	115¼	119
Erie ctfs.	26⅝	....
Do 1st pf ctfs	36⅝	....
Do 2d pf	35	36⅞
Do 2d pf ctfs.	34½	....
Erie & F.	61½	....
Exch Bldg	15	16½
Essex C M 1st pf.	96	....
Fam P pf.	118¼	119
Fairbanks	2¼	4½
Fall-M pf.	108½	110
F M & S.	15	17
Fed L & T pf.	85¼	86
First N P 1st pf.	101	102
Fifth Av B	16¼	17½
F B, O, pf	110½	111
Fisk R 1st pf.	106	106½
Fyk Simon pf.	104	105⅝
Gard Mot.	8	8½
G A T Cat	46½	47
Gen A pf.	93	95
Gen Bak'g	157	160
Do pf.	116⅞	121½
Gen Cigar pf.	105	112
Do d pf.	104	107
Gen El sp.	11⅝	11½
Gen M pf.	96	....
Do 7% pf	112	112¼
Do 6% d.	98	....
Gen Refra	45	45½
Gen Ry S pf.	94	99¼

CAR DEARTH SEEN AS TRAFFIC GROWS

Equipment Concerns Predict Shortage—Carriers Expect No Difficulty.

CAR LOADING SPEEDS UP

Railroads Increased Available Rolling Stock by 20,000 Cars in Week of June 27.

With expectations of record traffic this Fall, there is a difference of opinion between equipment builders and railroad officials regarding the possibility of a car shortage. Although several equipment company officials have predicted a car shortage, statistics seem to bear out the feeling of the carriers that they will be able to handle traffic without difficulty.

The greatest aid toward fulfilling the task is the speedy dispatch of lading and prompt unloading by shippers. During the week ending June 27 68,966 more cars were loaded than in the week of April 4 by drawing on surplus cars for 37,464, the latter being partly offset by an increase of 12,051 in bad-order cars. During the same period the railroads received additional new equipment and retired some old. Reported percentages of bad-order cars to total on line would indicate an aggregate net increase in available equipment of 20,000 cars.

The following table shows the number of surplus cars in good repair, car loadings during the nearest corresponding week and the percentage of the total number of cars on line in bad order:

	Surplus Cars.	Cars Loaded.	Bad-Order Cars.	
Apr. 31	344,909	922,375	186,417	8.1%
Apr. 7	344,124	917,284		
Apr. 15	346,648	922,598	190,165	8.2%
Apr. 22	344,198	959,775		
Apr. 30	348,170	981,370	189,514	8.2%
May 8	339,844	981,570		
May 14	339,455	984,916	193,035	8.3%
May 22	327,216	986,209		
May 31	323,924	920,514	195,986	8.4%
June 7	320,487	944,474		
June 14	313,494	987,198	201,243	8.7%
June 22	308,824	982,600		
June 30	306,465	991,341	198,468	8.5%

The carriers are expected to reduce the number of bad order cars to come nearer the goal of 5 per cent, set by the American Railway Association. On July 1 there were 186,500 cars in need of heavy repairs and 47,638 requiring light repairs. That the railroads are retiring old equipment currently may be gauged by reports stating that 70,949 new freight cars were placed in service in the first five months this year, with an increase of only 33,000 during the same period in the total number of cars on line. It was reported that the freight cars on order totaled 35,615.

The fact that the roads are also improving their motive power is shown by a decrease of bad order locomotives from 21,651 on June 15 to 10,917 on July 1. Serviceable locomotives in storage on the same date totaled 6,600, a decrease of 56 since June 15.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships transferred, July 23, 1925.—Herbert H. Knox to Charles E. Harwell, Harwell Bros. & Co., Petersburg, Va.

John M. Cates to Frederic W. Kreiner, Wilson, Cranmer & Co., 11 Wall Street.

Edwin W. Orvis to Warner D. Orvis, Orvis Brothers & Co., 60 Broadway.

Memberships posted for transfer, July 24, 1925 (Balloting July 30, 1925).—Robert A. Stoblose to Walter Duisenberg. Sponsors: Walter S. Einstein, Ernest Vail Stebbins.

Albert L. Brown to William J. Ehrich. Sponsors: Joseph L. Lilienthal, Joseph L. Newborg.

James A. Garland to Nelson S. Bartlett. Sponsors: Charles T. Lovering, Stewart Waller.

July 23, 1925 (Balloting Aug. 6, 1925.) William J. Ehrich, deceased, to Eugene Dutilh Smith. Sponsors: Edward H. Delafield, W. Schuyler Smith.

Charles B. MacDonald to Dwight H. Mills. Sponsors: William May Wright, Alfred M. Morris.

For reinstatement.—J. Victor Onativia to Jean Onativia & Co.

Dissolution of partnership.—On July 24, 1925, Nichols & Stone.

Proposed dissolutions of partnerships.—On July 31, 1925, Brooks, Hyman & Co.

On Aug. 1, 1925, Brown, Friedlander & Co.

New partnership.—Harwell Bros. & Co., July 23, 1925, Petersburg, Va. Charles E. Harwell, Thomas J. Harwell, Samuel B. Harwell, Edward L. Jones.

Proposed new partnerships.—Duisenberg, Wichman & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Edward G. Duisenberg, Walter Duisenberg, Fred W. Wichman.

Hyman & Co., Aug. 1, 1925, 60 Beaver Street. Bernard E. Hyman, Harry D. Austin, Sp.; Harris Hyman.

Changes in partnership.—Wilson, Cranmer & Co., Louis A. Muller, J. J. Cover, and Frederic W. Kreiner, admitted, effective July 1, 1925. John M. Cates, retired, effective July 24, 1925.

Proposed changes in partnerships.—Feuchtwanger & Co., Sp. James H. Adamson, to be admitted.

Arthur E. Frank & Co., Harry J. Pepper, and Edward W. Russell, to be admitted.

W. E. Hutton & Company, W. E. Hutton, to retire Aug. 1, 1925. James M. Hanan Jr., John Christie Duncan, and Edward E. Matre, to be admitted Aug. 3, 1925.

Jackson Bros. & Co., Frank G. Jackson, to retire July 31, 1925.

Scholle Brothers, Alexander Herman, general partner will become a special partner, Aug. 1, 1925.

New address.—Erickson N. Nichols, 60 Broadway.

Other offices of members.—J. S. Bache & Co. (new) Houstop, Texas, W. E. Sorrells, manager.

A. A. Housman & Co. (new) Houston, Texas, Douglas D. Fairchild Jr., manager.

Pearl & Co. (new) Stamford, Conn., R. Craig Van Deventer, manager.

Stein, Alstrin & Co. (new) Woods Hole, Mass., resident partner.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—

	1925.	1924.	1923.
June gross	$7,730,162	$7,101,281	$8,005,941
Net op. inc.	1,759,892	1,341,507	1,929,721
6 mos. gross	45,561,491	42,890,674	43,200,096
Net op. inc.	7,884,526	7,581,604	5,375,650

New York, New Haven & Hartford—

	1925.	1924.	1923.
June gross	$11,111,739	$10,083,870	$11,940,370
Net op. inc.	1,914,409	1,390,568	*1,620,623
Total inc.	2,456,709	2,003,690	2,097,106
Sur. after chgs.	552,018	65,223	92,497
6 mos. gross	68,149,994	62,479,840	65,983,483
Net op. inc.	10,374,317	8,817,071	3,931,029
Total inc.	14,140,009	12,020,738	7,330,984
Sur. after chgs.	2,663,374	473,513	*4,418,753

*Deficit.

Reading Company—

	1925.	1924.	1923.
June gross	$7,672,947	$7,210,544	$9,037,881
Net op. inc.	1,715,828	1,337,831	2,932,994
6 mos. gross	45,927,567	46,362,280	55,507,044
Net op. inc.	9,522,257	8,493,563	18,324,973

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS.

United Gas and Electric Corporation—
(including subsidiaries.)

	1925.	1924.	Changes.
June gross	$1,100,872	$1,045,185	Inc. $55,187
Sur. after chgs.	147,726	118,585	Inc. 29,141
6 mos. gross	14,008,872	13,341,753	Inc. 666,917
Sur. after chgs.	1,960,943	1,617,110	Inc. 333,833

*Holding company proportion after depreciation, intercompany dividends and other charges.

Virginia Railway and Power Company—

	1925.	1924.	1923.
June gross	$856,811	$837,913	$869,392
Sur. after tax and chgs.	94,658	73,580	99,152
6 mos. gross	5,284,558	5,248,507	5,199,494
Sur. after tax and chgs.	585,161	593,347	686,017

*After depreciation.

CURB ADMITS 7 NEW STOCKS

Three Utility Issues Among Those Receiving Trading Privileges.

The New York Curb Market has admitted the following stocks to unlisted trading privileges:

Southern Cities Utilities Company, 50,000 shares common stock, par value $100, and 30,000 shares 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par value $100.

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, 200,000 shares capital stock, no par value.

United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore, Md., 700,000 shares common stock, par value $50.

Ohio Traction Company, 100,000 shares common stock, par value $100, and 100,000 shares 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par value $100.

Hood Rubber Company, 120,000 shares common stock, no par value, and 60,000 shares 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par value $100.

International Match Corporation, 450,600 additional shares participating preference stock, par value $35, "When, as and if issued" under plan as set forth in announcement dated July 20, issued by bankers to holders.

United Profit-Sharing Corporation, 250,000 shares new common stock, no par value.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE DROPS

Retail Conditions Less Favorable in July, Reports Show.

During the first half of July retail trade conditions in its district were much less favorable than during June, according to reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Even after allowance for the usual seasonal decline in the volume of retail sales from June to July, early July trade remained at an unsatisfactory level.

June was a month of good sales volume in both wholesale and retail lines, the report shows. All New England States but one had a larger volume of retail sales than in June, 1924. Furthermore, during June New England department store sales were closer to their estimated normal volume than during any other month this year.

Connecticut retail trade, particularly that of New Haven, led the other sections of New England in the increase in volume of sales for the first six months of this year over the same period last year. During the first half of the year the New England wholesale shoe and grocery concerns made greater increases in sales over the same period of last year than did the New England department stores.

NO ALARM OVER COAL SPLIT

Plenty of Stocks on Hand July 1, a Wide Survey Indicates.

Due to stocks on hand July 1, very little alarm in industrial circles is indicated over the possibility of an anthracite strike or trouble in the bituminous fields. A survey of contributors throughout the United States and Canada, as reported by the National Association of Purchasing Agents, shows that 18 per cent. carried about the same amount of coal on hand July 1 as on June 1; thirty-seven had more and forty-five had less.

Production in June amounted to 7,804,000 tons of anthracite and 37,167,000 tons of bituminous, according to estimates by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce. This is approximately 750,000 tons more than May production.

MORE LOCOMOTIVE BUYING.

Peruvian Company Shares Order With Baldwin and the American.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders for one engine each from the Hawaii Sugar Company, Weston Lumber Company, Central Macarено of Cuba, Thunder & Lake Laboratory and St. Paul Bridge & Terminal, according to the Railway Age. Texas & Pacific divided its order as follows: Five engines to American Locomotive, ten to Lima Locomotive and ten to Baldwin.

The Fruit Growers' Express has ordered 400 steel underframes from the Pressed Steel Car Company. The St. Louis-San Francisco is in the market for 15,000 tons of rails.

Houston Oil Profits Decline.

The Houston Oil Company reports net income of $861,493 for the half year ended June 30 after all expenses and reserves for taxes, depreciation and depletion. This compares with net income of $1,593,047 reported in the first half of 1924. The net income for the six months of this year was equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.37 a share earned on the $24,968,800 common stock outstanding. In the first half of 1924 the company earned $5.30 a share on the common stock.

Island Creek Coal's Profit Less.

The Island Creek Coal Company for the six months ended June 30, 1925, reports net profits of $934,041, which, after preferred dividends and all charges, was equal to $6.60 a share earned on the 118,881 shares of common stock of $1 a share par value outstanding. This compares with $10.83 a share earned on the common stock in the first half of last year.

Franklin Has $1,393,554 Profit.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company for the half year ended June 30 1925, reports net profits of $1,393,554. After allowing for dividends requirements on the preferred stock, the company reported surplus of $1,166,649, equal to $3.89 a share earned on the 299,463 shares of no par value common stock outstanding.

CROP ANXIETY AGAIN LIFTS COTTON PRICE

Rise of About ½ Cent a Pound Accompanied by a Heavy Volume of Trading.

NEW HIGH LEVELS REACHED

October Position Commands 25¼ Cents and December Within a Few Points of 25½ Cents.

Increasing anxiety over loss in crop prospects in Texas and Oklahoma caused an excited advance in cotton yesterday. Under the largest volume of business of any short session this season prices rose about half a cent and closed at the top at a net gain of 38 to 45 points. The whole list swept into new high territory with October at 25¼ cents and December within a few points of 25½ cents. A rush of closing buying orders for both domestic and foreign account brought highest figures of the day as the gong sounded.

The sharp setback of 30 points in final trading here on Friday failed to influence the foreign market yesterday. Instead of over-Sunday realizing, Liverpool advanced fourteen English points on covering operations for both American and European account. This started local quotations at an advance of 10 to 15 points and so few contracts appeared in the ring that a sharp advance of $2 a bale developed in the first hour. With no moisture indicated on the morning map in drought regions of the West and predictions of generally fair weather west of the River over Sunday, active buying rushed October above the 25-cent level.

At 25.15, a line of 10,000 bales was distributed, but the demand for cotton continued on a scale that reflected the extent of nervousness over the failure of rains to relieve conditions in drought areas. Aside from moisture at various points in Oklahoma the past few days, very little rain has fallen in Texas for some weeks. The weather east of the River proved beneficial in most regions, though reports of weevil activity emanated from some districts. Despite several waves of week-end profit taking, the list advanced steadily toward the close and ended at high levels of the session here and in New Orleans.

Prior to the Government report on Thursday, the market had reacted a cent a pound on general speculative realizing. As the two previous condition figures from Washington had been considerably above private estimates, many holders feared a third occurrence of the same character and decided to reduce their outstanding interests. In addition, improved weather outside of Texas and Oklahoma encouraged selling. Both Arkansas and Tennessee had received general rains of great benefit throughout these States, while the eastern belt had favorable surroundings for progress of the plant. When the report indicated a loss of 0.5 per cent from June 25 to July 15, compared with a ten-year average deterioration of 3.7 per cent for the entire period between June 25 and July 25, prices rose a cent and three-quarters, or three-quarters of a cent above high levels of the previous week. This carried October above 25¼ cents, compared with 21.55, touched the latter part of May, immediately preceding the initial Government report of the season, and represented the highest prices recorded since April.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	Last Week Bales.	Previous Week Bales.	Last Year Bales
Port receipts	21,742	22,774	46,078
Since Aug. 1	9,153,776	9,132,034	6,710,470
Port stocks	266,091	289,928	207,715
Int. receipts	21,886	15,802	21,420
Since Aug. 1	10,124,400	10,112,524	283,114
Int. shipments	34,194	26,646	40,551
Int. stocks	170,238	183,524	206,000
Amt. brought into sight	78,866	80,062	77,340
Since Aug. 1	*.....	14,755,576	*.....
Northern spinners' takings	7,144	1,410	43,921
Since Aug. 1	*.....	1,975,499	*.....
Southern consumption	65,000	65,000	50,000
Since Aug. 1	*.....	4,380,000	*.....
Exports to Great Britain	8,063	3,481	17,742
Since Aug. 1	2,542,028	2,535,918	1,605,112
Exp. to France	300	1,712	1,432
Since Aug. 1	898,040	897,682	717,870
Total week's exports	41,847	52,874	58,160
Total exp. since Aug. 1	7,997,048	7,938,697	5,613,896
World's visible supply	2,369,327	2,710,452	2,249,715
Of which Amer.	1,249,327	1,356,452	948,715
Liverpool stocks	609,000	605,000	423,000
Contin. stocks	402,000	431,000	319,000
N. Y. stocks	99,788	106,734	54,543
N. O. stocks	60,963	68,091	53,442
On shipbd. waiting clearance	27,061	37,630	31,995

*Figures withheld for final adjustment at the close of the cotton year, July 31.

Yesterday quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Oct.	24.90	25.28	24.90	25.25-28	24.79
Dec.	25.10	25.44	25.08	25.40-44	24.95
Jan.	24.50	24.84	24.50	24.80-85	24.39
Mch.	24.90	25.15	24.88	25.10-15	24.72
May	25.08	25.44	25.08	25.36-44	24.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 45 points advance, 25.75c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 25.90c, 45 points advance, sales 1,100; New Orleans, 25.25c, 40 points advance; Savannah, 25.30, 20 points advance, sales 74; Augusta, 25.50c, 37 points advance, sales 217; Memphis, 25.25c, 25 points advance, sales 250; Houston, 25.35c, 45 points advance, sales 3,913; Little Rock, 25.75c, 25 points advance; Dallas, 25.65c, 50 points advance, sales 700.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 4 points decline to 14.04d for middling. Sales 2,000, American 1,000. Futures opened quiet, 2 to 6 points advance. Closed firm, 13 to 14 points advance. Prices: July 13.67d, Oct. 13.16d, Dec. 13.04d, Jan. 13.05d, March 13.69d.

SEES GOOD EARNINGS FOR OIL COMPANIES

Demand for High Grade Crude Aids Prices, Says Booklet on Standard Securities.

Prevalence of normal price levels for both raw materials and manufactured products over the first half of 1925, joined with a 25 per cent. increase in domestic and export consumption, indicates substantial earnings for the well-managed petroleum companies during 1925, according to a review of the petroleum industry contained in a special booklet on Standard Oil securities compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

According to the review, the so-called Standard Oil companies are in position to realize earnings throughout 1925 on a scale commensurate with their high record achievements in 1920, the last previous year in which a stabilized price was maintained throughout the twelve months period. "During the intervening years of overproduction," the review says, "and the resultant demoralization of refined oil prices, these companies not only managed to earn and pay their regular dividends but carried substantial amounts to surplus, which were reinvested in plant expansion and in the accumulation of low-priced inventories.

"The current year has witnessed a gradual liquidation of these inventories at profitable levels. The increased rate of refinery output has been unable to keep pace with the ever-mounting consumption of petroleum products, and indications are that the liquidation of inventories will be continued over the second half of the year under even more profitable conditions than maintained throughout the first six months.

"The petroleum industry entered 1925 with the largest accumulation of crude and refined oils in storage in history. The situation was none too optimistic. The outlook brightened, however, as the rate of consumption through the mid-winter months and early Spring proved to be more than twice the anticipated normal yearly increase of 10 per cent. On June 30 the size of our crude and refined oil reserves had changed from a menace to an essential safeguard. Gasoline stocks at the close of the half year were less than the corresponding period last year, with the rate of domestic and export consumption running upward of 30 per cent. higher. Crude oil reserves were also being drawn upon, in spite of an increased output in the second quarter.

"The volume of crude oil production during the first half of 1925 may probably establish a new high record, but the increase was due to the heavy oil produced in Smackover Field in Arkansas. Light oil production of high gasoline content has been declining steadily and on June 30 was 150,000 barrels daily less than the figures reported for light oil production at the outset of the year. Stocks of high grade crude were and are being heavily drawn upon and this presages a rising tendency in crude oil and gasoline prices throughout the Summer and early Fall.

"While there is always the probability of new prolific pools of light oil being discovered there is no possibility of the current shortage in high-grade crude, as of June 30, being made up by new production in time to affect adversely the Summer schedule of gasoline prices.

"The earnings of the Standard Oil group of companies in 1924 impart a new aspect to the speculative possibilities of this group. With dividends maintained and substantial equities piled up through a period of weak and uncertain markets, the return to balanced conditions within the industry forces reconsideration of the prospects for continuation of the policy of frequent stock dividends which has been characteristic of the group since 1912."

Fall River Cotton Stocks Quoted.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 25.—Following are the quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.
American Linen	27½	35
Arkwright Mills	6	9
Barnaby Mills	..	65
Border City	..	81
Bourne Mills	..	102½
Chace Mills	25	35
Chadwick Mills	..	125
Corr Mfg. Co.	..	25
Cornell Mills	..	110
Davis Mills	87½	..
Dwell Mills	40	50
Flint Mills	90	100
Granite Mills	60	65
King Philip Mills	140	145
Laurel Lake Mills, com.	7	14
Do pfd.	..	75
Lincoln Mills	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..
Merchants	82½	..
Mechanics	40	55
Narragansett Mills	..	10
Osborne Mills	65	75
Parker Mills, com.	..	10
Do pfd.	..	40
Pilgrim Mills, com.	160	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	27½	37½
Packard Borden Mills	80	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	208	..
Shawmut Mills	140	..
Shove Mills	50	60
Stratford Mills	40	55
Stevens Mills	125	135
Tecumseh W. Mfg. Co.	100	..
Union Cotton	102½	..
Wampanoag	50	60
Weetamoe Mills	25	35

Week's Mill Stock Sales in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Among the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were the following:

20 American Glue Co. 45¾
20 R. H. Stuetevant Co. 95
1 Dartmouth Mfg. Co., pf. 86
5 Farr Alpaca Co. 180¼
20 Hamilton Mfg. Co. ..... 32@32½
2 John Russell Cutlery Co., common 1
7 Ludlow Mfg. Associates 165¼
37 Manomet Mills 37
1,500 Nashawenna Mills, rights ..... 1¾@2
25 Plymouth Cordage Co. 125¾
13 Reed Prentice Co. 30
10 Saco Lowell Shops 1st pf. 43½
5 Sagamore Mfg. Co. 226
5 Wamsutta Mills 81

PAYS 130,504 DEATH CLAIMS

Prudential's Half-Year Disbursements Increased $3,327,238.

During the first six months of this year the Prudential Insurance Company of America paid 130,504 death claims, amounting to $29,796,988. The totals are disclosed in a mid-year summary of disbursements, the aggregate of which indicates, according to company executives, that the writing of life insurance in this country is greatly increasing.

Compared with the first half of last year, claim payments increased $3,327,238, while more than 10,000 were added to the number of claims. These totals exceed those of any other six months' period except that in which the influenza epidemic of seven years ago reached its peak.

Report Shows Each Revenue Item.

The Long Island Railroad Company has compiled a report showing each source of the road's revenues and the percentage each contributes. Taking $1 as representing the total revenue for the year, 30.01 cents came from the transportation of freight and 63 from the transportation of passengers. Mail transportation brought in 0.36 cents and express 1.60 cents. Other miscellaneous services brought 3.23 cents, while the income from corporate investments was 1.80 cents.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

Stocks.	Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Year to Date.	1924 to Date.
Industrials and public utilities	97,225	258,970	210,825	68,360	27,854,156	8,508,328
Standard oils	11,815	35,135	30,975	4,600	8,117,039	4,770,739
Miscellaneous oils	13,300	52,100	41,300	62,060	13,809,296	10,663,036
Mining	28,000	48,700	54,300	172,910	19,729,715	27,998,714
Total stocks	150,340	394,905	337,400	307,930	69,510,206	51,940,817
Domestic bonds	$271,000	$587,000	$651,000	$312,000	$132,371,000	$79,660,700
Foreign bonds	96,000	362,000	235,000	129,000	30,434,000	16,920,000
Total bonds	$367,000	$949,000	$886,000	$441,000	$162,805,000	$96,580,700

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Amal Leather pf.	47	47	47	+ 2
20	Am Cigar (6)	85	85	85	+ 7
600	Am Rayon Pred	37½	37	37	— ½
300	Armour Co of Ill, Class B	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
100	Atl Fruit & Sug.	85c	85c	85c	..
200	Atlas P Cem, new	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
400	Boeding Bros	39	39	39	..
100	B Schwartz Cigar, Class A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
175	Bklyn Gas (5)	177	173	177	+ 4
500	Car Light & Pow	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
100	Cent C I P (1½)	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
1,900	Chapin-Sacks	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ¼
3,600	Chatterton & Son (71.30)	43	41⅝	43	+ 1
400	Chicago Nipple, A	38	37⅝	38	..
100	Do B cfs	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
200	Cont Bak, A (8)	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	+ ⅞
5,200	Do Class B	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
2,500	Cuba Co (4)	50⅞	49½	49½	— ⅛
400	De Forest Radio	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
100	Del, Lack & W Coal (77½)	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
100	Dubilier C & R	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
400	Durant Motor	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
100	Eureka V C (4)	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ¼
100	Film Insp M	6½	6½	6½	..
400	Fox Film, Cl A	57	57	57	..
6,100	Franklin Mfg.	42⅞	40¼	42	+ 2
2,600	Gabriel S, A (2)	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	Garod	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
200	Glen Ice Crm, w i	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅝
200	Gen Outdoor Adv, A (4)	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅛
200	Do v t c	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
900	Gillette S R(2⅝)	80⅛	79⅛	79¼	— ⅝
400	Gould Coupler, Cl A (2)	21¾	21¼	21¾	..
1,800	Goodyear T & R.	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
200	Grimes D Radio.	20½	20¼	20½	+ 1
100	Hall Switch & Sig	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
2,500	Happiness Candy Stores, A (50c)	9	8⅞	9	..
100	Hood Rubber (4)	64	64	64	+ ¼
100	Hoe Bros Pack, A (33⅓)	26	26	26	..
800	Intercon Rubber	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
1,400	Int Matchp (3.20)	51½	50¾	50¾	— ¾
1,800	Do rights	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅝
1,500	Int Cone Bld (1)	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
700	Johns Manv, (3)	180	171	177	+ 6
100	Jones Radio	3	3	3	..
1,500	Kelvinator (1½)	44¼	43½	43¾	— ⅛
100	Kraft (Cheese (1½)	88	88	88	— 1½
200	Lehigh Val Coal cfs, new (2½)	38½	38¼	38½	..
25	Do sales (8)	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
40	Lib O S & G (3)	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	+ 7½
700	LibRadioChainStn	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	..
300	Marconi Wireless of London	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
100	McCord Rad cfs.	22	22	22	..
100	Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
200	Miller Rub (6)	183	181	181	— 3
100	Motion Pict (1½)	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
2,200	Motometer, A w i	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
400	Music Master	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
30	Nat Tea (8)	450	450	450	..
600	Nizer Corp, A(3)	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅛
4,200	Do Class B	53½	52¼	52¾	— ¼
4,000	Norwalk T & R.	16	15½	16	+ ½
200	Pathe Ex, A(15)	82	81½	82	+ ½
600	Pitney Bow Pos M	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
200	Purity Bak, B	39	39	39	..
25	Rem Type pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
200	RelideCream(3)	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
600	Reo Mots. (1.45)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1,300	Serv El, Cl A	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅝
100	Silica Gel	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
50	Singer Mfg (20)	221	221	221	— 1
800	St Regis Paper(2)	85⅛	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
100	Std Pub, A (1.50)	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
800	Stutz Motor Car.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
100	Swift Inter (1.80)	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
100	Thermiodyne	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
600	Thompson (R E) Radio	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
100	Tob Prod Exp.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
100	Trumb Stl (1.40)	16¼	16¼	16¼	— 2⅝
20	TubArtificialSilk, Class A	156	156	156	+ 2
100	Un Carb & C (5)	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
300	Unit Pictures	38½	38	38½	+ ½
150	VicTalkMach(8)	83	81½	83	+ 1
100	Ware Radio	14	14	14	..
500	Warner Bros Pic, Class A (1½)	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
400	WhiteRockMinSpg, new (†2)	44⅝	44	44	+ ⅛
1,800	Wilson&Co,n w i	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	Adirondack P & L pf (7)	100¼	100	100	— ½
600	Am G & E (11)	80⅞	80¼	80¼	— ¾
850	Am Lt & Tr (7)	171½	170½	171	— ½
900	Am P & L, n(11)	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
200	Am Superpwr, Cl A (60c)	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
100	Do B (60c)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
1,100	As G & E,A(2⅝)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
50	Caro P & L (6)	431	431	431	+ 7
600	Comwlth Prn,n w i	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
50	Do pf (6)	82	82	82	+ ⅛
500	Do rights, w i	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,000	Con Gas (Balt), new (2)	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
900	El Bd&Sh Sec (1)	68⅝	68¼	68½	— ¼
2,100	Elec Inv, without war attached	63½	62⅞	63½	+ 1½
20	Gen Gas of Me.	225	225	225	—25
130	Gen G & E, A pf.	169	167	169	— 2
1,300	Do of Del,A w i	58½	58	58¼	— 1⅛
100	Do B w i	57	57	57	— 3⅝
100	Ga Lt, Pr & Ry.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	..
300	Int Util A (3½)	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
2,900	Do Class B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
400	Lehigh Pwr Sec.	146	145	146	+ 1
200	Mid West Util (5)	96	95⅝	96	..
200	Mohawk Val, n	43¼	43	43¼	+ 1
70	Nat Pw & Lt (6)	343	342	342	— 1
900	Nat Pub Ser, B	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
200	Cal Elec	35⅞	35½	35½	— 2
2,400	Nor Ohio Pow	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
100	No Ont Lt & Pr.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
50	Nor Sts Pw pf(7)	99½	99½	99½	— ½
700	Do warrants	26⅝	26	26	+ 2
100	Ohio Pub Co	12	12	12	— ⅛
100	Do pf (3)	69½	69½	69½	+ 2
305	Pa Wat & Pr(8)	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	— 3⅝
2,100	Pr Corp of NY(1)	82⅝	81⅛	82	+ ½
4,000	Do rights, w i	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
425	Sou Cal Edi (8)	128	127¼	128	+ 2
6,900	Sou'east P & L.	149¼	140	149	+ 9½
100	South G & P, A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
2,200	South Cities Util	68	62½	67½	+ 5¼
100	Do pf (7)	88	88	88	— ½
200	Un Gas & El, new	51	50⅛	50

MONDAY A BLUE DAY ON STOCK MARKET

Declines Come Oftenest at the Start of the Week, Bank Survey Shows.

MOST RISES ON WEDNESDAY

Price Changes Are the Smallest on Saturday, According to a Study of Last Three Years.

A study of the stock market averages by the Cleveland Trust Company shows that the market declines more often on Monday than on any other day in the week, and that it advances more often on Wednesday than on any other day. The study, which was based upo the movement of the industrial averages, also showed the greatest changes tend to occur on Mondays and the smallest on Saturdays. The tendencies, it is stated, are most noteworthy in the records of declines.

Business was transacted on the New York Stock Exchange during 148 Mondays from the middle of 1922 to the middle of 1925. On seventy-one of these trading days the average price of industrial stocks advanced, and if the price advances of all these seventy-one Mondays are added they amount to $40. During the remaining seventy-seven Mondays the average prices of these stocks declined, and the aggregate of these drops in the quotations amounts to $74.

A further examination of the records, it is stated, "will show that during these past three years prices declined more often on Monday than they did on any other day. The greatest number of advances in price levels came on Wednesdays, and the amount of these advances was not exceeded by those of any other day. The data indicate that the widest price changes tend to come on Mondays and the smallest ones on Saturdays. Price declines are most frequent and largest on Mondays, and price advanos are most frequent and greatest on Wednesdays.

"These tendencies seem to hold good whether the general trend of the market is upward or downward. The general level of stock prices rose during most of the time from the middle of 1922 to the middle of 1923. It declined during most of the succeeding twelve months, and it has risen a long way from the middle of 1924 to the middle of 1925. Despite these differences in the three years the averages of the daily movements for the separate years agree closely, and appear to reflect genuine characteristics of the market tendencies on the different days of the week.

"Perhaps part of the explanation is to be found in a tendency of investors to think things over on Sunday, and to arrive at decisions which they put into execution on Monday by placing orders to 'sell at market.' Why these orders should not be offset by an equal number of buying orders is not clear, but the fact seems to be that Monday is in the long run the poorest day on which to sell, and the best on which to buy. Monday quotations are the most variable, while those of Saturday are the most stable."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced during the past week:

RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Hud. & Manhat. pf.	2½	Q.	Sept. 15	Aug. 15

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Brazilian Tr., L. & P. ord.	1	Q.	Sept. 1	July 31
Conn. Ry. & L. com. & pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Cons. Gas, E. L. & P. Balt.	50c	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	2	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do deb. pf.	1½	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do deb. pf.	1½	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cons. Utilities pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
E. Shore G. & E. pf.	2	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Dallas P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Fall River G. Wks.	75c	Q.	Aug. 1	*July 20
Keystone Tel. pf.	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	*Aug. 17
Lawrence Gas & El.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 23
Nat. Pwr. & Light	$1.50	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
N. N. & Hamp. Ry., Gas & El. pf.	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Pacific Lighting	2½	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Phila. Suburban Gas & El. pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 10
Portsmouth Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	*July 21
Stand. Pr. & L. of Fed. pf. (No. 1)	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 16
Union St. Ry. (New Bedford)	2	Q.	Aug. 1	*July 16

TRUST COMPANIES.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Kings Co. (Brklyn)	12½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Westchester	50c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Do	15c	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Am. Bank Note pf.	75c	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am. Chain A	50c	Q.	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Am. Rolling Mills	50c	Q.	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Batchelder & Snyder Co. pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Beacon Mfg.	1½	Q.	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Belding-Corticelli	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Berkey & Gay Furniture	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Best-Clymer Co.	50c	Q.	Aug. 3	July 20
Bath, Steel 7% pf.	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Do 8% pf.	2	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Buckeye Pipe Line	$1	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
Buda Co.	2½	Q.	Aug. 1	.....
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 1	.....
Buf. Loew's Theatre, Ltd. pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Butler Bros.	87½	Q.	*Aug. 15	July 25
Can. Converters, Ltd.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 15	*July 31
C. G. Spring & Bolt	50c	Q.	Aug. 16	Aug. 7
Conn. Mills 1st pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	*July 22
Crow's Nest P. Coal	1½	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Davis Mills	1½	Q.	Sep. 26	Sep. 12
Decker & Cohn pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 1	*Aug. 20
Edmunds & Jones C.	50c	Ex.	July 25	June 20
Fans. Fl. Can. Corp.	2	Q.	Sep. 1	July 31
Gen. Asphalt pf.	1½	Q.	Sep. 1	*Aug. 14
Gen. Tire & Rubber	$1	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Gen. Outdoor Ad. A	$1	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Globe A. Sprink. A	62½c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	$1	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 3
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Great Lakes D. & D.	2	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Ham.-Brown Shoe	1	M.	Aug. 1	July 25
Harmony Mills pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	*July 24
Hart, S. & M., Inc.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 31	*Aug. 20
Hollinger G. Mines	5c	—	Aug. 12	July 27
Hunt Brothers Pack. Ing. A	$3.1-5	—	Aug. 1	July 24
India Tire & Rubber	2	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Do pf.	2	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	2	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Int. Harvester pf.	1¼	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Int. Watch Corpora. Con. part. pf.	80c	Q.	Oct. 15	*Sep. 25
Kelner Williams Stp.	40c	Q.	July 30	July 20
Kellogg Sw. & Sup.	50c	Q.	July 31	July 25
Do	12½c	Ex.	July 31	July 25
Lancaster Mills pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 27
Lewe's Offin Thea. Inc., 1st pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Luther Mfg.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Madison Safe Dep.	3	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Martin-Parry Corp.	50c	Q.	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Mass. Cotton Mills	1¾	Q.	Aug. 10	July 21
McIntyre Porc. M.	25c	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Melville Shoe Corp.	50c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 24
Do pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 24
Mercantile Stores Co.	75c	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Merchants' Mfg.	1	Q.	Aug. 1	July 28
Mergenthaler Lino.	2½	Q.	Sep. 30	*Sep. 2
Do	1½	Ex.	Sep. 30	*Sep. 2
Mo. Portland Cem.	25c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 23
Morris Plan Co. Clev.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Morris Plan, R. Is.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Munsingwear	75c	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Nat. Lead	2	Q.	Sep. 30	Sep. 11
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
New Cornelia Copper	25c	Q.	Aug. 24	*Aug. 7
Pick (Alb.) & Co.	40c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 27
Royal Dutch Co.	$1.72½	—	Aug. 1	*July 28
St. L. Flour M. pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Scottem-Dillon	2	Q.	Aug. 14	Aug. 5
Do	4	Ex.	Aug. 14	Aug. 5
Sherwin-Williams Co.	50c	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Do	12½c	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf.	2	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Standard Milling	1¾	Q.	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Stewart-W. Speed	$1.25	Q.	Aug. 15	*July 31
Sullivan Packing pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Tenn. Corp. & Chem.	25c	Q.	Sep. 15	*Aug. 31
Travel Mfg. pf.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Union Cotton Mfg.	1½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 22
United Drug	1¾	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q.	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
U. S. Hoff. M. pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
U. S. Stores 7% pr. pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
White Motors	$1	Q.	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Wright Aero. Corp.	25c	Q.	Aug. 31	Aug. 17

*Holders of record; books do not close.

INVESTMENT TRUST.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Founders Trust (new units)	88	91
Diversified Trust Shares	14⅞	15⅝
Industrial Trustee Shares	11	11¾
Int. Sec. Trust Am. pf 7%	102½	107
Do 6% cumulative pf	96	98
Do com	50	.....
Do units	123	125
United American Chain Stores	19½	20½
United American Electric	19½	20½
United American Railways	13½	14½
United Bankers' Oil	12½	13½

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Int. Sec. of Am. 6s, A. 1928	100	102½
Do B. 1933	99	101
Do C. 1943	99	101

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Fire	595	605
Aetna Life	1080	1110
Am Alliance	300	310
Bankers Ship	250	.....
Carolina	36	38
City 2d Y.	290	.....
Continental	118	116
Cont Cas	152	163
Fid & Cas	120	125
Fid Phenix	165	169
Franklin	177	183
Glens Falls	78	79
Globe & R.	1350	1400
Great Amer.	284	287
Hanover	175	183
Home	358	360
Homestead	40	44
Imp & Expr.	60	.....
Ins of N A.	56	57
Mil Merch.	42	44
Nat Fire	715	725
Nat Liberty	225	.....
N J Insur.	39	42
Niagara	240	246
N Y Casualty	88	92
North River	110	115
Northern	270	280
Pacific Fire	220	240
Security, N H	88	91
Travelers	1380	1420
Stuyvesant	220	225
U S M & S.	235	245
United States	141	146
Westchester	44	48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	78	81	78
Do pf.	95	97	95
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	163	165	161
George W. Helme	68¼	70½	69
Do pf.	113	115	113
International Cigar Mach.	74	78	74
MacAndrews & Forbes	150	162	150
Do pfd.	99	101	99
R. J. Reynolds	134¼	..	134¼
Universal Leaf Tobacco	42	46	42
Do pf.	92	96	92
J. S. Young	127	132	127
Do pf.	105	110	105

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Bk N Y & T.	805	815	Kings Co.	2300	2500
Bankers	495	505	M'facturers	326	.....
Bronx Co.	190	200	Midwood	230	250
Brooklyn	765	790	Mut Tr of W.	195	.....
Cent. Union	870	880	New York	455	465
Empire	345	360	People's	800	820
Equitable	289	294	Title Guar.	585	600
Farm L. & T.	540	555	Unit States	1800	1840
Fid Intl	360	..	U S Mtg.	360	370
Fulton	315	..	West T & T.	325	400
Guaranty	340	345	Westchester	400	..
Irving-Col	284	290			

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARM LOANS.

Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
5	May, 1941-31	103⅝	104⅛
5	Nov., 1941-31	103⅝	104⅛
4½	July, 1954-34	103½	104
4½	July, 1953-33	102½	103⅛
4½	Jan., 1955-35	102⅛	102⅝
4½	Jan., 1953-33	102	102⅝
4½	July, 1953-33	102	102⅝
4½	May, 1942-32	101⅝	102⅛
4½	Jan., 1943-33	101⅝	102⅛
4½	May, 1937-22	100⅝	101⅛

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCK

	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Bankers of Milwaukee	160	165	6.06
Chicago	174½	179	5.69
Dallas	163	168	5.95
Des Moines	150	159	5.77
Denver	125	135	6.12
Equitable	118	120	5.60
Fremont	133	142	6.32
Kansas City	163	173	5.78
Lincoln	147	150	6.00
North Carolina	116	122	5.27
Southern Minnesota	163	168	5.95
Virginia (par $5)	7⅞	8½	6.88

REALTY, SURETY & MORTGAGE COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alliance R.	150	..	Mtg. Bond	130	138
Am Surety	140	145	Nat Surety	210	213
B & Mtge G.	270	280	N Y Tit & M.	380	390
Home Title	235	..	Realty Assoc.	360	380
Lawyers Mtg.	284	289	Do 1st pf.	94	99
Law T & G.	583	593	Do 2d pf.	84	88
L W M & T.	170	200	U S Title G.	275	285

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

FOREIGN INTERNAL SECURITIES

Securities in subjoined table payable in currency of issuing countries:

Security.	Rate.	Issues.	Bid.	Asked.
Belg. Restoration	5	1919	81	84
Belg. Prem.	4	1920	22	23
British Fund	4	Mar., 1919	84	86
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	Oct., 1927	101⅛	103⅛
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1925	99½	101½
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1929-47	96½	98½
British Consol	2½	.....	53⅞	55⅞
British Victory	4	Sep., 1919	88	90
Denmark	6	1919	188	192
Denmark	8	1894	119	129
French Govt.	4	1917	20	23
French Govt. Vic.	5	Jan., 1921	23	27
French Loan	.....	Prem., 1920	82	85
French Loan	6	.....	28	31
Italian Int. Loan	5	.....	53	54
Midi R. R.	6	1960	23	27
Norway	6½	1944	192	194
Norway	8	1920-70	191	194
Norway	6	1919-43	187	190
Paris-Orleans Ry.	6	1956	24	28
†Polish Govt.	5	1920	6⅛	7⅛
*Warsaw	8	1921	125	175
Prague	4	.....	15⅛	17⅛
Russian rentes	4	1894	6½	8

Payable in currency other than that of issuing countries:

Arg. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	82½	83½
Arg. (rescission)	.....	1945	72	75
Bolivia	8	1940	77	79
Brazil	5	1913	52½	54½
Brazil	5	1895	54	55
Brazil	4	1889	43	44
Brazil (rescission)	4	1909	43	45
Brazil	4½	1883	49	50
Brazil	4½	1888	48½	50½
Brazil	4	1910	44	45
Buenos Aires 10-yr. gold bond	6	1923	99	100
Buenos Aires 5s, '15, £10 pieces	.....	.....	63	64
Buenos Aires 5s, '15, £20-£100 pieces	.....	.....	63	64
Canada	5	1937	104½	104¾
Canada	5½	Nov., 1933	108¾	107
Central Pac. R. R. (European issue)	4	1946	72½	73½
C., M. & St. P.	4	1925	44	46
Chile	8	1941	78	82
Chinese Reorg.	5	1913	..	62
City of Lima	5	1911	58	60
Costa Rica	5	1911	..	84½
Greek Govt.	6	1914	105	112
Mexican	5	1942	27	29
Sao Paulo, Fr. St.	5	1907	61	63
San. Cath., Brazil	8	.....	66	70
Uruguay	5	1915	72	76
Uruguay	8	1919	77	79

*Per 1,000 Polish marks. †Per 100 sloty.

CANADIAN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin.

Security	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta	6s	1939	100	101
Alberta	5s	1943	100	101
Alberta	5s	1948	100	101
Alberta	5½s	1947	105¼	107
British Columbia	4½s	1925	100	100¼
British Columbia	4½s	1927	99¾	100¾
British Columbia	5s	1939	100	101
British Columbia	5s	1940	100¼	101¼
British Columbia	6s	1926	101	101¾
Calgary	5½s	1944	100¼	101½
Edmonton	5½s	1929	99½	101
Gtr. Win'peg Water	5s	1952	99½	101
Grt. Win'peg Water	5s	1952	99	100
Manitoba	5s	1926	100¼	101
Manitoba	5s	1944	100⅛	101⅛
Manitoba	5s	1946	111½	113
Montreal	5s	1930	100	101¼
Montreal	5s	1943	100	101
Montreal	5s	1958	101	102
New Brunswick	6s	1928	102½	103½
New Brunswick	5s	1934	100	101
Nova Scotia	6s	1928	102½	103½
Nova Scotia	5s	1931	100	101
Ontario	5s	1942	100¾	102
Ontario	6s	1943	111½	112½
Ottawa	5s	1926	100¼	101
Ottawa	5s	1949	100⅛	101½
Regina	5s	1944	95½	98
Saskatchewan	5s	1927	102	103
Saskatchewan	5s	1952	100	100¾
Saskatchewan	5s	1953	100¼	101¼
Saskatchewan	5½s	1946	105¾	106¾
Toronto	5s	1937	99¾	100¾
Toronto	5s	1948	100	101
Victoria	5s	1947	102	103
Winnipeg	5s	1926	100¾	101¾
Winnipeg	5s	1943	99½	101

GERMAN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quoted in dollars per million marks.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Govt. (war loan) 5s, 1914-1918	600	650
German Govt. 4-5s (forced loan)	11	13
Hamburg 4½s, 1919	135	155
Berlin 4s, 1922	70	125

Quoted in dollars per thousand marks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gen. Elec. 4½s (pre-war issue)	18½	20
Do 4½s, 1919	2½	3¼
Berlin 4s, pre-war	10	12
Hamburg-American 4½s	20½	22
Hamburg-American Lines	33	35
Hamburg 4s (pre-war issue)	3½	4½
North German Lloyd	5½	7½
Do 4½s	22	24
Prussian (consol) 3½s	.80	1.10
Krupp 5s	2½	3
Commerz und Privatbank	12	14
Darmstaedter	27	30
Disconto Gesellschaft	37	39
Dresdner Bank	18½	20
Deutsche Bank	27	29
City of Duesseldorf 4s (pre-war)	13	15
Frankfort 4s (pre-war)	12½	14
Munich 4s (pre-war)	15	18
Badische Anilin	57	60
A. E. G. (German Gen. Elec.)	21½	23
Mitteldeutsche Creditbank	4¼	5
Mercur Bank, Vienna	1.40	1.65
Rima Murany	1⅝	1⅞
Austrian A. E. G.	1.10	1.45

SHORT-TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Amer.	7	Nov., 1925	100⅝	100⅞	3.70
Do	7	Oct., 1926	107½	108½	4.00
Amer. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	103⅝	108⅞	4.80
Anaconda Cop.	6	Jan., 1929	103⅜	103⅞	4.80
At. & O. R.R. Sec.	6	July, 1929	103⅝	103⅞	4.77
Cent. Argentine	6	Oct., 1927	99⅞	100⅛	5.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	5	July, 1929	99⅝	99⅞	5.03
Empire G. & F.	7	May, 1926	101⅝	102⅛	4.38
General Cigar	6	Dec., 1925	100¼	100½	3.78
Do	6	Jan., 1926	101⅛	102⅛	5.00
Do	6	Dec. 1, '27	101⅛	102⅛	5.50
Gen. Petrol.	6	Apr., 1928	101⅛	102	5.22
Gulf Oil of Pa.	5½	Jan. 26, '28	100⅛	102	..
Hock. Val. Pipe	6	Nov., 1925	100⅝	100⅞	4.00
Humble Oil & R.	5½	July 15, '32	101⅝	102	5.10
Kan. City Term.	5½	Nov., 1926	101¼	101⅜	3.75
L. S. & M. S.	4	Sep., 1928	98⅝	98⅞	4.60
Lehigh Pow. Sec.	6	Aug., 1927	101⅛	101½	5.20
Marland Oil	5	Nov., 1926	101	101½	4.50
Mo., Pac. R. R.	5	July, 1927	100⅝	100⅞	4.68
Pillsbury Flour	7	Oct., 1923	102⅝	103⅛	6.43
Pure Oil	5½	F.A.'25-'26	100	101	..
Sloss-S. S. & I.	7	Aug., 1929	101⅞	102¼	5.37
Do 5-yr. 6% pr. in money notes		Aug., 1929	101⅞	102¼	5.37
Solvay & Cy.	6	Apr., 1924	103½	105	5.80
S. O. of N. Y.	6½	May, 1923	107½	108	5.25
Swift & Co.	5	Oct., 1932	98⅞	98⅝	5.20
Union Pac. cv.	4	July, 1927	99⅝	99⅞	4.52
Vacuum Oil	7	Apr., 1926	105⅝	105⅞	4.90
Weight'n'se El.	7	May, 1931	106⅝	107⅛	6.50
Wis. Cent.	5½	Apr. 15, '27	100⅝	101¼	4.70

GUARANTEED STOCKS.

Company.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susq. R. R.	11	202	206
Atlantic & Char. Air Line	9	170	178
Canada Southern R.	7	56½	58½
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.	7	70	71½
Erie & Kalamazoo	8	77	80
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	5½	106½	108½
Georgia R. R. & Bank	10	202	205
Gold & Stock Telegraph	4	116	118
Lackawanna R. R. of N. J.	4	81	82
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	4	50	61
Morris & Essex R. R.	3.87	80½	82
Mo., Kan., Tx. pr.	4	70	72
N. Y., Cent. rfd. Res. A & O	2013	101	102
Nor. Pacific rfd.	5	100	102
Nor. & W. cons. 4s A & O	1996	86	89
Reading 4½s	J & J	1997	93	93
R. L. & San F. pf. 6s A	1928	102	103
Seab'd Air Line 6s M & S	1945	94	95
S. Pac. Frisco T. 6s A & O	1950	85	87
Virginian Ry. 5s M & N	1962	98	100
Western Pacific 5s M & S	1946	93	94
Western Pacific 6s M & S	1946	100	102

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Am. T. & T. coll. 5s	J & D	1946	101	102
Am. T. & T. 5½s	M & N	1943	102	104
Am. Water Wks. 5s	A & O	1934	98	99
Associated G. & E. 6½s		1924	102⅝	103¼
Bell Tel. of Pa. 7s	J & J	1948	101	103
Com'wlth Pr. 6s	M & N	1947	100	102
Consumers' Pow. 5s	M & N	1952	97	99
Emp. Gas & F. 7½s	M & N	1937	104	105
Ill. Bell Tel. 5s	J & D	1956	100	102
Kan. C. Pr. & Lt. 5s	M & S	1952	98	100
Louisville Gas 5s	M & N	1952	97	98
Montana Power 5s	J & J	1943	100	101
New Eng. Tel. 5s	J & D	1952	100	101
N. Y. Telephone 6s	A & O	1941	107	108
Pacific Tel. 5s	M & N	1952	99	100
Port. Ry. & Lt. 5s	F & A	1942	86	90
So'west Bell Tel. 5s	F & A	1954	100	101
Tenn. Electric 6s	J & D	1947	102	103
Western Electric 5s	A & O	1944	99	100

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine Govt. 5s	M & S	1945	82	85
Austrian Govt. 7s	J & D	1943	96	98
Czechoslovak 8s	A & O	1951	98	100
Czechoslovak 8s	A & O	1952	98	100
French Cities 6s	M & N	1934	82	85
French Govt. 7s	J & D	1949	91	92
French Govt. 7½s	J & D	1941	99	100
French Govt. 8s	M & S	1945	102	103
German Govt. 7s	A & O	1949	94	96
Japanese Govt. 4s	J & J	1931	80	84
Japanese Govt. 6½s	F & A	1934	92	94
King. of Belg. 6s	J & J	1955	88	88
King. of Hung. 7½s	F & A	1944	92	94
Rep. of Cuba 5½s	J & J-15	1953	98	100

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

Bank of Issue.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago of Chicago, Ill.	4½	1964-84	101	102
Chicago of Chicago, Ill.	4¾	1963-83	101⅞	102⅞
Chicago of Chicago, Ill.	5	1962-32	102⅞	103⅞
First of Montgomery, Ala.	5	1955-35	101⅛	102
Kansas City of Kansas City, Mo.	5	1953-33	102⅜	103⅜
Liberty-Central of St. Louis	5	1964-34	103	104
Potomac of Washington, D. C.	5	1954-34	101⅛	103½
Virginia of Charlottesville, Va.	5	1953-33	101½	103
Lincoln of Lincoln, Neb.	5	1951-31	102⅝	103⅝
Lincoln of Lincoln, Neb.	4½	1965-35	100⅝	101⅝
Louisville, Ky.	5	1952-32	102	103⅜
Central Illinois of Greenville	5	1952-32	102	103⅜
California of San Francisco, Cal.	5½	1951-31	103	104½
Atlantic, Raleigh, N. C.	5	1954-34	101⅝	103
Dallas of Dallas, Texas	5	1965-35	102⅝	103⅞
Southern Minn. of Redwood Falls	5	1964-34	103	104½
Shenandoah Valley, Staunton, Va.	5	1944-34	101½	103
Pacific Coast of Portland	5	1955-35	102⅝	104
New York, N. Y.	5	1955-35	103⅝	104⅝
Lexington, Ky.	5	1954-34	102⅝	103⅝
New York and New Jersey	5	1954-34	103⅝	104⅝
Atlanta of Atlanta, Ga.	5	1955-35	102⅝	103⅝
Greenbrier of Lewisburg, W. Va.	5	1964-34	102⅝	103½
Union of Detroit, Mich.	5	1955-35	103	104
First Texas of Houston, Texas	5	1965-35	102½	103
Virginia-Carolina	5	1954-34	101½	103
Virginia-Carolina	5½	1955-35	101½	103

ONE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR BONDS.

RAILROADS.

		Mat.	Price.	Yield.
B. M. T. 5s	J & J	1968	89	91
B. & O., T. O. 4s	J & J	1965	74	78
Chi., Bur. & Qy. 5s	F & A	1971

ALL GRAIN MARKETS HIT LOWER LEVELS

Rust Scare Abates, Showers Fall in Places, Export Is Slow and Prices Go Down.

A CENT DECLINE IN WHEAT

Corn Drops Because Wheat Does and Oats Because Corn Does, With Rye Wavering.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Bearish sentiment continued to predominate in the grain markets and, with a light outside trade, a lower range was easily established. Wheat and corn both closed ⅛ to 1 cent lower, while oats declined ¼ to ⅜. Rye was ¼ cent lower to ¼ cent higher.

The Free Press crop report on the three Canadian provinces, indicating that prospects of a bumper crop were gone as the result of the dry and hot weather, recently attracted attention, and had some effect on Winnipeg, but was practically ignored by the local trade, and the finish was well toward the bottom.

Weather conditions both sides of the international line continue against the rapid development of rust, and the rust scare will likely be over within a short time. The weekly forecast suggested scattered showers over the Northwest during the early part of the week, with temperatures about normal the first half and warmer the latter part.

Harvesting is expected to get started in Saskatchewan inside of ten days, premature ripening having forced the crop along.

Around 150,000 bushels of hard and red Winter were sold for export at the seaboard during the day and messages from there claimed that Chicago handlers had done some business, but the quantities were not given. Indiana and Ohio mills were inquiring for cash wheat here today, while mills and cash interests, which bought in the country overnight, were sellers of futures early to hedge the grain.

Primary arrivals of wheat today were 2,121,000 bushels; week ago, 1,378,000; last year, 1,742,000. Shipments were 947,000 bushels; week ago, 782,000; last year, 588,000.

While scattered showers have been beneficial for corn in parts of Nebraska, there was no evidence of a general breaking of the dry spell.

Export bids for December-January shipment were reported as close to a working basis. The basis on old No. 2 yellow was ½ cent lower at the last, with sales as low as 4 cents over the September, compared with 4⅝ cents overpaid early.

Oats were influenced largely by the action of corn.

Primary arrivals of corn today were 581,000 bushels; week ago, 345,000; last year, 991,000, and shipments, 349,000 bushels; week ago, 294,000; last year, 292,000.

Chicago.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal grains were as follows:

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.52⅞	$1.51¼	$1.51⅛	$1.52¼	$1.36½
Sept.	1.50⅝	1.48⅝	1.49⅝	1.50⅝	1.35¼
Dec.	1.52¼	1.50½	1.51	1.51⅝	1.38
May	1.50	1.54½	1.55⅛	1.55⅝	1.42
CORN.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03¼	1.02	1.02¼	1.03⅝	1.00¼
Sept.	1.05	1.02⅝	1.03⅝	1.04⅝	1.03⅝
Dec.	1.07¼	.86¼	.86¼	.87⅝	.95⅝
May	.90⅝	.89¼	.90⅝	.90⅞	.98½
OATS.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.45	.43⅝	.43⅝	.44	.35
Sept.	.44⅝	.41	.41⅛	.44⅝	.40⅛
Dec.	.47¼	.46⅝	.46⅝	.47⅛	.51½
May	.50⅛	.49⅝	.49⅝	.50¼	.54½
RYE.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	.98	.96⅝	.93⅝	.97	.94½
Dec.	1.01¼	.99½	1.00½	1.00¼	.97½
PROVISIONS.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	17.75	17.57	17.57	17.67	13.05
Sept.	17.85	17.70	17.72	17.80	13.15
Oct.	17.85	17.67	17.72	17.80	13.27
Dec.	18.25	18.10	18.12	18.22	....
Jan.	16.00	15.92	15.95	16.02	....
RIBS—					
July	18.65	18.57	18.52	18.62	11.40
Sept.	18.72	18.65	18.60	18.72	11.40

Winnipeg.

Today's Winnipeg prices for the principal grains were as follows:

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.65	1.61⅛	1.62	1.62⅝	1.35⅝
Oct.	1.39¼	1.36⅛	1.37¼	1.37⅝	1.40¼
Dec.	1.35⅝	1.33¼	1.34	1.34⅝	1.39⅝
OATS.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	.54	.52⅝	.54	.52⅝	.56½
Oct.	.48⅝	.48⅝	.48⅝	.48¼	.58¼
Dec.	.46	.45⅝	.46	.45⅝	.56

Cash prices for the principal grains at Chicago follow: Wheat No. 2 hard, $1.52½@$1.53⅝; No. 3 hard, $1.50½@$1.51⅝; Corn, No. 2 yellow $1.06@$1.08¼; No. 3 mixed, $1.04. Oats, No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 44½@44½c.

Cash prices at other markets: Minneapolis, Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.62⅝@$1.68⅝. Friday, $1.63¼@$1.69¼. Kansas City, Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.51@$1.65. Friday, $1.52@$1.68.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.

(Reported by United States Department of Agriculture, Jersey City, and Sixtieth Street, New York City.)

CATTLE—Steer supply, chiefly Southern grassers, fed stock steady; plain grassers closed weak; no long feds; best fed stock, $11.50.

Cows and bulls steady, bulk cutter and canner cows, $2.50 to $3.50; butcher kinds, $4 to $5.50; bologna bulls bulk, $4.25 to $4.75; heavy Western beef stock, $5.75 to $6.85.

CALVES—Steady, final sales, $1 above last week's close; good and choice, $13 to $14; bulk in-between, $11.50 to $12.50; cull and common, $7 to $10; buttermilks and fed calves, $6 to $7.

HOGS—Supply light, medium-weight butchers, $14.50 to $14.75; garbage stock, $13.50 to $13.75.

SHEEP—Supply moderate, chiefly from Virginia and Kentucky; lambs active, final sales $16 week's top; bulk better kinds offered; sorting light, steady; ewes, $2 to $7.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts, 8,820 packages. Continued firmness on high grades. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 44½@45c; extras, 92 score, 44c; firsts, 41@43½c; seconds, 39½@40½c; lower grades, 38@39c; centralized cars, 90 score, 42½@43c; 89 score, 41@42c; 88 score, 41@41½c; $4 to $7 score, 39½@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 92 score, 43½@46; firsts, 41½@45c; seconds, 40@41c; renovated, fresh, 37@37½c; ladies, current make, extras, 36½c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c.

EGGS—Receipts, 11,750 cases. Trade quite, prices irregular and generally unchanged. Extras, dozen, 38@41c; extra firsts, 35½@37c; firsts, 33@34½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; under grades, 30@31c; mediums, 30½@32½c; dirties, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@30½c; checks, No. 2 to 1, 28@30c; Jersey and other nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 43@50c; nearby and Western hennery whites, average extras, 45@47c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 39@44c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 39@43c; nearby whites, undergrades, 37@38c; nearby whites, mediums, 40 to 41 lbs. net, 40@44c; nearby whites, pullets, 37@40c; nearby whites, peewees, 30@32c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra, 41@48c; mediums, 39@42c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@40c; Jersey and other nearby and Western, hennery browns, extras, 42@45c.

HALF-YEAR LOADINGS SET NEW HIGH MARK

Total of 24,297,628 Cars Up to June 27, Compared With 24,005,502 in 1923.

While railway freight traffic for several weeks has fallen below that for the corresponding weeks of 1923, the total for the first half of 1925 was ahead of that for the corresponding period of any previous year. Total loadings for the twenty-six weeks ended with June 27 were 24,297,628 cars, compared with 24,005,502 in the first half of 1923.

The comparatively light traffic during the earlier part of 1923 and the fact that by June car loadings were running at the rate of more than 1,000,000 cars a week explains the situation. This year began with heavy car loading, but with very little increase until the latter part of April. The million mark has not yet been attained in any week, although the estimates of the Car Service Division predict a record total for the year as a whole of more than 50,000,000 cars, compared with 49,812,113 loaded in 1923, an increase of 1.4 per cent.

Loadings in the Eastern and Allegheny districts have been less this year than in the corresponding weeks of 1923 but in all other districts have exceeded those of any previous year. Considering the figures by classes of commodities it appears that the loadings of grain and live stock have been less than that of last year, although grain and grain products have exceeded the figures of 1923. All other classes of commodities show increases compared with last year and forest products, merchandise and miscellaneous freight show increases when compared with the corresponding period of any previous year.

On the other hand, the loading of coal, live stock, coke and ore, while exceeding that of last year, has been below the corresponding figures of 1923. The showing to be made by ton-mile figures, which will reflect the factor of tonnage per car and the distance the freight is hauled, will not be known yet for some time as the statistics are not yet available.

MORE MILLS CUT WAGES.

Seven Woonsocket Companies Announce 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 25 (AP).—Seven textile mills here announced today wage reductions of 10 per cent., effective Monday. It was intimated that several more plants which have not posted notices will announce cuts in the near future.

Those which notified their employes were the Barnal Worsted Company, Clydesdale Worsted Company, Falls Yarn Mills, Vorden Manufacturing Company, Perseverance, Desurmont and Bernon Worsted Companies.

Later announcement of wage cuts in the Burrillville Mills brought the number of workers affected by the reductions in this district to 10,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 25 (AP).—A 10 per cent. wage reduction effective Monday was announced today by Walworth Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of dress goods here. The reduction will affect 300 operatives.

FUEL OIL PRICES FIRMER.

Sales Reported in Mid-Continent at $1.05 a Barrel.

Mid-continent fuel oil prices on file are reported firmer and sales are said to have been made as high as $1.05 a barrel. Gasoline markets continue weak at 12½ cents a gallon for United States motor grade, with buying cautious. Up to a few days ago mid-continent gasoline production had exceeded 200,000 barrels a day, including straight run, cracked and casinghead.

Inquiries are appearing for August gasoline. An order for 1,000,000 gallons was reported to have been placed Friday for the Greenslade Oil Company. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has cut gasoline 2 cents in Des Moines, Iowa, and vicinity.

Hercules Powder's Half-Year Gain.

The Hercules Powder Company reports net profit of $1,461,666 for the six months ended June 30, which, after preferred dividends, was equal to $7.67 a share earned on the $14,300,000 common stock outstanding. In the same period last year the company reported net profit of $879,573, which, after preferred dividends was equal to $3.63 a share on the common stock.

Frank G. Shattuck Profits.

The Frank G. Shattuck Company reports gross profits of $1,092,871 for the quarter ended June 30, and gross profits of $2,095,494 for the six months ended on the same date. After all expenses and reserves for depreciation and taxes, the net profit for the June quarter amounted to $278,366 and for the six months $536,545.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Spot Cotton Scores Sharp Gain; Within Easy Reach of Year's High—Grains Weak.

An advance of 45 points in spot cotton to 25.75 cents, which places middling uplands but 30 points under the high point for the year, was the outstanding price change in yesterday's cash markets. This improvement follows closely upon the publication of the Government crop estimate, made on Thursday, with a gross gain for the staple from that day to yesterday of 165 points. Grains were weak, in keeping with reaction in contract grades, Middle West lard also yielding. Groceries, dairy products and metals were firm and unchanged.

Yesterday's closing wholesale cash prices for commodities, in the New York market unless otherwise noted, were:

	July 25. 1925.	July 18. 1925.	July 26. 1924.
FOODSTUFFS:			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.63½	$1.70	$1.40½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03¾	1.08	1.26¼
Rye, No. 2, f. o. b.	.95	1.06⅝	.97
Oats, No. 2 white	.55½	.55	....
Flour, std. Spg. pts.	8.25@8.75	8.85	7.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.19	.19⅝	.17½
Sugar, granulated	.0585	.0535	.066
Butter, cr., 92 score	.44	.43½	.38½
Eggs, fr.-gath., firsts	.33@34½	.34½	.29½
Lard, Mid. W.	18.20@18.30	18.30	13.70
Pork, mess	41.00	41.00	27.00
Beef, family	20.00@22.00	22.00	20.00
METALS:			
Iron, 2X, Phila.	23.00	23.00	22.25
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	35.00	38.00
Lead	8.37½	8.40	7.50
Copper	14.25	14.20	12.85
Zinc, E. St. L. del'y	7.27½	7.20	6.05
Tin	58.00	58.20	48.75
TEXTILES:			
Cotton, mid. upland	25.75	24.50	35.00
Printcloths	.06⅝	.06½	.07
RUBBER:			
Smoked sheets, spot	1.15	1.20	.22½

Range of prices, 1925 to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$2.34⅝	Jan. 28	$1.61⅝	July 21
Corn	1.52½	Jan. 16	1.13¼	Apr. 3
Rye	1.83⅝	Jan. 30	1.03	July 2
Oats	.71	Jan. 19	.43	Apr. 3
Flour	10.25	Jan. 28	7.50	Apr. 3
Coffee	.24½	Jan. 3	.16⅝	May 13
Sugar	.06⅝	Jan. 2	.0535	July 10
Butter	.49	Mar. 9	.37	Jan. 27
Eggs	.68	Jan. 20	.27⅝	Mar. 4
Lard	18.40	July 7	13.20	Apr. 27
Pork	41.50	Mar. 24	34.00	Jan. 2
Beef	24.00	Apr. 14	20.00	Jan. 20
Iron	23.50	Jan. 8	22.00	May 7
Steel	40.00	Jan. 2	35.00	May 7
Lead	10.85	Jan. 9	7.70	Apr. 20
Copper	15.00	Jan. 5	13.25	Apr. 17
Tin	60.50	Jan. 5	50.00	Apr. 9
Zinc, E. St. L.	8.12	Jan. 20	6.75	May 1
Cotton	26.05	Mar. 2	22.50	May 13
Printcloths	.07	Mar. 6	.06¼	May 15
Rubber	1.21	July 20	.24⅝	Jan. 29

SEES COAL MARKETS DESERTING BRITAIN

Investors' Chronicle of London Says High Cost at Mine Is Ruining Industry.

OUTPUT PER MAN IS LOW

Effort Is Being Made to Capture Canadian Trade—German and French Exports Cited.

Great Britain is making every effort to increase the export shipments of coal to bring about a revival of prosperity in that industry, but with labor demanding steady increases in wages and with the production of coal per miner far below the output per man in the United States these efforts have not been very successful thus far. One of the markets which is not dominated by American coal is Canada, and inasmuch as British coal can be transported to this country cheaper than American coal can be shipped hope is expressed that British miners will adjust their affairs to a point where the Canadian markets can be captured.

Commenting upon the world competition which the British coal industry has to face, The Investors' Chronicle of London says in the United States the miners work eight-hour shifts, welcome machinery and operate it to full capacity. They make average wages of nearly $40 a week, besides which coal is cheap, while British miners earn only about £2 15s per week on the average and suffer much unemployment. In the United States the production is 50 hundredweight per man-shift, whereas in Britain the production is 17½ hundredweight. One result of the high output in the United States, it is pointed out, is that American coal, despite the long distances that separate the mines from the shipping ports, is competing with British coal in several markets where, according to the British viewpoint, there should be no competition.

"It costs far more to carry coal from the United States mines to such points in Quebec and Montreal than it costs to carry coal from Cardiff to Montreal," says the journal. "Yet, because our mining costs are so high, we cannot reap the advantage of low rail and shipping costs. We have our mines close to our ports, and our sea freights are far below American railway rates. But the Americans are sending eighteen times more coal to Canada than we are exporting there. With anything like reasonable pit costs, we could capture nearly the whole of the coal trade of Canada, 20,000,000 tons a year. Again, we ought to have a big pull in the Latin-American republics, by reason of our convenient and cheap transport, plus the quality of our coal; but in South America, as in Canada, American coal competes successfully with British coal. It is the same at the West Indian coal stations. To crown the business, we see American coal sold in Continental Europe, especially in Italy, cheaper than British coal, despite a combined rail and sea freightage three times as high as our coal has to carry.

"Despite the long rail distances from mines to ports or frontier points, German coal is being offered in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, France and some other countries—even in the Argentine—shillings per ton below British prices.

"Even since 1914 the number of our mechanical coal cutters has been doubled; the number of our face-conveyors has been quadrupled; many old mines and poor seams have been abandoned, and many new and magnificently equipped pits have been opened; but instead of a good increase in the output per unit of labor there has been a decrease of 20 per cent. In lost trade, employment and wages we are paying the price for the Seven Hours act.

"In Germany the miners work at least eight hours a day underground; in one district they work eight and a half hours; many of the surface men work ten-hour shifts; while at the brown coal, or lignite, mines they work ten hours both above and below ground. Germany has doubled her lignite capacity since the war, and this means an increased surplus of black coal for export.

"When it is observed that the German black-coal miners are yielding the pre-war output per shift for the pre-war wages, while our men are getting 10⅝ per cent. more per ton produced than they were paid in 1912-13, we need not wonder at increasing foreign competition and increasing British unemployment.

"In France and Belgium the miners work eight hours a day, and the production of both those countries is above the pre-war record. In Poland a ten-hour day was decreed last year as a temporary measure to help trade. Poland is becoming a great mining country. In Russia—that Socialist paradise—a ten-hour day has been adopted, and production is increasing, after having been slumped by "democratic control" and short hours. We must do more work or drift to ruin."

Byram's Trip May Defer Inquiry.

H. B. Byram, former President of the St. Paul Railway and now one of three receivers, will leave Monday for a six weeks' vacation trip in Europe. As Mr. Byram will not return to this country before September 10, the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the eevnts leading to the St. Paul receivership is not expected to begin before that time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Fifty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $960,000 were chartered today. They include:

MANHATTAN.

Self-Sale Clothing Mfg. Corp., wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Groberg, P. Klatzkow. (Attys., D. Groberg, 861 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.)

Spring and Autumn Co., theatrical productions, $100,000; C. Reed, B. Schrier, M. C. Klein. (Atty., J. S. Klein, 1,560 Bway.)

Shelby Electric Co., radios, $20,000; J. R. Lippman, A. A. Katz, E. S. Marcus. (Atty., Sheetack & Sheetack, 261 Bway.)

Mantus Realty Co., $20,000; E. H. Reiker, M. Adda, D. C. Collins. (Attys., Diamond, Abrahams & Strauss, 270 Madison Av.)

Artex Realty Corp., $10,000; M. H. Rachmil, J. Hurowitz. (Atty., P. Wellins, 2,382 Grand Concourse.)

Dotties Baking Co., $20,000; E. Levy, M. Kautzman, T. L. Kahn. (Attys., Goodman & Werner, 51 Chambers St.)

Valfried Corp., realty, $10,000; A. and J. Valenstein, A. E. Lehrfield. (Atty., J. Fine, 51 Chambers St.)

Coldbrook Realty Corp., 100 common, no par; E. and E. Kaltenbach Jr., E. K. Randolph. (Atty., L. S. Gatter, 36 West 44th.)

46th and Broadway Corp., moving pictures, 10,000 common, no par; D. Blum, I. H. Greenfield, M. Hammerstein. (Atty., L. Friedman, 1,540 Bway.)

3 and 5 West 36th St. Corp., realty, $10,000; 41 N. Jackson, L. L. Rogers, H. Gross. (Attys., Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 120 Bway.)

William Anthony McGuire, theatrical enterprises, 200 common, no par; W. A. McGuire, B. R. Stoddard, A. S. Sheridan. (Attys., O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, 152 W. 42d St.)

Senate Dress Co., $10,000; N. Ball, W. Zoeowitz, M. Sanders. (Atty., H. Orlean, 150 Bway.)

Eland Co., stocks, bonds, &c., $25,000; F. H. Butchorn, H. R. Holland, J. T. Asbury. (Attys., Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Bway.)

425-429 West 46th St. Corp., realty, $50,000; M. W. Teichman, A. Pollak, H. L. Finkich. (Atty., S. B. Pollak, 53 Park Row.)

Gilkenney Realty Corp., $5,000; W. J. Kennedy, M. J. Lavelle, J. M. Speckman. (Atty., R. F. Gilmartin, 177th St. and Westchester Av.)

Sky-Bond Sales Corp., wearing apparel, 200 common, no par; D. S. Goodman, M. R. Delara, H. Cohen. (Atty., A. Fink, 2 Rector St.)

11 St. Clair Place Corp., realty, 2,000 common, no par; M. J. Cohen, A. M. Eckler, L. P. Wasserman. (Atty., S. Wasserman, 51 Chambers St.)

W. M. W. Realty Corp., $10,000; A. D. Weinberger, H. Stachenfeld. (Atty., W. S. Stachenfeld, 500 5th Av.)

Haig Estate, contractors, $50,000; C. C. Hinricke, C. Anhof. (Atty., G. S. Kebabian, 27 William St.)

Manson Plumbing Co., $5,000; A. Steinman, H. and H. Levenson. (Atty., R. F. Gilmartin, 177th St. and Westchester Av.)

Rokko Products, roezin, &c., 200 shares, $100 each; 300 common, no par; A. C. and L. T. Eggers, L. E. Busch. (Attys., Gollmar & Smith, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

Gibraltar Hosiery Corp., advertising, $10,000; M. L. Eldin, M. Saft, A. Eichel. (Atty., C. Schwartz, 45 Broadway.)

Economic Steel & Metal Ceiling Works, $10,000; I. & B. Cossin, A. Zerulnick. (Atty., H. R. Rosenberg, 1,540 Bway.)

Bee Bee Development Corp., realty, $5,000; I. Lee Neustein, B. Kaplan. (Atty., A. D. Emil, 2 Rector St.)

Famous Cigar Corp., $20,000; V. Fiddler, S. Levine, M. Postal. (Attys., Blumoff & Levine, 1,540 Bway.)

Allison Studio, photographic cameras, 100 common, no par; J. W. Allison, L. C. Hewitt, S. Freeman. (Atty., D. Taylor, 32 Bway.)

Atline Dress Co., 50 common, no par; R. Leibowitz, N. Pearlstein. (Atty., H. Levin, 15 Park Row.)

Dick Brady, poultry, $12,000; E. G. Joseph, D. Richman, H. Hancier. (Attys., Joseph & Zeamans, 1,834 Bway.)

B. & H. Realty Corp., $25,000; J. L. Buchman, H. Halmovitz, J. Berkowitz. (Atty., L. Sell, 291 Bway.)

BROOKLYN.

Scandore Holding Corp., realty, $5,000; F. & N. & E. Scandore. (Attys., Finkelstein & Welling, 36 West 44th St., Manhattan.)

Kabo Realty Corp., $5,000; N. Boslow, S. Katz, E. McLoughlin. (Attys., Richards, Smith & Conway, 32 Court St.)

Washington Street Holding Corp., realty, $25,000; R. F. McKeown, E. Abend, L. C. Foreman. (Attys., Seley & Lebine, 215 Montague St.)

Tarence Building Corp., realty, 200 common, no par; H. Porten, J. Drogin, S. Rothman. (Attys., W. J. Godnick and J. A. Freedman, 32 Court St.)

D. & F. Construction Corp., $20,000; C. Dobbin, A. & E. Fox. (Attys., Barnett & Mintz., 44 Court St.)

Samuel Schastein, plumbing, $5,000; S. & C. Shornstein, L. Benekesa. (Atty., S. Ribakove, 51 Chambers St., Manhattan.)

Lortmer Finance Corp., realty, $20,000; L. L. Baron, H. Kossoff, A. Cohen. (Atty., F. Brand, 38 Park Row, Manhattan.)

Pioneer Homes Development Corp., realty, $50,000; M. Cohen, T. N. Prince, H. Unterweister. (Atty., O. Saleson, 51 Chambers St., Manhattan.)

Kaso Realty Co., $70,000; S. Pearlman, N. Ress. (Atty., K. Ress, 44 Court St.)

Phyllis Construction Corp., realty, $5,000; H. P. Shantz, S. H. Mandel, H. L. Schulman. (Attys., Shantz & Mandel, 50 Court St.)

Raday Realty Corp., $8,000; A. P. Burch, F. L. Levy. (Atty., N. Grossman, 1 Madison Av., Manhattan.)

BRONX.

Burnside Mfg. Corp., perfumeries, $5,000; A. Scholz, M. J. Elfenbein, L. M. Fox. (Atty., L. Landes, 165 Bway.)

Jennings Credit Corp., realty, $100,000; J. Stern, B. Katz, S. Bilsky. (Atty., A. Chaice, 15 Park Row.)

QUEENS.

Jules Reiner, goods, wares and merchandise, $10,000; J. Reiner, J. F. Potter. (Atty., S. A. Potter, 110 East 42d St., Manhattan.)

Glassmobile Sales Co. of New York, glass, $25,000; H. Taege, D. Robinson. (Atty., W. H. Robinson, Elmhurst.)

Corona Asteria Bus Line Corp., $20,000; W. J. Cornell, A. Goldman, E. B. Spivak. (Atty., E. Mander, Elmhurst.)

OTHER LOCALITIES.

Cheenin Leis & Co., Walden, garments, $75,000; I. & S. Chesnin, L. Leis. (Atty., W. T. Snider, Newburgh.)

Elmhurst Rubber Co., Lawrence, 600 shares 1st and 500 shares 2d preferred, $100 each; 1,000 common, no par; G. E. Jeandheur, A. W. Renander, A. P. Hilton. (Atty., M. Willett, Jamaica.)

Carillon Radio Co., Essex, $5,000; P. H. & E. D. Boyle, B. M. Dillon. (Atty., F. W. Dudley, Port Henry.)

1,018 Edgewood Av. Realty Corp., Pelham Manor, $50,000; E. K. Gillette, R. C. Ingalls, T. Snyder. (Atty., A. Hubbard, 100 Bway., Manhattan.)

Great South Bay Improvement Corp., Oakdale, Islip, realty, $50,000; A. Zangara, J. S. Doubleday. (Atty., A. Caruthers, 41 East 42d St., Manhattan.)

A. Goebel & Son, Buffalo, realty, $20,000; A. and H. and G. Goebel. (Attys., Friedson & Weinstein, Buffalo.)

Gersh Realty Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; P. Gersh, S. H. Schaffer, F. Desmond. (Atty., B. N. Schaffer, Buffalo.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Moddy Engineering Co., Manhattan, $350,000 to $500,000.

Brown Drive-It-Yourself Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Winona Building Associates, Manhattan, 50,000 common, $10 each to 4,000 shares, $100 each; 100,000 common, $1 each.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Vogue Merchandise Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $50,000.

NAME CHANGES.

David Kaylin Corp., Manhattan, to A-1 Hat Frame Corp.

Maple Leaf Milk & Cream Ass'n, Manhattan, to Beakes Riverdale Farms.

DISSOLUTIONS.

U. B. M. Securities Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 25.—New incorporations:

Selco Realty and Trading Co., Passaic, real estate, $25,000; Hyman L. Seloff, William Seloff, David Seloff, Passaic; Joseph Cooper, Bronx, N. Y. (Attys., Feder & Rinsler, Passaic.)

New Jersey Drivurself Co., Paterson, lease motor cars, $100,000; Joseph Opici, Esther Opici, Wyckoff; Perina Bertta, Paterson. (Attys., Ward & McGinnis, Paterson.)

George M. Howell Laboratories, Paterson, manufacture silks, $125,000; Herman Greenstone, Lilyan H. Roemer, Emanuel M. Morris, Paterson. (Atty., Charles H. Roemer, Paterson.)

D. Rothbard Co., Newark, builders, $25,000; David Rothbard, Herman L. Shapiro, Charles Rothbard, Newark. (Atty., Samuel L. Rothbard, Newark.)

Boldorn Worsted Mills, Newark, $100,000; Joseph D. Stein, Mollie Levy, Harry Joseph, Passaic. (Attys., Weinberger & Weinberger, Passaic.)

Passaic Publishing Co., Passaic, $50,000 preferred and 500 shares no par; Louis A. Cowley, Nicholas J. Cowley, Rose Halperin, Passaic. (Atty., Louis A. Cowley, Passaic.)

Reo Realty Co., West New York, $125,000; Aaron Ostritsky, Union City; Samuel Herzig, Alexander Herzig, New York. (Attys., Hirschberg & Rubenstein, West New York.)

National Bus Co., Paterson, $100,000; Michael Dorso, Carmella Dorso, Mary Galloto, Paterson. (Atty., Albert Comstock, Paterson.)

A. M. Mahjoubian, Ventnor City, real estate, 1,000 shares, no par; Armenak M. Mahjoubian, Rachel Mahjoubian and Yessya H. Kirkirian, Ventnor City. (Attys., Bourgeois & Coulomb, Atlantic City.)

Etna Security Co., Passaic, real estate, 1,000 shares, no par; May E. Rosewell, Fairlawn; Gertrude Slaff and Julia E. Tirpak, Passaic. (Atty., Max Epstein, Passaic.)

Dayton Avenue Realty Co., Passaic, $50,000; Moritz Tauber, Philip Kampelman, Jacob Greenwald, Passaic; Andrew Hamas, Wallington. (Attys., Ranzenhofer & Ranzenhofer, Passaic.)

Star of Italy Hotel Co. of Newark, Newark, $100,000; Anna Mangogna, Katie Adamo, Antonio Pizzolato, Mary Citrano, Newark. (Attys., Castellane & Mauucci, Newark.)

Delorme Tool and Manufacturing Corporation, Newark, $25,000; Alfred C. Delorme and C. Delorme of Maplewood, and C. S. Campbell of Irvington. (Atty., Corporation Trust Co., Jersey City.)

Lucia Land Co., Emerson, $20,000; Natale Lucia, Ernest A. Lucia, Vincenzo Clausi, Emerson. (Atty., Frank Pascarella, New York.)

B-K-R Realty Co., Perth Amboy, $75,000; Julia A. Larsen, Jacob Bernstein, Jack Polkewitz, Perth Amboy. (Attys., Karkus & Karkus, Perth Amboy, N. J.)

Crane Motor Car Co., North Plainfield, $10,000; Emma C. Crane, North Plainfield; Harold M. Crane, Floyd L. Waldron, Newark. (Atty., Syrans Armstrong, Rahway.)

Rose & Nickel, Inc., Newark, motor vehicles, $125,000; Clara E. Kleiber, Eleanor R. Coburn and Raymond Schroeder, Newark. (Attys., Porter, Zink & Lafferty, Newark.)

Kress Garage, Perth Amboy, automobiles, $100,000; Henry Kress, Joseph Kress, Perth Amboy; Uegen J. Kress, South Amboy. (Atty., Jacob B. Jonelson, Perth Amboy.)

New Aluminum Wheel Corp., Elizabeth, manufacturing, 25,000 shares, no par; F. Lambert Patten, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley Lincoln, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chas. H. Davis, Skowhegan, Me.; Thomas C. Duggan, Elizabeth. (Atty., Adrian Vermule, Elizabeth.)

Broadway Holding Co. of Long Branch, Long Branch, $100,000; Wm. J. Greenfield, Long Branch; Albert Hollander, Nettie A. Hollander, Newark. (Atty., Jacob Steinbach Jr., Long Branch.)

Burkens Co., Princeton, financiers, $100,000; Edward E. Stevens, Frank J. Burke, Vera I. Burks, Princeton. (Atty., Wm. C. Vandewater, Princeton.)

Newark Varnish Works, Newark, manufacturing varnish, $100,000, and 2,000 shares, no par; Eleanor R. Coburn, Raymond Schroeder, Newark; Homer C. Zink, Belleville. (Attys., Porter, Zink & Lafferty, Newark.)

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 25.—Charters filed:

Roer Bros. Co., Wilmington, manufacturing, $1,000,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

Wisconsin Public Utility Co., Dover, $500,000. (United States Corp. Co.)

Roper & Nangley Co., Philadelphia, automobiles, $100,000. (Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.)

Esch Tubular Products Co., Wilmington, brokerage, $50,000. (Corp. Trust Co. of America.)

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Orinoco Oil Co., Columbus, $4,000,000 to $10,000,000.

National Electric Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, $300,000 to $600,000.

LATEST DEALINGS IN REAL ESTATE

$2,000,000 PROJECT FOR FLUSHING, L. I.

New York Builders Plan Eight Chateau Houses on Bramwell Estate Property.

FLATS FOR EDGEMERE PLOT

Four Buildings on Block Front to Cost $300,000—New Jersey Development.

Charles S. Colden bought from the Bramwell Estate property situated on Northern Boulevard and Parsons Avenue, Flushing, Queens Borough, size 175 by 350 feet for $55,000. Mr. Colden subsequently raised a mortgage through one of the big mortgage companies in New York for $60,000 and has just resold the property for $200,000.

Mr. Colden is an attorney of the firm of Colden & O'Leary, Flushing, L. I., and has figured in real estate operations on a large scale in Queens.

The buyers of the property are George H. Wilcox, Douglass C. Hudson and William H. Konfield, all of New York City. They will erect on the site eight chateau apartment houses representing an investment of more than $2,000,000. Percy Bramwell acted for the sellers.

Big Project for Edgemere, L. I.

Plans have been completed by Benjamin H. Winston, architect, for a four story brick limestone and terra cotta apartment house, 95 by 200 feet to be located at and covering the block front of Beach Thirty-second Street, from Fulton to Seagirt Avenues, Edgemere, L. I.

The building is designed in the Spanish style of architecture, and will have a court about 22 by 100 in area, which will be laid out in the form of Spanish gardens, with walks, fountains, &c.

The rooms are to be in suites of two, three, four and five room apartments, with all the latest improvements, such as salt water baths, electric refrigeration, and provision also is to be made in the basement of the building for showers and locker rooms.

The building will also be heated with steam for all year around occupancy.

A feature of the layout is that all rooms are outside rooms, facing on the street or on the court. The operation will involve a total expenditure of about $300,000.

New Jersey Landmark Sold.

A large tract of land at Whippany, N. J., granted originally by Indians and known as Tuttle Grove and farm, on the banks of the Passaic River, has been sold for real estate development.

George M. Tuttle, recent owner, has in his possession the original return made to Colonel Daniel Cox for 1,200 acres, with title deeds down to date.

Colonel Cox bought the land from West Jersey proprietors, who secured a deed in 1725 from Jonathan Stiles of Stratford, Conn., who bought from Indians portions of the original tract, all of which was sold years ago except the Tuttle lands, which never left the family.

The property has a frontage on the Passaic River of 3,500 feet.

WARENDORFF TAKES BUCKINGHAM SPACE

Florist Leases Entrance Store in Sixth Avenue Apartment Hotel Project.

A. Warendorff, the florist, has leased the store next to the entrance of the Buckingham Hotel for a period of ten years, and Page & Shaw, Inc., have leased a store next to the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Sixth Avenue for a similar period.

Spear & Co.,

PLENTY OF PEACHES NOW ON MARKET

120 Carloads Arrived Daily During the Past Week, Survey Shows.

PRICES DECLINED SHARPLY

Heavy Supplies of Other Food Commodities Noted—Other News of Interest to the Housewife.

Peaches were shipped to New York at the rate of 120 carloads daily last week, the bulk of them coming from Georgia and retailing from 15 to 25 cents a pound, according to the weekly review of local food markets made public yesterday by Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht, director of the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets. Heavy supplies of fruits and vegetables and lower prices featured the markets last week.

"Cantaloupes arrived also in large quantities," adds the review. "Nearly 100 cars were on the market each day. Beans have been selling at 10 and 15 cents per pound. Cucumbers are in oversupply, and wholesale prices are exceedingly low. New Jersey cucumbers brought as little as 25 cents per twenty-quart crate and Virginia as little as 10 cents per basket.

"Practically all the lettuce is coming from New York State. On Friday most sales were made at $1 to $1.25 per crate of two dozen heads. Green corn from New Jersey and other nearby sections was in abundant supply. Low prices featured the market. Business was transacted at $1.50 to $2 per bag containing 100 ears. The Golden Bantam variety is commencing to arrive from New Jersey and is selling at $2 to $2.25 per bushel hamper.

"On Friday heavy receipts combined with late deliveries caused a slump in price for Hudson Valley cherries. Four-quart baskets of red sours wholesaled at from 65 to 85 cents and black sours at 75 cents."

The following table by the State Department of Farms and Markets shows wholesale prices on Friday and the corresponding date last year:

	1924.	1925.
Cherries, 4-qt. basket:		
Red sours	.35 @ .40	.65 @ .85
Red & black, sweet	1.00 @ 1.50	1.00 @ 1.25
Gooseberries, large qt	.12 @ .14	.13 @ .15
Raspberries, pint	.08 @ .14	.10 @ .16
Red currants, quart	.05 @ .10	.10 @ .16
Carrots, nearby, bunch	.02 @ .03	.01½@ .02½
Celery, bunched, doz. stalks, large	.65 @ .75	.50 @ .75
Lettuce, crate	.35 @ 1.00	.75 @ 1.25
Peas, up-State, bush. basket	1.50 @ 2.50	1.00 @ 2.50
Potatoes, L. I. No. 1 Cobblers, bbl.	2.00 @ 2.50	5.00 @ 6.25
Rhubarb, bunch	.01½@ .02	.44½@ .45
Spinach, Savoy, best, bushel crate	1.75 @ 2.00	1.50 @ 2.00
Eggs, nearby, hennery whites, sv. extras, dozen	.41 @ .43	.45 @ .47
Eggs, Pac. Coast, whites, extras, dozen	.40 @ .41	.46 @ .47
Butter, cream., salted, higher score, lb.	.39½@ .40	.44½@ .45
Country-dressed veal, choice, lb.	.16 @ .17	.17 @ .18
Dressed fowls, lb.	.24 @ .28	.24 @ .31
Do broilers, lb.	.30 @ .40	.25 @ .35
Do L. I. ducks	.22	.20 @ .24
Honey, clover, white, extracted, lb.	.11 @ .12½	.12 @ .13
Do buckwheat, ext., per lb.	.08½@ .10	.10 @ .10½

Red currants sold wholesale at 10c. to 16c. per quart and blackberries at 15c. to 25c., says the review. Red raspberries ranged from 10c. to 28c. per pint.

ACCUSED IN REALTY DEAL.

Maxwell Slutzkin Charged With Selling Lots He Didn't Own.

Maxwell Slutzkin was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Mrs. Anna Sivack and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Nemec, who charged that he had converted $2,310 belonging to Mrs. Sivack.

Mrs. Sivack said that Slutzkin called at her home last October representing himself to be a real estate dealer. He congratulated her, Mrs. Sivack said, upon winning a lot in a real estate lottery and told her that when she paid certain expenses he would convey the lot to her. Slutzkin then told Mrs. Sivack that he had some lots in Queens County, and she and her daughter paid $2,900 for them, they alleged. The deeds were not delivered, however, Mrs. Sivack said, and eventually she learned that Slutzkin had no interest in the lots. Her lawyer made Slutzkin agree to return the money in instalments, she asserted, but the payments soon stopped and $2,310 is still due her.

Slutzkin was released on $1,500 bail, after being taken to the Sheriff's office.

ILLNESS BIG FACTOR IN CITY'S POVERTY

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Finds Great Majority Need Attention.

FAMILIES PUT ON FEET

Follow Out Rules of Hygiene Prescribed Even After Supervision Has Ceased.

More than ninety-seven out of every hundred adults and children in families forced by poverty to receive aid from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have been found to be in need of medical attention, according to a detailed study of sixty-two families made for the purpose of discovering to what extent such families followed health recommendations after passing from the care of the organization. The association found that surprising numbers of families stuck to the hygienic programs which had been outlined for them, even after the families ceased to be under the supervision of the association.

Undernutrition and dental troubles were found to be the most prevalent ills. Ninety-five per cent. of the adults and 75 per cent. of the children were in need of dental care. Twenty-six per cent. of the children were reported undernourished and 24 per cent. of the adults. The report continued:

"It is quite remarkable that only 6 per cent. of the individuals were in no way incapacitated by physical defects or illness. The other 94 per cent. were incapacitated in varying degrees. In 41 per cent. of the cases the incapacity was incipient, that is, the condition if neglected might ultimately lead to temporary or even permanent incapacity. In 47 per cent. of the cases the incapacity was of a temporary nature and in only 6 per cent. was it of a permanent nature.

"The greatest proportion of both permanent and temporary incapacity was found among the men. This difference is largely due to the difficulty of persuading any but those who are obviously suffering from a serious illness or defect to present themselves for a general physical examination. In other words, among men there is apparently a selection of the more serious cases. The women also reported a large proportion of temporary incapacity and a fair number of those who were incipient. With the children, however, the prognosis was much more encouraging.

"The purpose of the medical examination is merely to reveal undiscovered health problems and to suggest appropriate remedies. Unless the recommendations are followed out within a reasonable length of time, the effect of the examination is practically nil.

"With dependent families the task of the welfare worker is to see that the doctor's recommendations are thoroughly understood, to gain the patient's consent to the necessary clinical procedure, and finally to make arrangements with hospitals, dispensaries and clinics for free treatment.

"There are naturally a great variety in the types of recommendations made. These varied from the suggestions that the tooth brush be used regularly, or that vegetables or fruits be added to the diet, to recommendations for major surgical operations. To say, therefore, that of the 880 recommendations made for these 330 individuals, 600, or 75 per cent., were either carried out or under treatment at the close of the study, gives no adequate picture of the value of the work accomplished.

"Recommendations were made regarding the diet of 27.5 per cent. of the men, 42.1 per cent. of the women and 29 per cent. of the children. The nurse or visitor in charge of the family saw that these recommendations were carried out in every instance. Recommendations for dental care, special clinics, hospital care and major surgical operations obviously presented difficult and in many cases insuperable obstacles.

"For over 76 per cent. of the individuals under care, treatment had either been begun or completed at the close of the study. For an additional 17 per cent. treatment had been arranged for, but was still pending. Only 3.3 per cent. refused to carry out the treatment indicated, while only 4.2 per cent. needed no treatment."

10,000 KLANSMEN BURN CROSS AT OCEANSIDE

Big Parade on Merrick Road Is Broken to Allow the Mayor to Pass to Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANSIDE, L. I., July 25.—A "karnival," in which it was estimated about 10,000 persons, including women and children, took part, was held here today by the Ku Klux Klan. In the line of marchers who trailed down the Long Beach Road and the Merrick Road were representatives of the Klan from this State, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The ceremonies lasted most of the day and ended with the burning of the fiery cross.

The klansmen began to gather early in the day. The rendezvous was in a 150-acre field on Oceanside Road, outside of Rockville Centre. The gathering forces were entertained by a combination rodeo and vaudeville program. It was noted that one trapeze troupe was made up entirely of members of the organization.

The "kavalcade" got under way in the late afternoon with John H. Meyn of Valley Stream, as grand marshal. Following him came the Exalted Cyclops of each of the 30 clans represented. Behind these marched the lesser officers in the organization and the klansmen with their families. No masks were worn, but about 2,000 of the men wore the white robe.

It took the parade an hour to pass. The march caused a delay in traffic along the Merrick Road and policemen made a hurried opening along the road and brought the klansmen to a standstill. Through this path streaked the car of Mayor Hylan and his police escort on the way to Long Beach.

When darkness fell the cross, 40 feet high, was placed in position near the centre of the field and set on fire. The celebration continued until late into the night. Long Island klans were well represented in the ceremonies. The klans included those from Oyster Bay, Hempstead, Port Washington, Locust Valley, Mineola and Manhasset.

TO GIVE 3 HINDU PLAYS.

Summer Students Will Be Entertained at Community Church.

An educational entertainment for Summer students and visitors to New York will be given at the Community Church, 12 Park Avenue, Aug. 2, by the Union of East and West and the League of Neighbors of 152 West Forty-second Street.

A paper on "Drama of India," by Kedarnath Das Gupta, producer and adapter of many Sanskrit plays, will be read, illustrated by performances of three short plays by Tagore and other Hindu dramatists.

TO RESUME POSTAL HEARING

Commission to Meet at Atlantic City From Aug. 1 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—The hearing on second class postal rates which has been held by the Congressional Joint Postal Rate Commission at Atlanta, Ga., will be continued in this city, at the Ambassador Hotel, from Aug. 1 to 5. United States Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire is Chairman of the commission.

During the concluding session at Atlanta, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association opposed the stand that the postal service should be self-supporting, and that the rates charged should pay the postal expenses.

231,000 Fatalities Prevented.

In THE TIMES of July 21 it was stated, through a typographical error, that 231 fatal accidents among industrial employes in this country had been prevented since 1907 largely through the work of the National Safety Council. A statement by W. H. Cameron of Chicago, managing director of the organization, was quoted as authority for this report. The figure should have been 231,000, Mr. Cameron said yesterday.

OLD-TIME TARS GONE, MODERN ONES SOBER

Officers of the Dromore Castle Say Men All Return to Ship Fit to Work After Leave.

Officers of the Dromore Castle, a British freighter of the Union Castle Line, which docked at Pier 8, Staten Island, from Africa last week, said yesterday that recent years had brought a great change in the character of sailors.

The Dromore Castle ships a crew of fifty-one, all British. Captain Vincent said that the old-time British "salt" is a vanishing type.

"Last night the men were paid off," explained the chief officer, "and they went ashore. This morning they were all back, not a man drunk, and working hard.

"In the old days two-thirds of the crew would have disappeared. It has nothing to do with your prohibition, either. It was the same in Durban, Cape Town and Southampton. Many a time I've had to take on a boatload of unconscious sailors from a crimp in New York. The only men we lost in the whole trip were some stokers, who missed the ship when she changed her berth at Baltimore.

"The reason is that unemployment in England is driving another and a better class of men to the sea for a living. The companies can pick and choose, and now, instead of the sweepings of Liverpool, we get a fine lot of self-respecting men."

Edwin Gould Aids Fresh Air Home.

The Episcopal City Mission Society announced yesterday that Edwin Gould had donated equipment for an additional nursery cottage at the Crèche, an all-year fresh air home at Englewood, N. J. The new cottage will be opened on Aug. 10, and will increase the capacity of the home from twenty to thirty-four beds. More than 800 frail children have been built up at the home in the past twelve years.

RECORD SALMON CATCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province Maintains Its Lead in Canadian Fisheries—1924 Production $21,256,965.

British Columbia maintained its lead last year as the chief fish producer of the Dominion of Canada, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics, just issued, showing that the production was valued at $21,256,965 and increased $461,042 over the previous year. The catch was heavier than the figures indicate, because the fish brought lower prices than in 1924. A Canadian Pacific bulletin analyzing the report states:

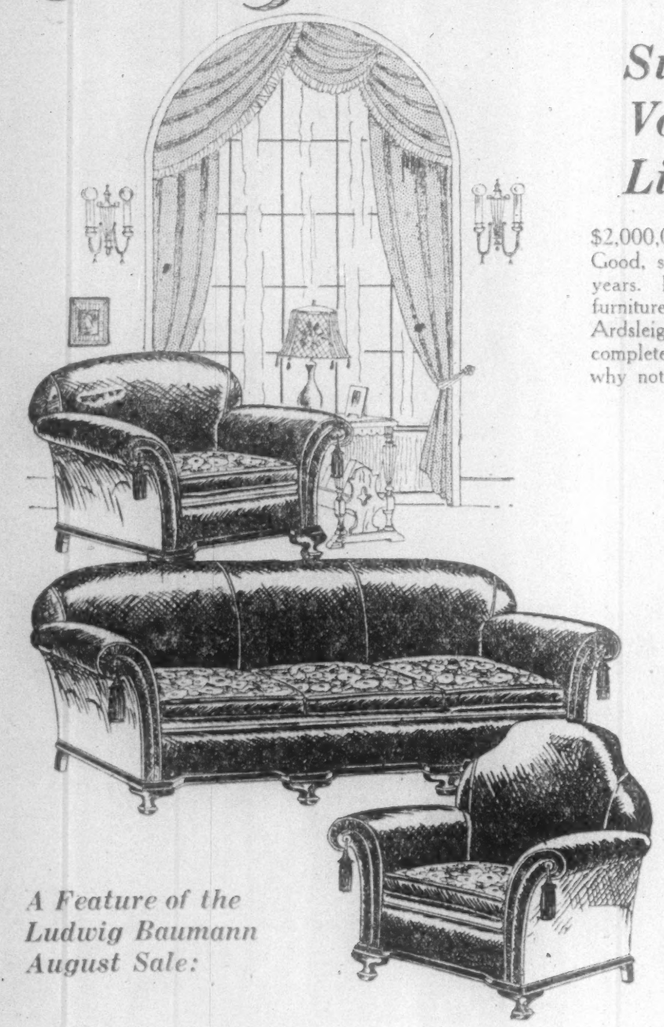
"The value of the two main species of fish, salmon and halibut, caught by British Columbia fishermen last year, together comprised 87 per cent. of the total value of the fisheries production of the Province. The catch of the former amounted to 1,747,397 hundredweight, as compared with 1,341,677 hundredweight in 1923. This is the largest catch of salmon in the history of the Province. The value also showed an increase over the previous year of $1,080,034. Halibut fishing showed a decrease of 3,149 hundredweight in catch and $844,451 in value. The other principal fish, having a value of $100,000 or more, were herring, cod, clams, quahaugs and black cod.

"Operations in the fish canning and curing establishments, with the exception of the salmon canneries, were not so active in 1924 as in the previous year. Last year 128 plants were in operation, comprising 59 salmon canneries, 4 clam canneries, 57 fish-curing establishments and 8 whale oil and fish oil factories.

"Capital invested in the primary operations of the fishing industry of the Province last year amounted to $5,595,494, as compared with $5,760,272 in 1923. There was also an investment of $14,241,999 in fish canning and curing establishments, a decrease from the previous year of $3,583,707. The number of employes engaged in all activities of the fishing industry in 1924 was 15,173, of which 9,274 were engaged in primary operations and the balance in fish curing and canning establishments."

Beginning To-Morrow – The Great Ludwig Baumann

August Furniture Sale



A Feature of the Ludwig Baumann August Sale:

This ALL-MOHAIR Living Room Suite

3 pieces regularly $450

This luxurious suite is covered throughout in a silky mohair—front, back, outside back, sides. The cushions are REVERSIBLE in a colorful brocatelle. A graceful frame and unusually shaped master chair lend charm to this group. The suite consists of sofa, arm chair and master chair. These pieces may be bought separately.

298.75

Liberal Credit

makes it easy to partake of the economies of this sale. A small initial payment secures delivery of your purchase, no matter how large or small. The balance may then be conveniently distributed over a year and a half.

We Do Not Add Interest!

Surpassing All Other Sales in Volume, Variety, Economy and Liberality of Credit—COMPARE!

$2,000,000 worth of everlastingly good furniture at reductions of 15% to 50%! Good, sound, upstanding furniture—the kind you'll be proud to own—and keep for years. Four great stores brimful of it. An exposition of all that is new and good in furniture. Simple designs and ornate. Space-saving furniture for small homes. Ardsleigh Period Furniture for the homes of the affluent. A choice of the most complete assortments and the lowest prices of the entire year in this August Sale—why not anticipate your needs and buy in this sale?

A Few Typical Values:

$400,000 of Bedroom Suites for $267,000

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Colonial Suites, Walnut Combination, 3 pieces	$250	$169.50
Two-Tone Walnut Combination Suites, 3 pieces	475	239.50
Silver Gray Decorated Suites, (Twin Beds), 5 pieces	400	259.50
Bronze Blue and Gold Decorated Suites, 7 pieces	675	475.00
Walnut Combination Suites, 4 pieces	395	298.50
Colonial Suites, Walnut Combination, 4 pieces	519	348.75
Mahogany Combination Suites (4 post beds), 7 pieces	800	549.00
Berkey & Gay Suites, Walnut Combination, 7 pieces	825	568.50

279 Other Bedroom Suites up to a $2700 Suite for $1795!

Over 11,000 Individual Pieces—15% to 50% Less!

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Windsor Chairs in Mahogany finish	$7.95	$4.98
Two-in-One Extension Library Tables	42.50	29.75
Gate Leg Tables; mahogany combination	29.75	19.84
Book Trough End Tables; mahogany finish	7.95	4.98
Secretary Desk; mahogany combination	75.00	49.75
Lowboy; mahogany combination; cedar lined	85.00	57.50
Tea Wagons in Mahogany Combination	26.50	16.95
Cogswell Chairs Upholstered in Velour	60.00	39.75
Spinet Desks in Mahogany Finish	29.75	19.75
Telephone Stand and Chair; Mahogany Finish	22.00	13.98

Hundreds of other occasional pieces, lamps, mirrors, etc.—from a $3.98 end table to a $295 lacquered cabinet.

$50,000 of Beds and Bedding ¼ to ½ Off!

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Four Post Beds, mahogany combination; all sizes	$29.50	$19.85
Windsor Beds; all finishes and sizes	22.50	14.95
ENGLANDER Double Da-Bed, complete with cretonne covered mattress and valance		27.85

Our Entire Stock of Springs and Mattresses Included at Average Savings of One-Third!

597 Living Room Suites

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Plain Mohair and Brocatelle Suites, 3 pieces	$350	$229.50
Taupe or Blue Figured Velour Suites, 3 pieces	340	169.75
All Mohair Suites, plain or figured, 3 pcs.	500	349.50
Jacquard Velour Suites, 3 pcs	379	249.50
Jacquard Velour Suites, with decorative frames, 3 pieces	550	365.75
Tuxedo Suites, all mohair, 3 pieces	450	397.50
Kidney Suites, with master chair upholstered in mohair and brocatelle, 3 pieces	650	419.00
Plain Taupe Mohair Suites, 3 pieces	779	530.00
Mohair Suites with cushions reversible in frieze, 3 pieces	1050	698.00

26 Other Styles in This Sale up to a $2100 Suite for $1597!

Dining Room Suites; 37 Different Styles

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Colonial Suites, Walnut Finish, 4 pcs.	$225	$149.50
French Walnut Combination Suites, 4 pieces	400	265.00
Queen Anne Suites, Walnut Combination, 4 pieces	295	198.50
Two-Tone Walnut Combination Suites, 10 pieces	519	349.00
Walnut Combination Suites, 10 pcs.	549	274.50
Jacobean Suites, Walnut Combination, 10 pieces	750	467.50
Antique French Walnut Combination, 10 pieces	1250	645.50
Berkey & Gay Walnut Combination Suites, 10 pieces	1050	698.75

150 Breakfast Suites in This Sale From $69.75 to $495!

$60,000 of Davenport Bed Suites

Price Does Not Include Mattress

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Overstuffed Velour Suites, 3 pieces	$300	$198.75
Overstuffed Velour Suites, 3 pieces	450	298.95
Overstuffed Jacquard Velour Suites, 3 pcs.	685	425.00
Overstuffed Mohair Suites, 3 pcs.	695	429.00
Overstuffed Mohair Suites with reversible cushions in Brocatelle, 3 pcs.	900	585.00

"Combination" denotes the use of another wood in addition to that mentioned

We'll Hold Your Purchases Until You Are Ready for Them. Payments Commence a Month After the Delivery of Your Goods.

Ludwig Baumann & Co.

35 Street to 36 Street on 8th Avenue

HARLEM: 144-146 West 125 St. NEWARK: 49-51 Market St. 579-581 Broad St.

We Have No Brooklyn or Bronx Stores

Closed Saturdays During July and August

H.C.F. KOCH & CO., Inc.

125th STREET, WEST

NOW IN PROGRESS

Koch August Furniture Sale

10% to 50% Reductions

We Invite Comparison. It Should Save Many Dollars for You

Mahogany Tea Wagon

$26.50 *After this Sale, 35.00*

In Solid Mahogany or Solid Walnut (excepting wheels). Top 18 x 27 inches; with leaves up, 27 x 38 inches. Glass tray, drop handle, rubber tired wheels.

Governor Winthrop Desk

$87.00 *After this Sale, 125.00*

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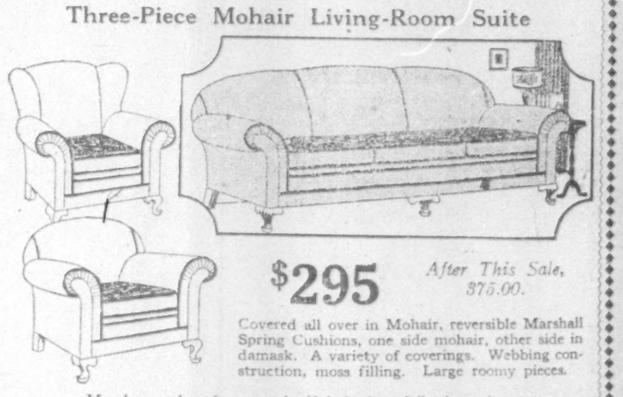

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The New York Times Book Review

Section 3

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

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JAPAN'S CLASSIC OF THE GOLDEN AGE

Greatest Novel of the Orient, An Eastern "Tom Jones," Now Translated

THE TALE OF GENJI. By Lady Murasaki. Translated from the Japanese by Arthur Waley. 300 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

ROSE AND WITCH, and Other Stories. By Mimei Ogawa. Translation and decorations by Myrtle B. McKenney, M. A., and Seison N. Yoshioka. 88 pp. San Francisco: Overland Publishing Company. $2.50.

By JOHN CARTER

THE publication of two Japanese works of literature, the nine-hundred-year-old classic of Japan's golden age side by side with the fugitive prose of a modern Japanes neo-romanticist, presents much the same contrast as do the works of Sir Henry Fielding and Lord Dunsany, and betrays a degenerative process which threatens with anemic artificiality a literature which at one time promised to equal that of China and Arabia.

The realistic novel, "The Tale of Genji," a story as robust as "Tom Jones," as discerning as "Don Quixote" and as untrammeled as "The Thousand and One Nights," was written by the Lady Murasaki Shikibu of the Fujiwara Clan, one of the ladies-in-waiting of Queen Akiko, about 1004 A. D. Of this book the late Amy Lowell wrote in her introduction to "Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan":

> It depicted real life in Kioto as a contemporary gentleman might have lived it. It founded its interest on the fact that people like to read about themselves, but this, which seems to us a commonplace, was a glaring innovation when Murasaki Shikibu attempted it; it was, in fact, the flash from a mind of genius. The book follows the life of Prince Genji from his birth to his death at the age of 51, and the concluding books of the series pursue the career of one of his sons. It is an enormous work, comprising no less than fifty-four books and running to over four thousand pages—the genealogical tree of the personages alone is eighty pages long.

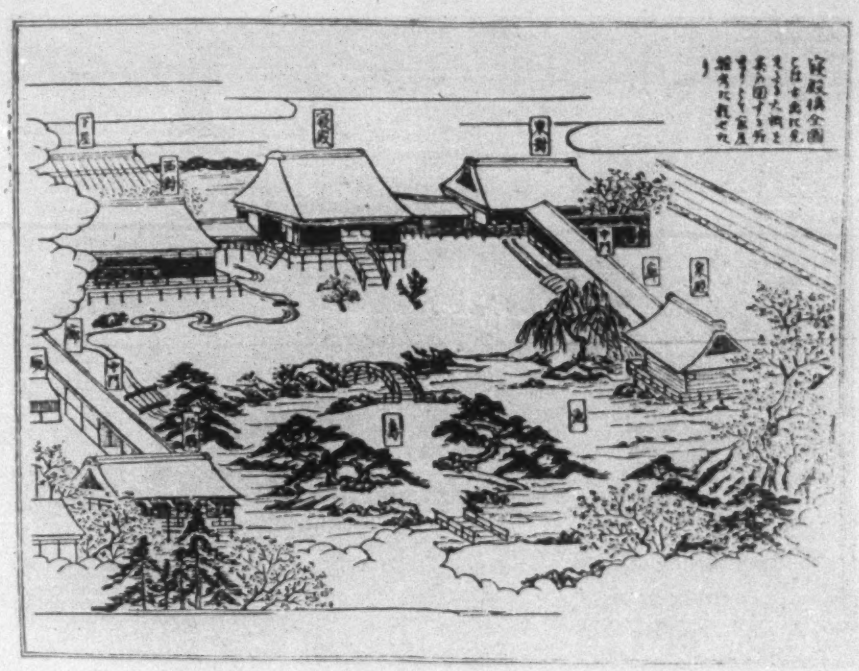
As the publishers observe in their notice, "The first English publication of such a book as this is a literary event of some importance," while Mr. Waley introduces the first volume of the work with the following words:

> I think that could they but read it in the original, few readers would feel that in all those centuries the charm of the book had in any way evaporated. The task of translation in such a case is bound to be arduous and discouraging; but I have all the time been spurred by the belief that I am translating by far the greatest novel of the East, and one which, even if compared with the fiction of Europe, takes its place as one of the dozen greatest masterpieces of the world.

Unfortunately, the reader is not in a position to judge whether the appraisal of Murasaki's genius is just, for the book under review, while complete in itself, is only the first volume of this stupendous work. Moreover, the original text has been so abridged and presumably also expurgated that one hardly knows the extent to which the original has been edited. Every age begets its own literary forms and every civilization its mannerisms; certainly those of medieval Japan are not suited to the 300-page volume of the modern typographical norm; again, difficulties of transposing idiom and of circumventing archaic literary conventions render translation a thankless and staggering task.

Even so, "The Tale of Genji," as here presented to the American reader, is a work of such freshness, power, beauty and charm that the term masterpiece is not misplaced. Telling, as it does, the gallantries of an attractive young noble of the court of the Emperor, it forcibly suggests the moral structure of "Tom Jones" and the humor of "Don Juan," and will bear comparison with any English fiction that has been published in the past three centuries.

Genji, son of the Emperor by his concubine Kiritsubo, was affiliated to the Minamoto or Gen Clan, thereby putting him out of the imperial succession, which passed to the children of Kokiden, first consort of the Emperor. His mother had been driven from court by the enmity of Kokiden and had died of a broken heart, but there was no resentment against Genji, and he became a favorite from his earliest years to the time when, at the age of 12, he doffed the Great White Inner Garment of childhood and was betrothed to Aoi, daughter of the Minister of the Left.



Old Print of a Nobleman's Dwelling in the Azumaya Style.

From "Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan." Houghton, Mifflin Co.

Soon, however, Genji, favorite of the Emperor, court and people, neglecting Aoi, became the most gallant of lovers among all the gay gentlemen of that gallant day, within the following limitation:

> Fearing then lest he should appear to after ages as a mere good-for-nothing and trifler, and knowing that (so accursed is the blabbing of gossips' tongues) his most secret acts might come to light, he was obliged always to act with great prudence and to preserve at least the outward appearance of respectability. Thus nothing really romantic ever happened to him.

This defect was soon remedied after a discussion of women with his friends Uma no Kami, Shikibu and To no Chujo, who analyzed the fair sex in a manner which forcibly recalls undergraduate and club window discussions the world over. Finally, it was decided to divide women, like Gaul, into three parts:

> Those of high rank and birth are made such a fuss of and their weak points are so completely concealed that we are certain to be told that they are paragons. About those of the middle class every one is allowed to express his own opinion, and we shall have much conflicting evidence to sift. As for the lower classes, they do not concern us.

Once he decided to begin investigation on his own account, there was no end to Genji's women. The book recounts his various amours with the following: Utsusemi, wife of the provincial Governor, Iyo no Suke; the Princess Rokujo, widow of Prince Zembo, the Emperor's brother, who is Genji's evil genius; Yugaso, former mistress of To no Chujo, who dies bewitched, after bearing Genji a child; Fujitsubo, concubine of the hero's father; the Princess Suyetsumuhana; the Princess Oborozuhiyo, sister of Kokiden; Aoi, his wife; and little Murasaki, heroine of this erotic saga.

One must not imagine, however, that this book is a mere roster of salacities or record of carnal achievements. Sex is, in the East, a matter of great frankness; However, the gallantries of Genji preserve an essential delicacy throughout their ramifications; there is nothing sordid, impudent or prurient in the telling of their development; there is, on the conarary, a nice moral discernment which makes Genji appear as a real person, whose conduct and misconduct led him along a definite path and shaped his character irretrievably.

Certainly Genji's amours are not shocking to the authoress. Into his love-making she introduces various emotional and dramatic elements, the ludicrous, as in the case of Princess Suyetsumuhana of the red rose and gauche manners; the pathetic, as in the story of the loved and lost Yugao; gayety, as in the affair with the unknown friends of Utsusemi. While there is mischievous triumph in his cuckolding the Emperor and being the father of the Heir Apparent, as well as in his liaison with the girl who later becomes a Vestal Virgin, there is a dash of deliciously picaresque irony in the picture of women given in this very human document:

> Even those who seemed bent on showing by the prim stiffness of their answers that they placed virtue high above sensibility, and who at first appeared hardly conversant with the usages of polite society, would suddenly collapse into the wildest intimacy, which would continue until their marriage with some commonplace husband cut short the correspondence.

Court Lady's Full Dress in the Heian Period.

From "The Tale of Genji."

The book ends with the death, after child-birth, of disdainful, neglected Aoi, and Genji's rather precipitate betrothal with Murasaki, the little daughter of Prince Hyobukyo, whom Genji had abducted and trained with this in view. Murasaki, like that other girl with whom, being "far too young and pliant to offer any serious resistance, he soon got his own way," discovered herself suddenly the wife of the man who had educated her. Could anything more tenderly describe the hurt innocence of a young bride:

> That this was what Genji had so long been wanting came to her as a complete surprise and she could not think why he should regard the unpleasant things that had happened last night as in some way the beginning of a new and more intimate friendship between them.

The legal seduction of Murasaki is one sin of which one does not easily acquit this Lord Rochester of the Mikado's court.

Upon ancient Japan, the novel of Lady Murasaki throws much light. One is amused to find that bobbed hair was prevalent in those days. One is startled to discover the prudence of the ecclesiastical authorities who selected their Vestal Virgins at so tender an age as one year; and the recurrence of political controversy is suggested by reference to the Japanese Immigration law of 894 A. D., which prohibited admission of foreigners to the presence of the Emperor. The translator has struck a happy mean in annotation. The footnotes are not too numerous, are always apt, and generally supplement the text to a necessary but never ponderous degree.

The literary style of "The Tale of Genji" is straightforward, narrative prose, restrained and sensitive realism. Ugliness found no significant place on Lady Murasaki's pages; yet she was able undeviatingly to follow the life of her hero, and through that life to depict an age. Hers is not a style that gropes for the gemmed phrases of lacquered prose. Genji, as was the custom of polite Japan, was much given to the composition of well-turned couples, which adorn the pages of the novel, but which lose their appositeness in translation. However, the following passages will show with what power the authoress could seize upon the moment of pure beauty:

> At this moment a very elegant page wearing the most bewitching baggy trousers came among the flowers, brushing the dew as he walked.
>
> ***
>
> In the gentle Spring sunshine the trees were already shimmering with a haze of new-grown buds. Among them 't was the plum trees that gave the surest promise, for already their blossoms were uncurling, like lips parted in a faint smile.
>
> ***
>
> When at last under the red leafage of tall Autumn trees forty men stood circlewise with their flutes and to the music that they made a strong wind from the hills sweeping the pine woods added its fierce harmonies, while from amid a wreckage of whirling and scattered leaves the Dance of the Blue Waves suddenly broke out in all its glittering splendor—a rapture seized the onlookers that was akin to fear.

The beauty of imagery, which was incidental to Lady Murasaki's virile narrative, is the be-all and end-all of Mimei Ogawa, author of "Rose and Witch." A modern descendant of the Samurai, Ogawa is a mystic, a romanticist, and his work partakes of the nature of prose-poetry. Professor Miyekichi Suzuki hails the first of these four stories as "a great modern psalm." Unfortunately, this type of literature is almost entirely static and suggestive, where "The Tale of Genji" is dynamic and descriptive. Its merit depends upon a manner of diction, a cadence that cannot be transmitted in translation. Devoid of any active principle, the four stories presented in this volume are useful only as an example of a type of literature which is intrinsically sterile.

"Rose and Witch," "The Rosy Finger," "The Day He Could Not Walk," "Red Poison" are stories united by a common feeling for abstract beauty and a wide selection of detail in presenting the idea of beauty. Mystery, terror, pain and panic are the leading elements respectively of the four pieces. A young stonecutter (*Continued on Page* 12)

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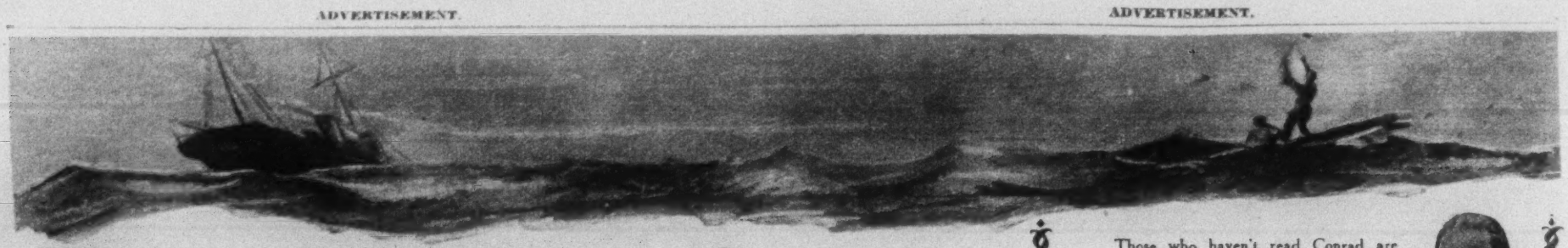
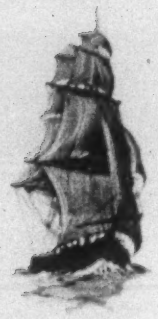


They recommend that you read Joseph Conrad !

With such testimony before you,—and much more would be included if space allowed,—think what you must be missing if you are not familiar with this great novelist, whose works, says Sir Hugh Clifford, "have no counterpart in the entire range of English literature."



WHAT a life was that of Conrad! Once, a little boy in Poland, he put his finger on a map and said, "I shall go there." He had pointed to the Congo, in deepest Africa. In later years he did go there, and if you wish to know what he experienced, read *Heart of Darkness*, "the greatest piece of descriptive writing," says Ellen Glasgow, "in modern English prose."

He had an unaccountable longing for the sea, this sensitive lad, child of an inland race. So, still in his teens, he made his way to Marseilles and shipped as a cabin-boy on a sailing vessel. For twenty years thereafter the open sea was his home. He did not even speak English until he was past twenty. He did not write a story until he was almost forty.

Then, settling down in a quiet corner of Kent, in England,—recalling the rare experiences he had been through and the motley array of men and women he had met up and down the seven seas,—there came from him, one after the other, those unforgettable novels—"tales such as men tell under the haunting stars."

Before his death this modest genius, who once said of himself, "I am not a literary man," found himself acclaimed by fellow-craftsmen as the greatest of them all. Discriminating readers all over the world awaited each new story from him as an *event!* His original manuscripts, sold at auction before his death, brought the incredible sum of $110,998. A limited autographed edition of his work, 735 sets, sold to collectors for a total sum of over $129,000.

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Those who haven't read Conrad are not well read. Those who don't intend to read him are of a foolish and slovenly mental habit. As for those who are engaged in reading him—for the first time—how I envy them!
—Gouverneur Morris.

Here, surely, if ever, is genius—the possession by a divine spirit of man's earthly clay.
—Hugh Walpole.

The only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any extent.
—John Galsworthy.

One of my chief claims to distinction in the world is that I wrote the first long appreciative review of Joseph Conrad's work.
—H. G. Wells.

Years ago I came across a Conrad story. I read the story and re-read it and thought I had discovered Conrad. Subsequently I met others—writers themselves in the main—who thought they had discovered him, too.
—Irvin S. Cobb.

After the interminable flood of novels which pours in upon us, how salutary, how refreshing, to come once more upon this wellspring of the real romance!
—John Cowper Powys.

One comes to Conrad with unspeakable relief—with the feeling that here, at last, is a novelist who understands as the poets do.
—Christopher Morley.

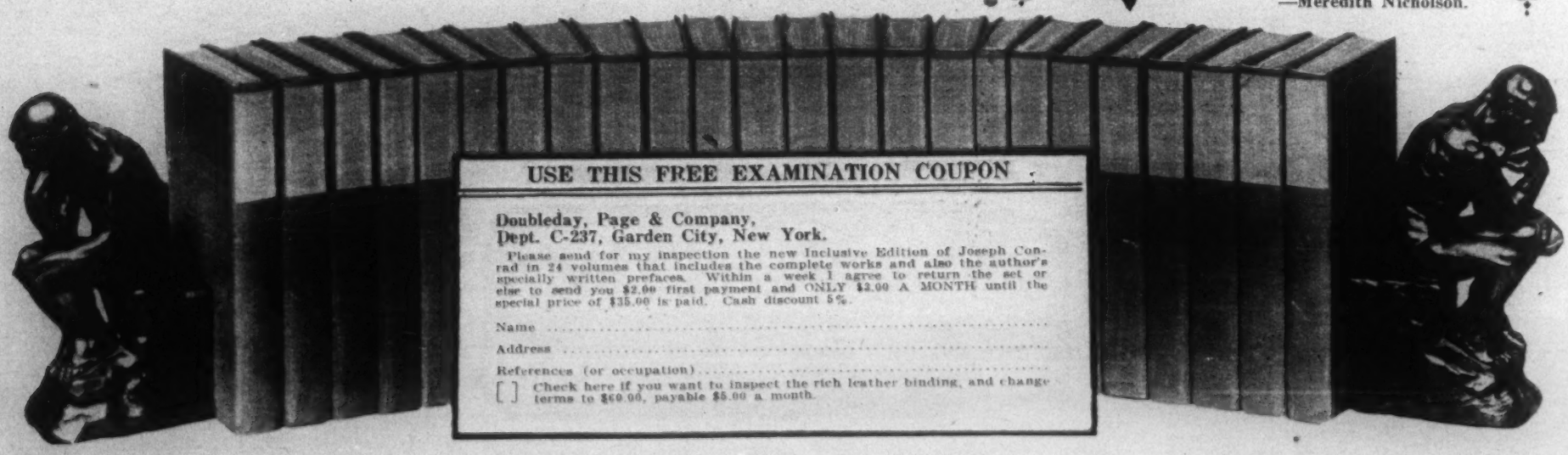
In all his novels there is a harmony of tone absolutely orchestral in effect.
—Joseph Hergesheimer.

He is that unusual thing in modern literature: an unshrinking realist who never loses his faith in the worth of life or in the major virtues.
—J. C. Squire.

There is no one like him; there is no one remotely like him. He sees and describes not merely this man's love or that woman's aspiration, but the blind sweep and devastation of universal forces.
—H. L. Mencken.

To stand in a Summer-stifled, man-smelling city street and to feel suddenly a fresh salt wind from the far-off pastures of the sea—this is the sensation when one comes upon a book by Joseph Conrad.
—Mary Austin.

I know of no contemporary author who can build a scene before the eye as vividly as Conrad, or who can push a character through the door and leave him to speak for himself as Conrad does.
—Meredith Nicholson.



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The Books That Never Die

But Where, Oh, Where, Are the Best Sellers of Yesteryear?

By CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON

A LITTLE while ago R. D. Blackmore's centenary was—well, not exactly celebrated; no, you couldn't call it that; but casually mentioned in a superior sort of way by various highbrows, who gently condoled with the present generation on the fact that it hadn't the pleasure of knowing "Lorna Doone." A sort of jolt was administered to the mourners by J. L. Garvin, who rudely jarred the obsequies by announcing in a stentorian voice that "Lorna Doone" had been selling voluminously ever since it was published in 1869, and was still selling at the usual rate. Ah, well!

And then a columnist burst into tears over the fact that people no longer read Kipling; and was consoled, let us trust, by Kipling's authorized publishers in America, who gave him figures showing that Kipling's sales through their house alone had steadily increased since the beginning of the twentieth century, and that their sales last year were four times greater than twenty years ago. To say nothing of the pirated editions. Or of other countries.

At about the same time the syndicates whose business it is to furnish useful information to fill out the country weeklies and localized dailies, such as The Bronx Home News, supplied their customers with a gay little piece showing that Dickens and Scott sold annually by the million, and that in India alone the sales of "Robinson Crusoe" for the last five years exceeded the sales of that novel in the whole world during the five years after it was published.

But that isn't what I started to write about. I know I can get Bulwer-Lytton or James Fenimore Cooper at any bookstore, and have my choice of many editions, though the highbrows all think Bulwer-Lytton and Cooper are as dead as Tutankh-Amen. But it's a tough job to get at any bookstore the world-compelling, the epochal work that was hailed five years ago by the highbrows as the dawn of a new era, the great American or universal novel, the blast of a new revolution in letters. I know I can get Charles Reade in any one of several editions by walking into any up-to-date bookstore. But—and here is what bothers me—if I live as long after the publication of "Balisand" as it is since Reade wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth," shall I be able to get Hergesheimer as easily as all that? Not that I mean Hergesheimer especially; I mean all the great geniuses, Michael Arlen, Edith Wharton, Sherwood Anderson, D. H. Lawrence, even—and this is sacrilege—Conrad himself. This is what keeps me up nights. I think Reade wrote "Hard Cash" about 1860, but I am too lazy to go to the Public Library and find out. The bookstores are full of "Hard Cash." That's sixty-five years ago, which is a long time. In 1990 will the bookstores be full of "Those Charming People" and "Ethan Frome"? Why, "Cytherea" was the big noise the year it came out, and yet it has been so thoroughly forgotten that I notice the highbrows are now referring to Hergesheimer as a man who always writes great clean novels without any of this nasty triangle stuff in them. They can't remember Hergesheimer any further back than "Balisand."

And that leads me to the conviction that this insomnia of mine is not, after all, produced by worry over what is going to happen to the market for the geniuses of 1925 when 1990 comes along. In fact, I can guess already pretty accurately what is going to happen to them. There is a little test, not infallible of course, but good. You can read an interesting but transient novel once, or maybe twice, skipping a good deal the second time. But the eternal novels you can keep on reading all your life. They are always new. Each time you can begin at the beginning and read straight through, with the same delight you felt the first time. The fact that you know how they're going to turn out doesn't affect you in the least. They don't have to be as great as "Tom Jones" or "La Cousine Bette." I know how that pure mystery story, "The Woman in White," is going to turn out, but I can always begin at the beginning and have my flesh creep just as if I didn't. I never read it, by the way, until about a dozen years ago, though Wilkie Collins died in the '90s and it was written in the '50s or '60s; it is still going strong at the bookstores. But as for Charles J. Dutton's "The Second Shot," which this year's critics proclaim unanimously as a whale of a mystery story, I read it once and will never be able to read it again, because I know how it ended.

Not a single novel has been published in the twentieth century which I have been able to read a second time, though I read "Huckleberry Finn" probably a couple of times a year. And I think it's a pretty good test. So I don't think it's what is going to happen to the fixed stars of 1925 that is disturbing my slumbers. It's something else. It's the critics.

Often I sit with my chin on my hands far into the hours when "comes the dawn," trying to make out what's the matter with the critics. And I believe I have found out. They live by taking in each other's washing. They never read anything except the last book published, and they go round to cute little swarries and discuss it with each other, and then write pieces about it. Then each reads what the others wrote, and they think they are speaking for the Great Reading Public. Since none of them ever mentions "David Copperfield," they think nobody does.

But the truth is that the critics and their accompanying highbrows do not belong to the reading public and have no idea what that public reads. There is, of course, a not inconsiderable fragment of the human race which runs eagerly to buy the latest book just because it is the latest, and it is for this fragment that publishers exist and on this public that literary critics batten. This fragment, which, according to the publishers, sometimes orders 100,000 copies of a novel before it is off the press, corresponds to the ladies who pounce on the morning papers, turn to the advertising pages and search with hungry eyes for those new "finger-tip length jumpers of two-piece frocks," "those cretonne purses that smart New York is talking about," those "values that are as unusual as the styles are smart." Through the critics it is vocal, and to the publishers of the Great New Novels it is a life-saver. But it is not the Great Reading Public. The Great Reading Public goes on, immense, towering, soft-footed, unnoticed beside them, like a brontosaurus shod in Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan's product, and continues, year by year, reading "Les Misérables" and "Vanity Fair.' Reading them, too, by the million, not by the poor little "100,000 sold out in advance" and forgotten in five years. Reading them in countless editions, frequently cheap ones because the publishers won't give them anything else; but every now and then some adventurous publisher thinks it might go if he turned out an expensive set of Balzac or Dumas, and it is instantly gobbled up by the insatiable Reading Public—the Real Reading Public, the one you never hear of in these highbrow discussions among the literati who live by taking in each other's washing. Little, Brown & Co. have discovered this, and recoup every dull season by springing just such an edition.

Many of these constant sellers are books the highbrows never heard of. Some years ago John Paul, a littérateur of much prominence then, wrote to THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW that he had discovered a worn and battered old book in a second-hand book store. It was called "The Rhymes of Ironquill of Kansas," and had been published in the 1860s. He proceeded to quote delightedly its gems, showing the freshness and traces of the soil in this unknown and forgotten bard, and to lament that Ironquill, whoever he was, had never got himself read. Happening to know who Ironquill was, I asked the poetry divinity at Brentano's if she had ever heard of him. With a somewhat bored and contemptuous air, as if she despised people who asked silly questions, she reached behind her at random and pulled from an adjacent shelf the latest edition of Ironquill, the sixteenth edition, mind you, and published by an important New York firm in that very year.

In the Bookshop.

From a Drawing by I. Ivin Rose.

Lizzie Doten was a poet of celebrity seventy years ago—I fix the date from a memory of her rattling poem on the search for Sir John Franklin; but any highbrow will tell you that he never heard of her and that nobody reads her. Some of her swinging lines still remain in the popular memory, and regularly every few months the query department of some newspaper contains an "Appeal From Readers" asking who wrote:

John and Peter and Robert and Paul,
God in His wisdom created them all.

But though I have a low and retreating brow, I blush to say that I did fall into the highbrow error and imagine that this little New England lady, who must have died fifty years ago, could only be found in second-hand stores. Abraham & Straus regarded me with a haughty smile when I asked brashly if they had ever heard of her, and in the manner of the lady at Brentano's they reached for the nearest shelf and pulled out the latest of innumerable editions of her two volumes of collected works, issued that year by a prominent Boston firm. Lizzie is long dead, but her works go marching on. Will Edna Millay be doing as well in another half century?

The retort was obvious. Even granting, will your highbrows say, that today's writers are destined for no such immortality and continual selling power as "Humphrey Clinker" and "Waverley," by my own showing such less glittering stars as Ironquill and Lizzie Doten go on selling, and so why should not Edna Millay and Donn Byrne do the same, even if obscurely? In other words, haven't I shown that everybody who writes goes on selling for decades or centuries? Not at all. At the same time when Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charles Lever and Charles Reade were writing, there were innumerable authors who divided the public vision with them. Where are these one-time stars? Dead as Julius Caesar; only the antiquary knows their names. John Citizen goes right on buying all of Fielding, much of Smollett and some of Richardson; but their fellows of that period are dead, dead, my lords and gentlemen—and dying thus around us every day. The only books that stick are those of which it can be said, as O'Connell's Irish witness said, "the life was in them."

Well, why shouldn't the life be in these works of the early twentieth century? There have been, let me answer, dead periods in literature, in which no book was produced that had the life in it. So far as novels are concerned, such a period was that in which only the name of Aphra Behn is even remembered. Such a period is this glorious early twentieth century of ours. It is no accident; there is a reason. Every age has its peculiarity, and ours is a worship of technique. We have perfected technique, so the highbrows tell us. Dickens wrote in a blundering, scattered way; Scott didn't know what snap was; Tennyson is out of date; and so nobody reads them—nobody but the million who constitute the real reading public. Novel-writing and poetry are done according to the divinely inspired rules of technique, discovered since 1901 by our pioneering and miraculous selves.

But in perfecting technique our writers—or rather our editors—have paid no attention to an inconsiderable trifle, which is, that in order to live a novelist must have a story to tell. The story's the thing, as Hamlet would have said if he had disgorged his extraordinary common sense on novelists instead of actors. The story of David and Goliath is a good story, whether there is any technique about it or not; so is the story of Cinderella or Aschenbroedel. Our writers have perfected the art of having nothing to tell and then telling it with technical excellence. That is why I don't think this generation will live in literature. The rules of technique we have discovered and developed may change in a few years anyway, and probably will; but it matters little whether they change or whether we have discovered perfection and they remain stationary. Always will the Great Reading Public, reckless of technique, repeat the plea of Mr. Charles K. Harris's infant in "After the Ball": "Tell us a story, uncle, please."

Some years ago somebody lamented that no standard edition of Reade's works had been brought out. If one is, it will be a go; but it isn't essential as long as you can get "Foul Play" or "It Is Never Too Late to Mend" for a dollar or at most $1.50. The bindings are not harmonious, but the real reading public is not set on sets; what it wants is something to read.

In all this I have dealt almost entirely with novels, but the same thing holds good with other forms. In the essay Emerson and Carlyle are still best sellers, and nobody has arisen to contest their places; we have "perfected" the essay into a sort of graceful sauntering, a negligent pleasantry, instead of an obstreperous thundering such as Macaulay's—he, by the way, is a constant best seller. Dr. Crothers is our foremost American expositor of the new art. But Charles Lamb, who invented this "new" kind of essay over a century ago, is still a better seller than Dr. Crothers.

In poetry we have gone after either a painting of the lily according to the rules of technique, as is the case with Miss Millay, or a fierce determination to show life in its nakedest, as with Carl Sandburg. The older poets, beginning with Homer, had no thought of either. Their answer was to that same appeal so correctly stated by Mr. Harris, "Tell us a story, uncle, please." Or, in other words, make your poem interesting.

Every few years a painstaking and honest Briton gets out an anthology containing the best things written by those whom he calls the "Georgian" poets, as if the fact that Edward VII died in 1910 necessarily created a new era in poetry. Commenting on these earnest endeavors in 1923, Sir Edmund Gosse resisted all temptations to be rude, and the subtlety of his irony was such that probably none of these great poets suspected he was poking fun at them. He said with exaggerated gravity that the difference between these great men and the poor boobs who wrote in Victoria's time was that no one could mistake a verse of Browning's for one of Rossetti's, or think Swinburne the author of a stanza from Patmore. All that is happily changed in our great era. "When the standard of artistic merit is so high as it is in the present case," he wrote with fiendish subtlety, "similarity is hardly in itself a defect." This similarity, he said, was probably less obvious to the anthologist, because a shepherd can tell every one of his sheep, while "a whole flock is apt to look very much the same to a candid public."

I once knew a clever man who carried Montaigne's essays around on

(Continued on Page 17)

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Continued From Preceding Page.

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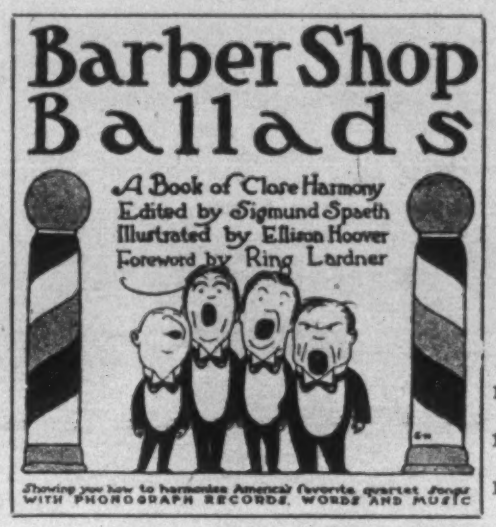

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Through the "Open Door" May Lie Universal Peace

But W. S. Culbertson Does Not Overlook Our Own Omissions in Upholding That Policy

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES: A Survey of the Economics of Diplomacy. By William Smith Culbertson, with an Appendix and Index. 575 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

By SILAS BENT

IN this book Mr. Culberston reveals a familiarity with the technique of modern diplomacy which on the face of it qualifies him for his new post as Minister to Rumania. It may well prove that the ill wind which wafted him out of the United States Tariff Commission, an ill wind generated by his moderate-protectionist views, will blow the country good in the long run. For, from the vantage point of intimacy with the domestic effect of import duties, Mr. Culbertson proceeded naturally to the larger aspect of tariffs as affecting international relations, and thence to the whole question of economics in world politics.

The approach itself was advantageous. Mr. Culbertson did not vault lightly from spheres of influence in China or Britain's interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company into his conclusions about international relations. He climbed to his conclusions from the ground up. He does not assume, therefore, as do many writers in this field, that modern warfare is solely of economic origin, nor does he assert that rivalries in the exploitation of backward areas are the sole economic factor. His view is larger than this, and his book better rounded.

No one who reads this volume is likely to hope that merely by taking profits out of war, by conscripting wealth along with men, will a great deal be accomplished toward the establishment of universal peace. That fixed capital should be made as strictly subject to the exigencies of national peril as the body of a citizen is clear enough. It was clear even in the World War, although the safeguards against profiteering were not so effective as they might have been. The machinery should be improved. It did not prevent the creation over night of a great many millionaires; but Mr. Culbertson makes it plain enough that, although war makes profiteering possible, profiteers are not the cause of war. That munition makers and international bankers have fomented international discord has been the cry for half a century of the soap-box radical. By now it has been pretty well discredited. There are men who batten on war, once it comes, as vultures feed on carrion; but they do not cause war any more than vultures slay the steer on whose carcass they feed.

This is not to belittle Bernard M. Baruch's praiseworthy intention in providing a fund for the investigation of profiteering in war. Much good may come from the fuller understanding of the causes of conflict which the inquiry is likely to bring about; but Mr. Culbertson shows that what causes war, when it springs from economic grounds, is the competition beforehand for commercial and industrial profits, not the hope of prospective profits once bloodshed has begun.

The competition for markets, for raw materials, for loans, for concessions, is a major cause of the "rivalries and clashes," as Mr. Culbertson phrases it, between nations. The Chancelleries of the world are preoccupied with such distinctly economic affairs. To say where economics ends and politics begins is difficult if not impossible. In effect they are one.

In an introductory chapter Mr. Culbertson traces the growing intensity of national rivalries for commercial advantages and colonial empire, the old mercantilist policy which dominated diplomacy for three centuries, and its effect on territories weak governmentally, the natural prey of economic conquest. Since the industrial revolution material progress, moving in seven-league boots, has left governmental organization limping far to the rear. "Behind the almost unregulated rivalry of nations," Mr. Culbertson tells us, "are great material forces operating in a world without adequate social control." Not a way to stop profiteering, then, but a means of adequate social control, is what those who love peace must look for; and it does not appear that Mr. Culbertson thinks the means is to be found in an international political agency such as the League of Nations. He proposes no panacea, however. He offers an approach to peace. He offers a plan for conference and cooperation.

To understand this plan it is necessary to consider the commercial relations of States, the treaties between them which accord in some cases "most-favored-nation" treatment, in others guarantees that the citizens of one nation will receive the same treatment as the citizens of the other: what is known as "national treatment." And it is necessary to consider also the methods of tariff bargaining and preferential arrangements. For the purposes of this review, which must necessarily be brief, it will be enough to blanket these relations under the phrase, "Open Door"; using it in Mr. Culbertson's broad sense. The Open Door in diplomacy means equality of commercial opportunity. It has a democratic sound. It is pleasing to American ears, because we like to think we have a first lien on it.

Mr. Culbertson, acutely as he realizes the importance of the Open Door if it could be made effective throughout the world, cherishes no illusions as to our property rights in the phrase, and makes no effort to drape it in the Star-Spangled Banner. As a fact the Open Door policy, although John Hay introduced the phrase in its narrow meaning to the vocabulary of diplomacy, long antedates John Hay. His Open Door note of 1900 was an effort to protect China from dismemberment after the Boxer Rebellion; but, although all the nations to which he addressed it agreed ostensibly to it, not one made any pretense of applying it, financially or commercially. Great Britain did not withdraw from Hongkong or Kowloon or Wei-hai-Wei; Germany did not withdraw from Shantung at that time, nor Russia from Port Arthur, nor France from Annam or Kwangchau. Whatever changes have been made in the complexion of the Far East since have been due, not to the moral effect of John Hay's note, but to the fortunes of war.

But we, the United States, we have all along observed the Open Door and held it sacred. Have we? In the Far East, to be sure, where we have everything to gain and nothing to lose if we can get free commercial play within the zones staked off by other nations, we have been quite scrupulous about it. Nevertheless—

> We might fairly use our colonial markets for the purpose of bargaining for equality of treatment in the dependent colonies of other nations [says Mr. Culbertson], but * * * discussion of the subject would be placed on a higher plane were the United States as a matter of principle to abandon its closed-door policy. A change in our commercial relations with the Philippines, with a view to harmonizing our action with our defined policy, might be the first step toward a more liberal policy and might lead to our giving Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico a status palpably different from that of the "colonies" of other powers.

Is it possible that Uncle Sam, despite his holier-than-thou attitude all these years in regard to the Open Door, does not himself practice it in regard to his dependencies? It is not only possible, it is even so. Our colonial policy is no more liberal than the colonial policies of the other world powers. It might, as Mr. Culbertson reminds us, be represented as less liberal. We treat the natives fairly well, by and large; but we have practically shut other nations out as regards commercial opportunity in Porto Rico and the Philippines. That being so, how can we with a straight face protest against the preferential tariff policies of other great nations? For tariffs are included in the Open Door phrase as Mr. Culbertson uses it.

We have not only shut the door in the face of other nations which wish to do business in American dependencies, but we are by way of shutting the door against their shipping. We extended our coastwise shipping laws in 1920 to include our island territories, whenever the President thought we had an adequate merchant marine to take care of the business. That is to say, we reserved this business to American ships whenever we have the ships to take care of it. The provision is already effective as regards Guam and Tutuila, and only awaits Mr. Coolidge's word to become effective as to the Philippines.

Now, this sort of thing is a survival of the old hard-boiled colonial system of exploitation and monopoly. It is distinctly unenlightened. It is contrary to all our professions and it is likely to provoke retaliation. We protested not long since against the refusal to permit American interests to work the British and Dutch oil fields in Persia and Mesopotamia. But, said the British and Dutch in effect, you won't let us work the oil fields in the Philippines. Now we are proposing to carry that same monopolistic policy from oil to shipping. Mr. Culbertson thus mildly summarizes the consequences of including the Philippines in our new policy:

> (1) That we would thereby pledge ourselves to a policy which represents an outworn, offensive and for the most part abandoned colonial practice.
>
> (2) That we would thereby weaken our protests against discrimination elsewhere; and
>
> (3) That we would thereby adopt a policy inconsistent with our past declarations and contrary to our traditions.

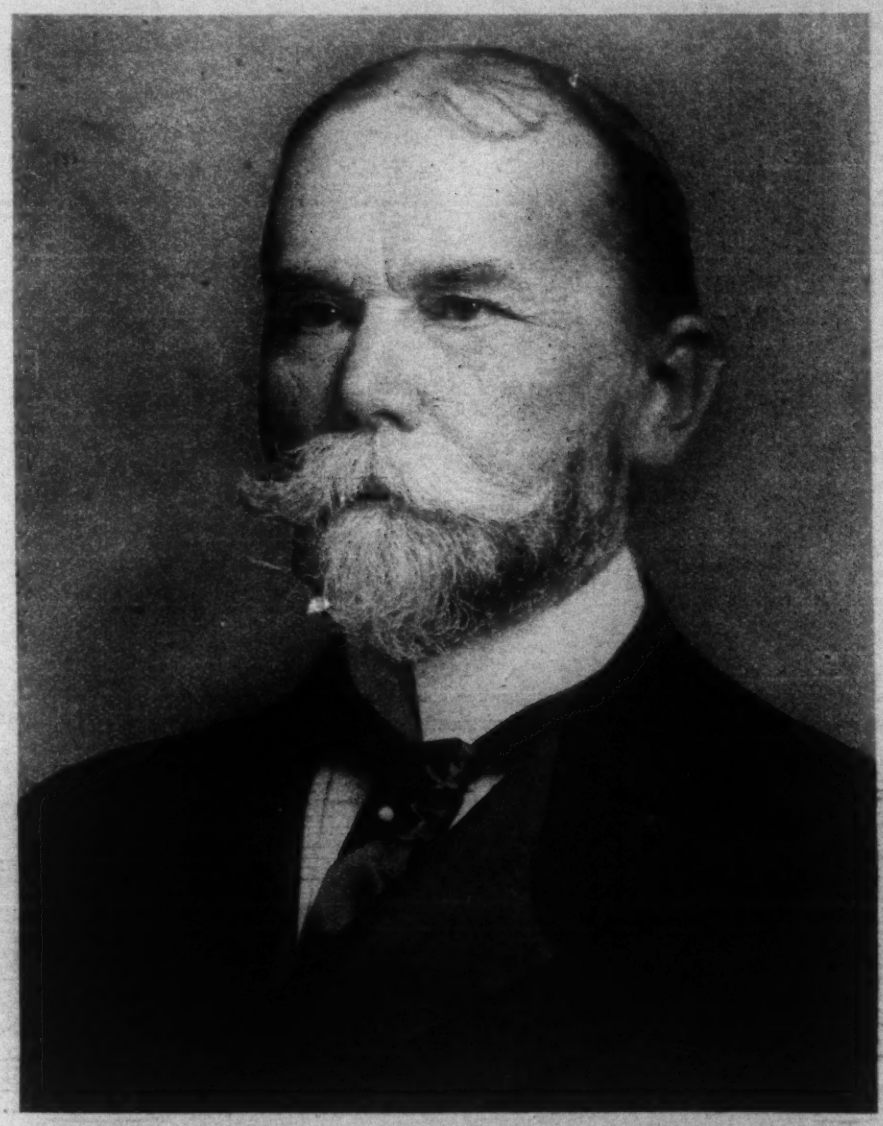
For expressing views such as this Mr. Culbertson has been charged with indifference to the prosperity of the American merchant marine. Such charges are likely to be made, as he observes, "so long as minorities seek to use the machinery of government to increase their profits and to create for themselves monopoly rights." He thinks our protective tariff can be justified by its domestic results in development and diversification of industries. He is a Republican and a believer in moderate import duties. It was because of his heresy in thinking that the tariff on sugar should be reduced by half a cent from a cent and three-quarters—a reduction which could not harm the American sugar industry, but might cut down its enormous profits—that Mr. Coolidge manoeuvred him out of the Tariff Commission to a post three thousand miles away.

More than that, it is directly contrary to the Open Door; and the Open Door, if it could be made even approximately effective throughout the world, would be a long step toward universal peace. If it comes to pass, it is more likely to be an economic than a diplomatic achievement, even though men so well-informed as Mr. Culbertson are now entering the diplomatic field; for it will take a little leaven a long while to leaven the whole lump of State Departments and Foreign Offices. Diplomacy, as it exists now, is too commonly confused with duplicity to be of much use in smoothing the road to peace.

The commercial treaty with Germany which we ratified this year is regarded by Mr. Culbertson as a model for subsequent conventions of that kind, in that it offers genuine equality of treatment not merely in an economically backward country, but in the markets of a great industrial power. "No really satisfactory international relations," he asserts—and he might well have said no safe international relations—"no assured peace, can be established until all countries feel secure in the guarantee of equality of treatment in all the important markets of the world." Only thus can we avert ill-feeling, suspicion and international conflict.

The plan to approach this condition by conference and cooperation, which is made part of the index to this book, was submitted by Mr. Culbertson for the American (Bok) Peace Award, and was among the twenty included in "Ways to Peace," published last year.

This is an important and a useful work, fully documented and replete with authentic information. Those who favor laissez-faire in international relations will disagree even with some conclusions which Mr. Culbertson presents most persuasively and effectively; but there can be no disagreement about the solid worth of the volume. It reveals an exceptional grasp of world political patterns and motives, and it is temperate in its treatment of them. It might well be made a handbook in our State Department, and studied by every American outpost in a foreign field, commercial, industrial and financial as well as official.



John Hay, Who Gave the Phrase, "Open-Door," Its Place in the Language of Diplomacy.

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First Aid to Writers of English

EDITORIAL ENGLISH. By Arnold Levitas. Introduction by William I. Orchard, 322 pp. New York: Roy Press.

HERE is an exceedingly useful reference work that ought to find frequent employment in proofrooms, schools, editorial offices, wherever young people are learning to write the English language or their elders are putting written speech into printed form. The author writes with authority, for he has been all his life a student of the subject and has had years of training and experience as printer and proofreader, followed now by work as instructor of printing and typography in the public schools of New York City. He is the author of several textbooks on typography and printing and has lectured at the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School and the College of the City of New York on typography and proofreading. He discusses such subjects as punctuation, capitalization, abbreviations, compounding of words, reference marks, orthography and similar matters, in each one stating its governing rules and exemplifying each rule with clear, practical illustrations. Proofreading, copy editing, the relationship of words and lines and the computation of space are dealt with, while such matters as the construction of books and magazines get detailed attention. There are many chapters of special value to students, writers and proofreaders, such as those which classify types of words that are spelled differently in English and American usage and mass together the simplifying changes in spelling which have been generally adopted.

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Continued on Following Page.

Lytton Strachey Impales Pope for His Maliciousness

In His Leslie Stephen Lecture He Calls the Poet a "Fiendish Monkey at an Upstairs Window"

POPE. The Leslie Stephen Lecture for 1925, by Lytton Strachey. Cambridge University Press. 2s. net.

By J. ST. LOE STRACHEY

A LITERARY lecture on a controversial subject such as Pope should be bold, stimulating and in the exact sense sensational, and, above all, provocative. It should stir us from that lethargy into which we are apt to fall in regard to the great men and the great subjects of the past—should shake us out of ready-made, reach-me-down ideas and challenge our values.

This is just what Mr. Lytton Strachey does in his Leslie Stephen lecture on Pope, and that is why I have taken it as the Book of the Moment, in spite of the fact that it is not "neatly bound in boards," but is more in the nature of a pamphlet than of a book. Mr. Strachey, owing to his notable power of compression and his fine instinct for selection, is able to cover a very great deal of ground in his lecture; but naturally, and rightly, it is a piece of special pleading for a special and personal view, and not an attempt to rewrite Pope's life, to criticize his literary work in detail, or to determine his achievement as a whole. Mr. Lytton Strachey begins by taking Pope the man, and makes us focus our attention upon the malicious side of Pope. That is one-half of his lecture. The other half is the most brilliant, satisfying and illuminating analysis of Pope's metrical technique—of his use of the couplet and its influence on him—that I have ever read. Mr. Lytton Strachey here really understands what Pope was at in his metric, and how great was his accomplishment. But first as to Pope, man and poet. Here, in my opinion, the Leslie Stephen lecturer gives a very lop-sided view of Pope—a half-truth which belies the man. But let me hasten to say that, though this is what I feel about the new animi figura (soul-picture) of Pope, I am not the least condemning Mr. Strachey or his work. On the contrary, I—and I am sure that I shall not be in isolation here—am delighted to see this brilliant and amusing caricature—a caricature which, if we make the proper allowances and adjustments, greatly increases the illumination of the chamber in which Pope's spirit sits withdrawn. We can learn a great deal of a man's character by seeing the point where he can be most easily caricatured.

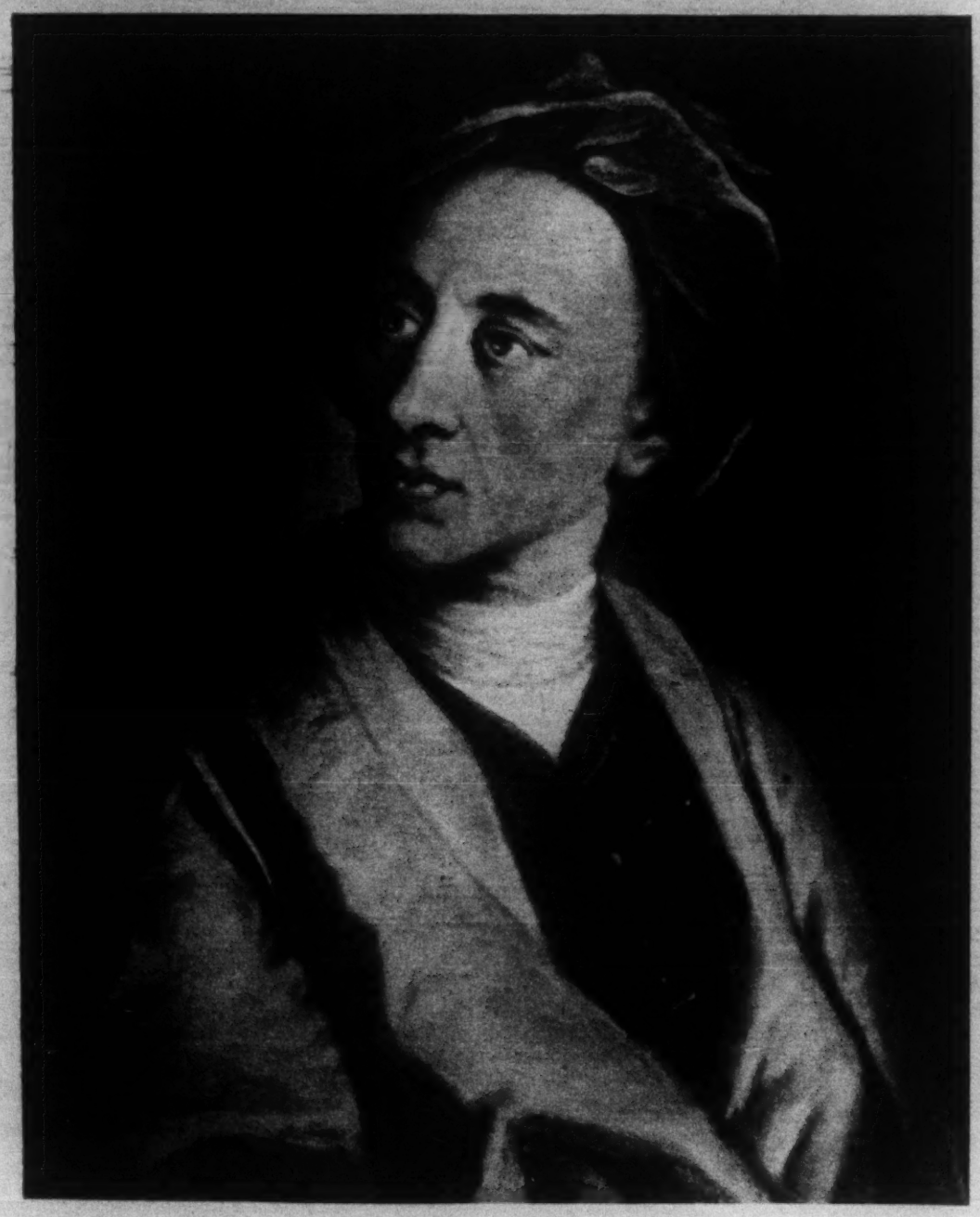
Mr. Lytton Strachey begins with a delightful shiver at the thought of how dreadful it must have been to live in an age like that of Pope. You might wake up one morning to find yourself exposed, both now and forever, to the ridicule of the polite world, "hanging by the neck, and kicking our legs, on the elegant gibbet that has been put up for us by the little monster of Twit'nam." He goes on to console himself by saying that: "To us, after two centuries, the agonies suffered by the victims of Pope's naughtiness are a matter of indifference; the fate of Pope's own soul leaves us cold. We sit at our ease, reading those Satires and Epistles; in which the verses, when they were written, resembled nothing so much as spoonfuls of boiling oil, ladled out by a fiendish monkey at an upstairs window upon such of the passers-by whom the wretch had a grudge against—and we are delighted. We would not have it otherwise: whatever is, is right."

That is delightful, and said with real charm and real insight. Yet I am sure that Mr. Strachey would admit, when he was not out to make an inspired and inspiring interpretation of a poet by caricature, it is a travesty of the facts. Pope, no doubt, had in him the elements of the "fiendish monkey at an upstairs window"; but it was only one side of him. There was as much blazing, resounding, explosive antithesis in his character as there is in his couplets. And here I may note that Mr. Strachey goes on to heighten his picture by a mistake which is often made in regard to the eighteenth century in England, and by those who know that century best in France. Mr. Strachey wonders how it was that when Pope fell upon great lords and ladies, duchesses and statesmen, with his appalling ferocity, and he might well have added malignity, he did not suffer as Voltaire suffered at that very time on less provocation. To use Mr. Strachey's own words, on the other side of the Channel: "The monkey would have been whipped into silence and good manners in double quick time." Here, he considers that, "though 'the Great' were all-powerful, they preferred not to use their power against a libelous rhymer."

I feel convinced that this is a mistake, and that they had not the power that they had in France. That is the occasion of Voltaire's love of England and of his contrasts between the way in which literary genius was regarded and treated in the two countries. The great men and the rich men were powerful in England, the police were very ineffective and the law was cumbrous; but nevertheless the power of the nobility and of the officials was very distinctly curbed and circumscribed in England. There was nothing like the kind of "protection" here which the noblesse and the great officials had in France. There were no lettres de cachet, and the courts, though they could not save you from highwaymen, were not only able and willing but rather pleased to catch a peer or an official and teach him his place. Our Judges were paid £5,000 a year—equivalent to nearly £20,000 a year now—they sat for life, and, being men of the middle class, they rather liked to display their power and their indifference to rank. Two examples occur to me to illustrate this. Only the other day I was reading an eighteenth-century book, entitled "A Picture of England: Containing a Description of the Laws, Customs and Manners of England," by M. d'Archenholz, formerly a Captain in the service of the King of Prussia. This gentleman was delighted with England and its houses and its people. The one thing he found difficult to understand was why an officer and a gentleman in England was not allowed to beat a servant or a dependent, or to take the law into his own hands. He tells us how the day after his arrival in England he very nearly got into trouble by his ignorance of English customs. When he tried to beat a young Jew who, he said, had cheated him, the bystanders "informed me, in the most polite terms, that, according to the laws of that country, no offense whatsoever could warrant my behavior."

But he notes that it is not merely in the streets that people have to mind their manners against those they consider their inferiors. He is surprised at the way in which, as he says, the liberty of the subject is regarded—a liberty which, he naïvely notes, "gives occasion to a thousand extraordinary and singular customs." "The first man in the kingdom is cautious of striking his domestics, for they not only may defend themselves against him but also commence an action in a court of justice; in such a case, a pecuniary recompense, and many disagreeable circumstances, are sure to follow." "If a servant commits a fault not punishable by the Magistrate, his master can only dismiss him." Arthur Young is another witness. When he was in Paris nothing surprised him so much as the way in which the coaches of "the great" dashed through the streets without caring whom they ran over or splashed with mud. If any one, he tells us, had dared to do that in London, the crowd would soon have pulled the coachman off the box and the master out of the coach and rolled them both in the mud. Does not even Pope himself show that there was a real equality in his funny little poem about his quarrel with a peer over a trespass? Pope cut three walnut trees which hindered the view from his garden. Lord Radnor, his neighbor, objected, as he very well might, to his trees being cut in this way. The rest of the story is told in Pope's epigram:

My Lord complains that Pope, stark mad with gardens,
Has cut three trees, the value of three farthings.
"But he's my neighbor," cries the peer polite:
"And if he visit me, I'll waive the right."



Alexander Pope.

After the Portrait by William Hoare.

What! on compulsion, and against my will,
A lord's acquaintance? Let him file his bill!

Another proof that Pope was not primarily a "fiendish monkey" who needed a whipping is to be found in the way in which his contemporaries regarded him. If you could call up discerning witnesses when Pope's powers were at their greatest and his popularity at its zenith, and ask them to describe Pope as a poet, they would, I am sure, say that they would not speak of him as a satirist, or a master of invective and deadly flouts and jeers. Instead, they would say that he excelled as a love poet. And they were right. We are apt to forget what a deal of delicate sex attraction Pope could pack into his antithetical couplets. The lines of the "Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady" are the first witness that I shall call:

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung;
Deaf the praised ear, and mute the tuneful tongue.
Ev'n he whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall shortly want the generous tears he pays;
Then from his closing eyes thy form shall part,
And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart;
Life's idle business at one gasp be o'er,
The Muse forgot, and thou belov'd no more.

But perhaps even more potent evidence are the exquisite lines to Gay, in which the shade of the charming Mary Montagu falls across the page:

Ah, friend! 'tis true—this truth you lovers know—
In vain my structures rise, my gardens grow,
In vain fair Thames reflects the double scenes
Of hanging mountains and of sloping greens:
Joy lives not here—to happier seats it flies,
And only dwells where Wortley casts her eyes.
What are the gay parterre, the chequer'd shade,
The morning bower, the evening colonnade—
But soft recesses of uneasy minds,
To sigh unheard in, to the passing winds?
So the struck deer in some sequester'd part
Lies down to die, the arrow at his heart,
He, stretched unseen in coverts hid from day,
Bleeds drop by drop, and pants his life away.

And Pope could write love poetry in the lighter vein. The exquisite "Epistle to Miss Teresa Blount, with the Works of Voiture" affords me an example. Was a prettier and more palpitating compliment ever paid to a beautiful woman than that paid to Teresa of the brown tresses?

The brightest eyes of France inspir'd his Muse;
The brightest eyes of Britain now peruse.

I would even say that, in spite of its absurdities, there is a great deal of true poetry in "Eloisa to Abelard." There blow the authentic airs of Cythera.

But I must not merely protest against Mr. Lytton Strachey forgetting (though, of course, only while he was lecturing) that Pope was an accomplished love poet as well as a fiendish monkey. He was also, of course, a metaphysical poet of no mean order. I mean by that that he could put argument in verse, and argument on serious subjects, with immense accomplishment.

I have left myself no space to talk of Pope the idyllist. If I had, I should call as witness the exquisite lines which tell of how the Muses met the boy in the sylvan solitudes of Windsor Forest.

As I have said, there is nothing to be desired, and an immense deal to be learned, from Mr. Lytton Strachey's analysis of the couplet; but I wish he had not forgotten what is, after all, the very large body of non-couplet verse written by Pope. Take out of many examples the beautiful little translation in part of the Ninth Ode of the Fourth Book of Horace's Odes. It may well be an Envoi to this attempt to defend Pope from his latest critic—a combat between two cousins which, I must admit, though the admission is rather a dangerous one for me, "the fiendish monkey" of Mr. Lytton Strachey's thoughts would have chuckled over. Pope liked above all things to knock people's heads together, especially if they were friends of his and friends and relations of each other:

Lest you should think that verse shall die
Which sounds the silver Thames along,
Taught on the wings of Truth to fly
Above the reach of vulgar song;

* * * * * * *

Sages and chiefs long since had birth
Ere Caesar was, or Newton named;
These raised new empires o'er the earth,
And those new heavens and systems framed.

Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride!
They had no poet, and they died.
In vain they schemed, in vain they bled!
They had no poet, and are dead.

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Latest Books

History and Biography

JOSEPH CONRAD: THE MAN. By Elbridge L. Adams. A BURIAL IN KENT. By John Sheridan Zelie. 12mo. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $10.

Two sketches, with some bibliographical notes.

FURTHER REMINISCENCES: 1864-1894. By S. Baring-Gould. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

A continuation of the author's "Early Reminiscences."

THOMAS CHIPPENDALE. By Oliver Brackett. Large 8vo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $15.

A study of his life, work and influence.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A North Carolinian. By J. C. Coggins, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. Asheville, N. C.: The Advocate Publishing Company. $1.50.

Dealing with Lincoln's birth and ancestry.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CROOK. By R. L. Dearden. 12mo. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press. $2.

The record of seven years of crime.

ORLANDO GIBBONS. By Edmund H. Fellowes. 12mo. New York: The Oxford University Press. $2.

A short account of the life and the work of an Elizabethan composer.

THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WINCHESTER. Edited by Arthur Worthington Goodman, B. D., and William Holden Hutton, D. D. Large 8vo. New York: The Oxford University Press. $4.25.

As given by King Charles I.

THE LETTERS OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Selected, with an introduction by R. Brimley Johnson. 12mo. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press. $2.50.

A record of friendships with many prominent Victorians.

THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER: 1754-1763. By Louis K. Koontz, Ph. D. Pamphlet. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

In the series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science.

THE DELAWARE FINNS. By E. A. Louhi. 8vo. New York: The Humanity Press.

An account of the first permanent settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey and Eastern Maryland.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF BENGAL. By R. C. Majumdar. Pamphlet. New York: The Oxford University Press. 50 cents.

In the series of Dacca University Bulletins.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Dr. Graf Albrecht Montgelas. 12mo. Leipsic: Verlag Karl Konig.

The first biography of Abraham Lincoln by a German author.

FROM PRESIDENT TO PRISON. By Ferdinand A. Ossendowski. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Adventures of Dr. Ossendowski during the Russo-Japanese War and the Russian Revolution of 1915.

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In which the author reviews the entire controversy from the attack made by Celsus in the second century.

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From the Bible and science.

Fiction

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A tale in defense of the flapper.

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Economical and social aspects of the Far Eastern question.

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A FIRST BOOK IN EDUCATION. By Louis E. Heinmiller. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Written from the viewpoint of the beginning student of education.

EDITORIAL ENGLISH. By Arnold Levitas. 12mo. New York City: The Roy Press.

With chapters on punctuation, capitalization, proofreading, copy editing and typography.

Queries and Answers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Wells's "Book of Humorous Verse" (Doran), Library of the World's Best Literature (Vol. XLI) and in Butler's "Poems" (James Osgood, Boston, 1871).

Louella E. Everett, Boston, Mass., writes that Mr. Butler received $50 from Harper's Weekly, where the poem was originally printed, anonymously. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858), who was Attorney General of the United States from 1833-38, and Acting Secretary of War, 1836-37.

"This Is Another Day"

LAWRENCE W. ROGERS, N. Y.—I enclose the poem wanted by W. W. C. in your issue of July 12:

THIS IS ANOTHER DAY.
By Don Marquis.

I am mine own priest, and I shrive myself
Of all my wasted yesterdays. Though sin
And sloth and foolishness, and all ill weeds
Of error, evil and neglect grow rank
And ugly there, I dare forgive myself
That error, sin, and sloth and foolishness.
God knows that yesterday I played the fool;
God knows that yesterday I played the knave;
But shall I therefore cloud this new dawn o'er
With fog of futile sighs and vain regrets?
This is another day! And flushed Hope walks
Adown the sunward slopes with golden shoon.
This is another day! And its young strength
Is laid upon the quivering hills until,
Like Egypt's Memnon, they grow quick with song.
This is another day! And the bold world
Leaps up and grasps its light, and laughs,
As leapt Prometheus up
And wrenched the fire from Zeus.
This is another day! Are its eyes blurred
With maudlin grief for any wasted past?
A thousand thousand failures shall not daunt!
Let dust clasp dust; death, death; I am alive!
And out of all the dust and death of mine
Old selves I dare to lift a singing heart
And living faith. My spirit dares drink deep
Of the red mirth mantling the cup of morn.

"Love"

CAROLINE HARDING, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The poem requested by H. F. B. in your issue of July 12 is entitled "La vie c'est la vie."

Edna Porter, N. Y., informs us that the author is Jessie Fauset and is contained in James Weldon Johnson's "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.). The poem, which both these correspondents sent, is too long to publish. A copy has been forwarded to H. F. B.

"Lazarus"

JAMES SHAND, Brooklyn, N. Y.—In your issue of July 12 F. W. P. inquires regarding a poem dealing with the life of Lazarus after his resurrection. It probably is that of Browning's "An Epistle," containing the strange medical experience of Karshish, the Arab physician, and may be found in any complete edition of Robert Browning's poems.

Hermine A. Potsdam, Jamaica, N. Y.; R. E. Watson, Stanford, Conn.; H. M. Clark, Flushing, N. Y.; Adeline E. Dartt, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grace F. Thomson, New York, also answered this query.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Borzoiana

A New Way With Old Friends; Books for Horses

The Parisian literary world was recently stirred to a high pitch of excitement by the unusual action of M. André Gide. According to *The Living Age*, that eminent novelist announced not long since that he would sell at auction all books in his library with whose authors he had once been on terms of sympathy but with whom he was on terms of sympathy no longer, causing a *frisson* of perceptible dimensions among French authors who feared they might come under this head.

* *

Those whose autographed presentation copies were sold retaliated in the press with flippant articles, but *M. Paul Souday*, critic of the *Temps*, alone drew an answering flash from *M. Gide* by saying in effect, "*Hoity Toity, M. Gide!* sell the books your dear friends have given you, Scandalous!" To which *M. Gide* replied that he still liked some of the people whose books he was selling but he wasn't selling *their* autographed books and that as for his ex-friends, forth from his library they should go—lock, stock and barrel. Among the books he sold were many of his own first editions.

* *

M. Gide's LES CAVES DU VATICAN will be published in translation this Fall *by Alfred A. Knopf* under the title THE VATICAN SWINDLE. The *Borzoi* hastens to add that this book has nothing to do with the recent Papal robbery.

* *

Mr. Clement Shorter recently remarked in *The London Sphere* that ST. MAWR, by *D. H. Lawrence*, "should be read by every lover of a horse." On due consideration the *Borzoi* barks forth that this only partly covers the case. It is his opinion that every lover should also read the book; and most emphatically every horse should read it. When you have read ST. MAWR you will know what we mean.

* *

Requests for lectures on Irving and Irvingiana have come from all parts of the United States to George S. Hellman, author of WASHINGTON IRVING, ESQUIRE, following the address he delivered on his hero at the Greenwich Village Historical Society by invitation of the New York Public Lecture Association.

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New York's Life Is Mirrored in The Waldorf's History

Peacock Alley Has Been a Glorified Main Street for All of America and Some of Europe

THE STORY OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA. By Edward Hungerford. Illustrated. 283 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

By H. I. BROCK

IN a furious downpour of rain on the evening of the 14th of March, 1893, the Waldorf began to be a part of the pageant of New York. It has been an important part of that pageant ever since, an essential element of the life of the city and the country as no other hotel of the generation has been. New York of the late '90s, New York of the first two decades of the present century, would not have been the New York we know without the Waldorf. Indeed, we could have spared almost any other local institution, public or private, including the City Hall and the Statue of Liberty—with less effect of having ceased to be ourselves—of having moved to a strange town.

It was not precisely an accident that this particular hotel took on the character of a public rather than a private institution in a city which at the moment of its establishment was beginning its swift transformation from a provincial capital to an international metropolis. Rather it would seem that its founders, the Astors and George C. Boldt, knew what was happening and built upon that knowledge. Yet the actual beginning seemed not more entangled with a consciousness of manifest destiny than the beginnings of other large commercial enterprises—the beginnings, for instance, of many another great hotel before and since in this city of great hotels of no particular cosmic significance.

William Waldorf Astor about 1890 decided that he would like to be an Englishman rather than an American. He embarked thereupon in the career which made him before he died a British Peer and landed his son's wife, Nancy Astor of Virginia, in the House of Commons as the first woman member of the Mother of Parliaments. To Astor expatriated, a big town house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street was of no use as a dwelling, but the Astors are real estate operators. The question was how to use the site to best advantage and permanent profit. It was decided to build a fine hotel, and either Astor or somebody else laid hold of the magnificent idea of making it not merely a fine hotel for the select few, but a fine hotel for everybody. That was the origin of the program of the management—the program defined by the cynical as "providing exclusiveness for the masses." Cynicism aside, it is the ideal of an aspiring democracy. Practically applied, it made the Waldorf what it was and gave the stamp to New York's social life during the generation when the West, male and female, arrived with its riches and its "wild and woolly sense of beauty" upon Manhattan Island and went in for comfort and luxury and evening clothes.

The man who applied the idea—whoever was the inventor—was Boldt. Like the Astors, he was of Teuton origin. He came from the little island of Ruegen in the Baltic, which once was Denmark's and later Prussia's. He had been a cook's helper, a cashier, a waiter and a headwaiter, and had risen to be manager of the old Bellevue in Philadelphia, which was a small hotel for particular people. It was Boldt who was selected to run the big hotel for everybody who could pay the price. It was he who furnished it with an effect of Old World magnificence entirely foreign to Old World hotels—except in the older French sense of private palaces.

Thus in the very beginning he put the American citizen in the place of the kings whose equal he was under the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Long before the emergence of period furniture from the houses of the multimillionaires and the general diffusion of that elegant affectation among the plain citizens of this Republic—or rather their wives and daughters—Boldt had his Marie Antoinette Room in the Waldorf, which undertook to reproduce the decoration of Versailles. In 1897 John Jacob Astor joined the family enterprise by replacing his town house at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue with the Astoria. The two houses were linked together in splendor as the 1,000-room Waldorf-Astoria; the architectural pomp of kings' houses was still more sedulously aped. The Grand Ballroom surpassed in spacious pretention any royal ballroom in any king's palace and the Astor Gallery borrowed the semblance of a Louis XV state apartment.

How New York took to this subtle flattery is eloquently evidenced in the newspapers of the date of the opening of the enlarged hotel—on another day of heavy rain in November, 1897. But all of us who have lived in New York for the last thirty years know exactly how we all took the Waldorf-Astoria, how we regularly walked through Peacock Alley—furnished in Waldorf-Astoria period style—and saw there all the town and all the visitors to the town in their best clothes. Peacock Alley was a sort of sublimated Main Street, in fact, for all America and many Europeans.

The credit of the phrase is due to Mr. Hungerford, author of the history of the hotel which this notice is intended in some measure to reflect. The trouble with Mr. Hungerford's narrative is that as he writes he stands a bit too close to the personalities of his history. He cannot curb his admiration for the genius and the "great heart" of Boldt or restrain his lyric enthusiasm for all the marvels of the Waldorf equipment and management under Boldt and his successors since his death in 1916—down to the current administration of Lucius M. Boomer and T. Coleman du Pont. They are all deserving men—but encomium can be so lavish that it destroys its own value and tarnishes the excellencies it strives to brighten.

After all, this is not the main matter. The Waldorf's history speaks for itself. It used to be said in a newspaper office where there was a rule against mentioning the names of hotels—for fear of giving them gainful gratuitous publicity—that you "could not advertise the Waldorf," and therefore, in that case the rule did not apply. The flattering assumption was that the Waldorf was perhaps better known than the newspaper itself. Which might be true.

But we were in Peacock Alley, which this actual generation does not know so well and never saw in its glory. There is no longer anything in New York quite like what Peacock Alley used to be in the first years of this century. Our Main Street has got scattered—instead of sticking to Broadway or even Fifth Avenue, our Peacock Alleys have got infinitesimally subdivided among a score of competing hotels. We are tainted with sophistication and no longer have the Main Street habit of parading all together to be seen and to see as they do in our home town and wind up with refreshment at the Elite Drug Store.

There was refreshment at the Waldorf in that day of a different and pre-Volstead sort. There was the famous four-sided bar well-manned within its massive mahogany walls with drink-mixers in white coats. In the afternoon there was a throng about it and a justly celebrated free lunch which lurked in the immediate vicinity. It was a bar for everybody with the price—like the hotel. You could have your citified cocktail. You could have the wines of France and the beer of Germany and the ale of Old England. And you could have the preferred drink of your native State or Province. You could have rye or bourbon or Scotch—and you usually did not take Scotch. You could have a mint julep. I regret to say that the julep had slices of orange in it and other foreign fruity substances which the purists in juleps used to call disrespectfully "garbage." But even so, though not orthodox, it was not a bad drink. But the old-fashioned whisky cocktails were better.

Now, of course, they give you soft drinks at the Waldorf. The writer remembers being upon the roof of the Waldorf on the day after we became constitutionally dry. He remembers having then his first soft drink at the Waldorf. It was something in a glass pitcher called a "cup." He remembers still the look of the familiar headwaiter who ventured to propose it—his look as he brought it on like that of a dog who has been killing sheep. And the desperately disappointed expression of the young person of the opposite sex who shared the beverage. After a brave sip or two the pitcher stood neglected. The conversation languished.

It was a sign. The night life was dead. Afterward, as we know, it revived. But the Waldorf of today knows nothing of it. The Waldorf which was a part of it—including the Roof Garden that was the first of Roof Gardens of the sort in the city and was matter of so much pride to the hotel and of so much satisfaction to its patrons—that Waldorf departed with the legal status of alcoholic drinks. No hotel since prohibition has been as heartily a part of real life in this great city as it used to be. The Waldorf, though it is still an institution, does not touch that life—the life of New Yorkers—so nearly as it used. Its contacts with visitors continues. To us it begins to be foreign. Which is a pity and is not the fault of the management of the hotel. Most particularly it is not the fault of Oscar, so long maitre d'hôtel and of late so much more, whom a whole city and half a country has called by his first name for thirty years and still in all esteem refuses to accept as Mr. Tschirky.

According to Mr. Hungerford, Oscar, who was then a captain of waiters at Delmonico's at Twenty-sixth Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, walked upon a Sunday past the hole in the ground where the foundations of the original Waldorf were being dug. Oscar confesses to a birthplace in Switzerland, but he is a New Yorker by instinct and habit. All New Yorkers like to stop and watch holes being dug in the ground and in spite of the lavish opportunities offered for this form of entertainment usually indulge their fancy without shame. Oscar stopped to watch the digging of this particular hole. He asked what it was for and learned that it was to be a hotel and that an Astor was behind it. Promptly he went to Boldt and asked for a job. When the hotel opened he got the job. He has been on that job ever since. Consequently he has met everybody who is anybody in America and everybody who is anybody abroad who ever comes to America. All our statesmen used to go to the Waldorf—including the President. Many of them still go there.

All our foreign visitors occupy the Waldorf-Astoria's State apartments thoughtfully provided for just this purpose and assisting materially the effect of an exclusiveness which includes with the mass of those who can pay the price the very greatest personages of lands where the masses are merely excluded. The very first year of the hotel's existence was a hard year, a panic year, and one which truly pinched the ambitious young enterprise, but it was also the year of the World's Columbian Exposition, commonly called the Chicago Fair. To the Waldorf that year came the Honorable and Ducal descendants of Admiral Christopher Columbus and Her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. Later, after the famous Bradley-Martin Ball, for the sake of which New York society sacrificed its favorite opera—which happened at that period to be "Marta"—came Li hung Chang. Li stopped at the Waldorf with a whole retinue of Mandarins and a battery of Chinese cooks and would not eat the confections of the Waldorf chef. That was in 1896. He is the only one in a long line of alien eminences who has refused Waldorf fare.

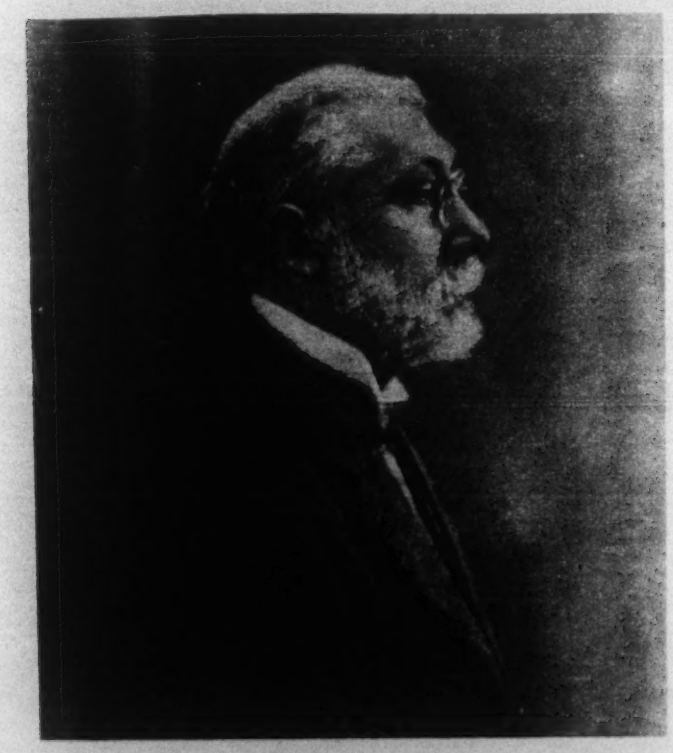
Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Squire of Doorn, came in 1902 and was greeted with especial pride by Boldt as a royalty of his homeland. It is a fearful thing to remember that the hot water refused to run in the Prince-Admiral's bath and had to be taken up by hand in buckets by a processional of menials resembling a rural fire brigade. Afterward the King and Queen of the Belgians—she who "said a mouthful" to Mrs. Hylan—occupied the State apartments with very little pomp. In 1919 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who was only then beginning his record-breaking career as a royal globe-trotter, used the Waldorf as alternate town house with his quarters on the warship Renown, which brought him over and waited upon his convenience in the Hudson. Meanwhile he occupied himself—as it appears—somewhat more demurely than during the more recent visit when he came to watch the polo on Long Island.

Marshal Foch has visited the Waldorf, and almost everybody connected with the great war who has come to America since has been entertained there. The Grand Ballroom, with its double tier of boxes, has been the scene of so many honorary and commemorative dinners, so many political dinners, so many patriotic gormandizing parties that it is a picture that sticks in the minds of most of us. We see the vast ornate room filled with tables and little gilt Waldorf-chairs and black coated men and interminable oratory, a little relieved by the gala aspect of the women-folk in the boxes. It has been the scene, year after year, of the Charity Ball, that relic of pre-metropolitan New York—which used to take over the Opera House—and of all sorts of balls and dances of the national, State and sectional societies in which we take refuge in a city which would otherwise leave us with a devastating sense of our own insignificance in the midst of a vast population from everywhere else.

This peculiar social subdivision of New Yorkers is characteristic. It includes nearly all New Yorkers in some sort of State or national society and leaves the native New Yorkers without a rallying point—strangers in their own city. The Waldorf was in its heyday the very heart of the New York which was composed of these societies. The Knickerbocker stock might look down upon that motley throng from everywhere but here. Nevertheless it was the living body of the city. And it went to the Waldorf.

Things have changed, of course—and the Waldorf with the rest. But it is still the Waldorf—after thirty-two years in many things much the same. Mr. Hungerford proposes to see a considerable future still ahead of it. In any case, New York without the Waldorf would not be the city we know. We will be strangers ourselves in that city, when it comes.

Oscar of the Waldorf.



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Queries and Answers

This department is designed to assist in the location of complete versions of poems and their sources, the names of authors, &c., which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. THE TIMES receives a great many more queries than it can publish. It endeavors, therefore, to select those of the greatest general interest. Queries should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, NEW YORK TIMES. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as evidence of good faith.

QUERIES

"My Last Drink"

C. T. W.—There is a poem which John Wilkes Booth used to recite with overwhelming effect. It is entitled, "I Have Taken My Last Drink, Boys." I would like to procure a copy of it to quote in a forthcoming volume on "The Murderer of Lincoln, the True Story of John Wilkes Booth." Can any reader help me locate this poem?

"Borne on a Star-Blue Tide"

W. G. G.—I wonder if through this column I may be able to find the origin of these two stanzas, which are quoted in Harry Leon Wilson's "The Wrong Twin."

We, too, shall steal upon the Spring
With amber sails flown wide;
Shall drop, some day, behind the moon,
Borne on a star-blue tide.

Enchanted ports we, too, shall touch,
Cadiz or Cameron;
Nor other pilot need beside
A magic wisp of moon.

"By Lafcadio Hearn"

F. G. D.—Somewhere in the writings of Lafcadio Hearn is a bit of criticism, the substance of which is as follows. I would like to know in which of his books this quotation may be found:

"Whitman's indeed is a titanic voice, like that of the giant buried beneath the mountain, roaring betimes, because articulation is impossible."

"A Prayer"

C. S. O.—I am anxious to obtain a complete version of a poem in circulation about ten years ago entitled, "A Prayer," by Max Erdman, I think. It begins as follows:

Let me do my work each day
. . . . . .
And if the hours of despair overcome me
May I still remember the bright hours
That found me, walking over the silent hills of my childhood
Or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river.

"No Fields of Amarant"

E. D.—Can you assist me in finding the author in which the following lines, I believe, are to be found? I may have misquoted them.

There are no fields of Amarant this side of the grave,
There is no voice however tuneful that is not soon mute,
There is no name with whatever accent of passionate love repeated
Who's echo is not faint at last.

"The Magnificat"

S. M. G.—Can any one tell me where I may find the poem, published about twenty-seven years ago, entitled "The Magnificat." I believe it is by E. Nesbit, but am not sure.

"The Gate at the End of Things"

G. B. M.—I would like to have a copy of a poem entitled, "The Gate at the End of Things." Can any one help me locate it?

"Tears and Daisies"

E. F.—Will some one help me find the rest of the poem that concludes with these lines and tell me the author's name?

And I'd rather salve one sorrow and dry one human's tears
Than pick a million daisies for a million, million years.

"Every Man Has Two Souls"

J. M.—Will some one help me find the exact wording and source of the lines that convey the impression that every man has two souls, one to show the world and the other to show to the woman he loves?

"Somewhere a Woman"

A. R.—Will some one help me find the author and the history of these lines?

Some where a woman, thrusting fear away,
Faces the future bravely for my sake,
Toils on from dawn till dark, from day to day,
Fights back her tears, nor heeds the bitter ache,
She loves me, trusts me, breathes in prayer my name,
I'll soil not her faith in me by sin or shame.

"The Horrors of War"

A. P. A.—I would like to have the text of a poem or doggerel, which appeared in Punch early in the war, probably 1915 or 1916, called, "One of the Minor Horrors of War." Can any one help me find it?

ANSWERS

"April"

NAN TERRELL REED, New Haven, Conn.—In answer to M. A. M. in your issue of July 12, I would state that the poem referred to is apparently one of mine which was published under the name of "April's Order" in THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 1, 1922. I quote the entire poem below:

APRIL'S ORDER.

Said little Madam April
To the mighty Weather Man:
"I'd like to have you send me
As promptly as you can
A million yards of bluest sky,
A box of gentle showers
(And please omit the Winter frost
That bites the little flowers).

"I want a lot of sunshine
I can sprinkle all around.
It makes the people happy
And fixes up the ground
Where I shall start a million seeds—
The garden kind, you know—
And Summertime will bring them up
The way they ought to go.

"I've thirty April children
That I'll pay you with this year.
They're not exactly perfect,
But much admired, I hear.
Although they're temperamental, they
Are pleasing, as a rule,
And out of thirty children there
Is only one a—Fool."

"Ode to the Mountains"

HARVEY HUSTED, White Plains, N. Y.—In your issue of July 5 B. V. G. asks for the poem entitled: "Ode to the Mountains." In Andrew J. Graham's Standard Phonographic Reader (1891), appears "William Tell's Address to the Mountains," which may be the poem desired. It begins:

Ye crags and peaks, I'm with you once again,
I hold to you the hands you first beheld,
To show they still are free. Methinks I hear
A spirit in your echoes answer me,
And bid your tenant welcome to his home.

"I Think of Thee"

WILLIAM WALLACE CHISOLM, Huntingdon, Pa.—Perhaps T. D. F. who asks for the authorship of the lines, "I think of thee," has in mind N. P. Willis's "Confessional," the twelfth and closing stanza of which is:

I've thought of thee—I've thought of thee,
Through change that teaches to forget;
Thy face looks up from every sea,
In every star thine eyes are set.
Though roving beneath Orient skies,
Whose golden beauty breathes of rest,
I envy every bird that flies
Into the far and clouded West;
I think of thee, I think of thee!
Oh, dearest! hast thou thought of me?

"I, Myself and Me"

MISS HARRIET HALSEY, Orange, N. J.—The poem about a tea party illustrating selfishness for which W. W. W. requests in your issue of July 4 follows. It is by Jessica Nelson North

I had a little tea party
This afternoon at three;
'Twas very small,
Three guests in all,
Just I, myself and me.

Myself ate up the sandwiches,
While I drank up the tea;
'Twas also I who ate the pie,
And passed the cake to me.

Miss May C. Pickens, White Plains, N. Y.; Saul Wolf, Bound Brook, N. J.; J. D. Harbour, Fall River, Mass.; G. C. Adams, Greenwich, Conn., also answered this query.

Miss Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., informs us that a poem entitled "Myself and Me," by George Cohan, may be found in Volume II of "Heart Throbs," and in William Delaney's Song Book No. 89. It is too long to publish, but we print the first two verses herewith:

I'm the best pal that I ever had,
I like to be with me;
I like to sit and tell myself
Things confidentially.

I sit alone and ask me
If I shouldn't or I should,
And I find that my advice to me
Is always pretty good.

"Flora McFlimsey"

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Wiscasset, Me.—I suppose by this time others, probably of my own family, have advised you that the poem wanted by H. E. B. in your issue of July 12 is none other than Miss Flora McFlimsey of "Nothing to Wear" fame, by my father, the late William Allen Butler, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The poem is about 300 lines in length and is too long to publish. It is contained in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," Harper's Weekly for Feb. 7, 1857, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," Harper's Magazine for November, 1857 (Vol. 15, page 746), Carolyn

(Continued on Following Page)

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Man's Brains—Are They Growing Bigger and Better?

MODERN MEDICAL METHODS. By Haydn Brown, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and of the Royal Institute of Public Health, author of "Advanced Suggestion," and "Vitality and Diet." 191 pp. London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

By VAN BUREN THORNE

HAYDN Brown, a distinguished English physician and author, enters the evolution free-for-all with joyous abandon. He enters it sportingly and challengingly, and with a celerity that promises to carry him under the wire before the last echoes of the Dayton maelstrom shall have dwindled into diminuendo. What he presents he promises in the "happiest sporting spirit" that the best and worst of critics will find some difficulty in formulating rebutting evidence. In a quaint and curious volume written in a style reminiscent of that of the late Dr. Beverly Robinson of New York, a generous contributor of short, pithy and very practical items to the medical literature of his day, Dr. Brown in a single chapter deals with the fascinating subject of inheritance. And it is as an advocate of the theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics that he enters the lists.

For the last two or three years this subject has been as keenly debated as the larger aspect of evolution. Its advocates and opponents, indeed, have assailed one another accusingly and acrimoniously. Dr. Brown becomes particeps criminis—in the purely Tennesseean sense, of course—as the result of his researches in his own specialty. He is a neurologist. During the South African war he was a Surgeon in the British Army, and he approaches his problem with all of the soldier's directness. He proves to be, however, a gentle and considerate warrior.

It can be said at once that in spite of the difficulty he anticipates for his adversaries in formulating adequate rebutting evidence, he has in reality offered to them the broadest kind of an opening in his defensive armor. He proposes that acquired characters are inheritable and are transmitted in the multiplication of neurones. Now a neurone or "neuron," as it is spelled in this country, is one of the essential structural units of the nervous system. In other words, it is a nerve cell.

Here is the opening for a rebuttal: Certain scientists—biologists and physiologists—have already stated flatly that the number of brain cells are fized at birth; that they never increase in number throughout life; that they simply increase in size until the volume of the brain reaches maturity. If this be true, Dr. Brown is wrong, obviously, for there can be no multiplication of brain cells in the individual.

If, on the other hand, Dr. Brown means to imply that the second generation possesses a greater multiplicity of brain cells than the preceding one, because of the inheritance of characteristics acquired by the ancestor, it naturally follows that the third generation would have more brain cells than the second, assuming, of course, the inheritance of more acquired characters, and so on indefinitely. The result would be that at some far distant era men would go tottering around with heads some ten feet in diameter, that is, if they were able to toddle at all. It is well to remember the permutational theory of the oyster. Here it is, rather vaguely and roughly: Scientists have figured that if all oyster offspring had lived and developed, they would have produced a volume of oyster shells several times larger than the earth.

Dr. Brown became interested in Darwin's studies forty years ago and his interest in evolution has never waned. As a result, he has at different times formulated these propositions:

> Transmission of acquired characters is transmission of potential neuronal impulses as acquired. The neuronal elements of the impregnated ovum develop in accordance with those of united parents. Advancement of capability is clearly seen in neurone growth in the living being repeated in progeny. There can be no other explanation of intellectual and physical advancement, emotion being the cement for the building up of experiences or facts.
>
> But while we are ignorant as to how the germ of our various feeling potentialities first arose, just as we are of our various anatomical characters, there can be no doubt that each of them, so far as it has proved serviceable for adaptation, has been strengthened by natural selection. Many recent thinkers have been all too ready to overlook the importance of this factor in biological evolution.
>
> Development of the brain means multiplication of neurones; development of the brain also means multiplication of muscular potentialities—in other words, it means a fuller adaptation of environment—or an extension of effectiveness.

The author amplifies the last proposition by saying that what he terms "positive circling" comes in here; that is, affect creates effect, and effect creates affect; multiplication of neurones, he says, makes increase of muscular capability and vice versa.

Dr. Brown maintains that reflex and central inflex govern structure. One must realize, he points out, that increase of neurone potentiality in the brain can occur through impulse—through exercise, brought about through special sense stimulus afforded by outside influence (environment). In development from primitive cellular structure, he states, even before the amoeba, modification of structure came through the neuronous element, probably produced by, but certainly developed by, environmental check or shock or urge occurring as a necessity because of the inevitable evolutional truism that the fittest must survive. But he admits that the cause of organic creation and growth is at present a question which neither theologians nor scientists can clearly answer. Man cannot yet answer the question scientifically: What is the cause of life?

> Brains are continuing to develop [says the author]—as they have formerly developed—in accordance with environmental stimulus, if not in weight, then surely in number of convolutions, and more certainly still in complexity and capacity for functioning. Human beings are ahead of the higher apes; thus we have indications of the inheritance of acquired characters that are obvious because human beings are exhibiting enhanced capabilities as the years go on.
>
> What the ultimate perfection of structure and function may exactly be, and whether we are in these days being rightfully directed toward it in evolution or no, nobody can answer; but we can safely say that the best of human beings are today accomplishing things undreamt of by their ancestors—things requiring greater brain power—greater neurone development. And progeny is inheriting this power without the shadow of a doubt.

The "circling" process described by the author is interesting. Many readers are, of course, familiar with the term "vicious circle." Here is a common example: Worry causes indigestion; indigestion, in turn, causes worry. Or high wages cause higher prices, and higher prices make demands for higher wages. Dr. Brown saw the importance of recognizing the opposite of the vicious circle—the favorable circle; so he called the latter positive circling and its opposite negative circling. An evidence of positive circling. Happiness helps digestion; good digestion helps happiness.

The author asserts that there is very definite evidence of powerful interaction—or circling—in nature; and this, he believes, is for the purpose of securing variation. There gradually comes into view, he states, the root biological explanation for evolutionary structural changes; that certain acquired characters are transmitted, and that variations and mutations depend upon the effects of environment—upon environmental influences upon neurones. He concludes, therefore, that there could be no better reason found why just everything in nature is constituted in variations, as a rule, than that progress is intended through the inheritance of acquired characters; and he adds:

> While organic circling exists in order to secure progress, inanimate things can never progress, because they can exhibit no structural variations to permit progress through ultimately making species distinct—once variations have given effect which in turn affects. Finally, the fittest species survive according as they compete with other species en masse.

Dr. Brown's book is extremely interesting for many other reasons than his brief excursion into the field of evolution. It is divided into twelve chapters, which include his views on preventive medicine, insanity, pulmonary consumption, physical fitness, cancer and neuronal control, medical organization, what to do in difficulties, and other subjects.

Notes on Rare Books

THE slightly extended "check list" of the Morgan manuscripts recently on display at the New York Public Library, in their Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 3, provides a valuable record of the most popular and most illuminating exhibition held at that institution. Even at this date we feel, as many booklovers must feel, that the subject is of perennial interest. The Bulletin list is but one of many echoes reminding us of the literary feast to which we had been invited.

The catalogue in the Bulletin is introduced by an entertaining foreword by Mr. E. L. Pearson, who also, apparently, provided the brief notes relating to some of the pieces. The manuscripts were arranged in chronological sequence from Case 1 to 48, and this order is preserved. This will add a little to the difficulties of the student who may wish to know whether an original manuscript by so-and-so is in the Morgan Library, and who is not at all interested, now that the exhibition is over, in the cases to which the individual pieces were assigned. However, it is no great matter. But in the absence of a fully detailed catalogue of the Morgan manuscripts it is to be regretted that the academicians of the New York Public Library did not take advantage of an excellent opportunity and really catalogue the exhibition. Students and bibliographers would have found an exact account of each piece of inestimable value. One must, we suppose, make allowances for the exigencies of space and time, and for the fact that the Bulletin's catalogue is, in essence, a report for readers and not one designed for bibliographers.

A more painstaking account would not, for instance, have listed under Thackeray simply the titles "Vanity Fair" and "The Virginians," thus leading the uninitiated into the belief that the complete manuscripts of these novels are now in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Actually, only the first thirteen chapters (with the exception of Chapter VII) of "Vanity Fair" and about two-thirds of "The Virginians" are in that classic institution. There are a number of instances such as this, but we are not going on to criticize, on such slender grounds, a catalogue for which rare bookmen will be only too grateful.

***

THE catalogue provides a quieter survey, through the medium of type, of that amazing array of literature in the rough that one could have had at the exhibition itself. Despite the quiet suggested by the "Silence!" signs with which the New York Public Library is (theoretically) studded, the exhibition room was an exciting, buzzing place, in which there were intermittent choruses of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" sometimes rising to a crescendo of delight that died away only at the approach of a bored, but business-like attendant. An exciting place, we say, where one might be staring with fascinated eyes at the manuscript (in the hand of an amanuensis) of "Paradise Lost," and have the spell broken by a wide-eyed companion urging one to come and look at the original warrant which landed Bunyan in jail where he wrote "Pilgrim's Progress," or, perhaps, at that letter of Swift, written in a disguised hand to Motte, the publisher, offering his "Gulliver's Travels" for publication. It was distracting, that array of cases, holding such precious documents—an intoxicating adventure for booklovers. So now that the banquet is over it is pleasant to hold the menu and see again, in retrospect, the courses from the manuscript of William Dunbar's (1465-1530) "London, thou art the flower of cities all" past the accounts of documents or letters of so regal a company as Sir Thomas More, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Francis Bacon and Sir Philip Sidney—to our more familiar Oscar Wilde, Hardy and Kipling, in the last case.

Not so much of Hardy greets the eye; certainly nothing of first-rate importance, but we understand that most of his earlier and important manuscripts were distributed among various institutions. Mr. A. E. Newton, we know, owns the manuscript of "Far From the Madding Crowd." Most of the manuscripts of Wilde's later work are in the British Museum; we are glad to see one so important as "The Picture of Dorian Gray" in the Morgan Library. The most valuable of Kipling's manuscripts here listed is undoubtedly "Captains Courageous," originally written under the title of "Harvey Cheyne-Banker."

***

WE had always thought that Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo had cornered the market on Burns's manuscripts and important letters, yet at least fourteen pieces of quite definite importance have eluded him and are in the Morgan collection today. One or two of these, we are inclined to believe, may exist in more than one copy.

Under Shelley is one of the largest and most interesting of the individual sections, including a letter to Joseph Severn, referring to "Adonais," written in the same year that that stirring eulogy appeared in print, 1821; and the manuscripts of "The Indian Serenade" and "Julian and Maddalo." Though the cataloguer delicately refrains from any mention of the commercial (!) value of these pieces, we remember, in passing, that for this last Mr. Morgan paid $16,250 in 1920.

Shelley, Keats and Scott are each awarded more than one case, Shelley being companioned by so mixed a group as Hazlitt, J. M. W. Turner, Frances Burney d'Arblay, Byron and Warren Hastings. The list under Keats leaves one a little breathless and calls for exclamation points. There is, for instance, the original manuscript of "Endymion" and letters, &c., relating to it; his "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer," several sonnets and the "Ode to Psyche"; his brief "Will," his unfinished "Caps and Bells," and a letter to Fanny Brawne, just before he left England forever, reading in part: "The passport arrived before we started. I don't think I shall be long ill. God bless you—farewell." Reposing in one of the Keats cases, appropriately, was that pathetic original sketch of dying Keats for which Severn is more famous among bookmen than for any of his more ambitious efforts. This was drawn while he was in attendance upon Keats, in Rome, and in a very badly cramped hand he wrote at the lower edge of it, "28 Jan.—3 o'clock Morg.—drawn to Keep me awake, a deadly sweat was on him all the night." Less than a month later, the poet lay dead.

The most valuable of the manuscripts of Scott, which were in the Robert Cadell sales, 1867 and 1868, and in the Tite sale, 1874, have found their way into the Morgan library. Among these may be particularly mentioned "Rokeby," "Anne of Geierstein," "Lady of the Lake," "St. Ronan's Well," and a chapter of "Ivanhoe."

***

DESPITE limitations of space, we cannot pass without mentioning such outstanding and supremely important pieces among those listed in the Bulletin, as:

Locke, "On Human Understanding"; Johnson, "Life of Pope"; Pope, "Essay on Man"; Edmund Burke's "Will"; Chatterton's "Eldred," an early sketch of his masterpiece, "Aella"; Walpole, "The Mysterious Mother"; Byron, "Werner," "Beppo," original drafts of several cantos of "Don Juan," "Mazeppa," "The Corsair" and "Marino Falieri"; Marryat, "Mr. Midshipman Easy"; Sarah F. Adams, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; Southey, "Poems," as arranged for the printer; first draft of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," and the manuscript of "Lalla Rookh" as finally revised and sent to the printers; Lamb, "Dissertation Upon Roast Pig"; Landor, "Imaginary Conversations"; "Garibaldi and Bosco" (another portion belongs to Mr. C. H. Pforzheimer); Hunt, "Abou Ben Adhem," copied for Mrs. James T. Fields; Mills, "System of Logic" and his "Principles of Political Economy," Book I; C. Brontë, "The Professor"; Browning, "Dramatis Personae," his "Asolando" (from the Hornstein sale, 1918, £410), and "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix"; E. B. Browning, "Sonnets From the Portuguese"; Bulwer-Lytton, "Last Days of Pompeii" and his "Harold"; Dickens, "Christmas Carol," "Cricket on the Hearth"—once Georgiana Hogarth's and published in 1846 (not 1845)—and "Battle of Life" (sold in 1899 for £400), &c.; Wilkie Collins, "The Woman in White" and "The Moonstone"; Charles Reade, "Hard Cash"; George Eliot, "Scenes of Clerical Life"; Thackeray (in addition to those mentioned), a considerable portion of "Denis Duval," his last work; "Rose and the Ring" (sold for $23,000 in the Lambert sale, 1914) and "Lovel the Widower."

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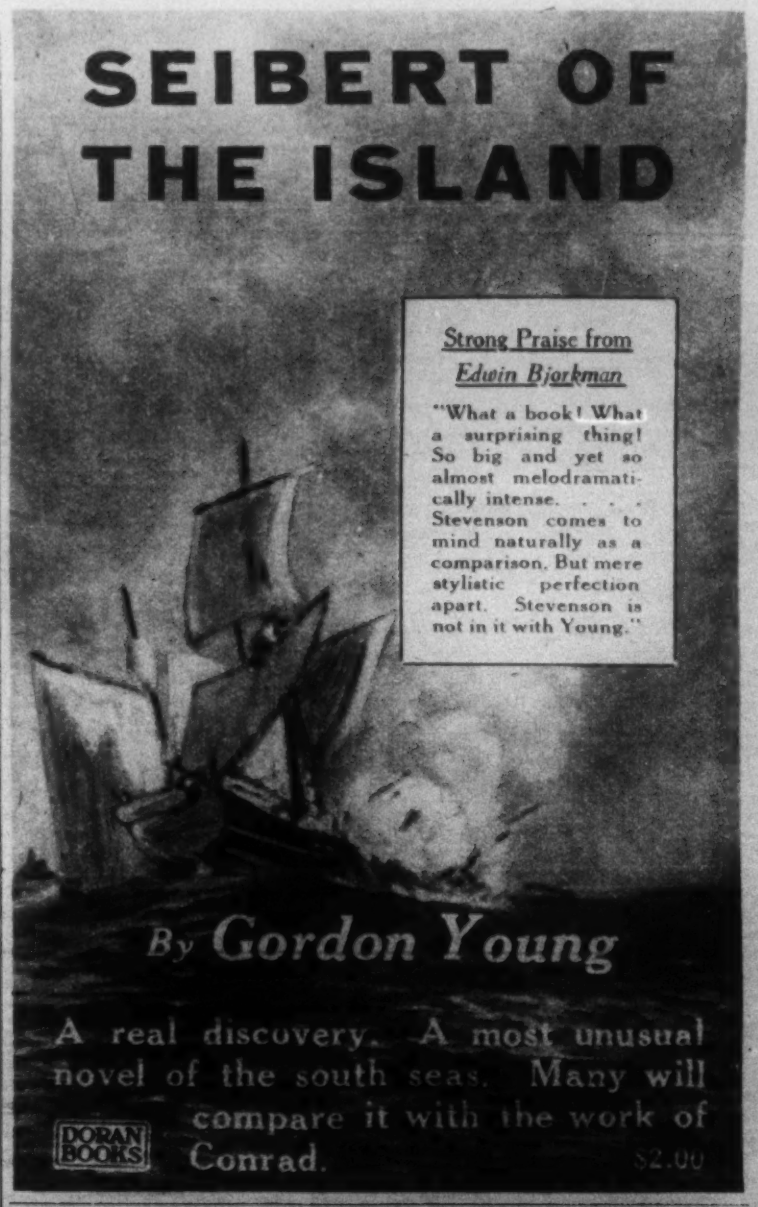

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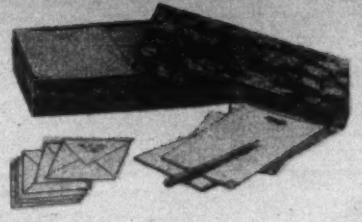

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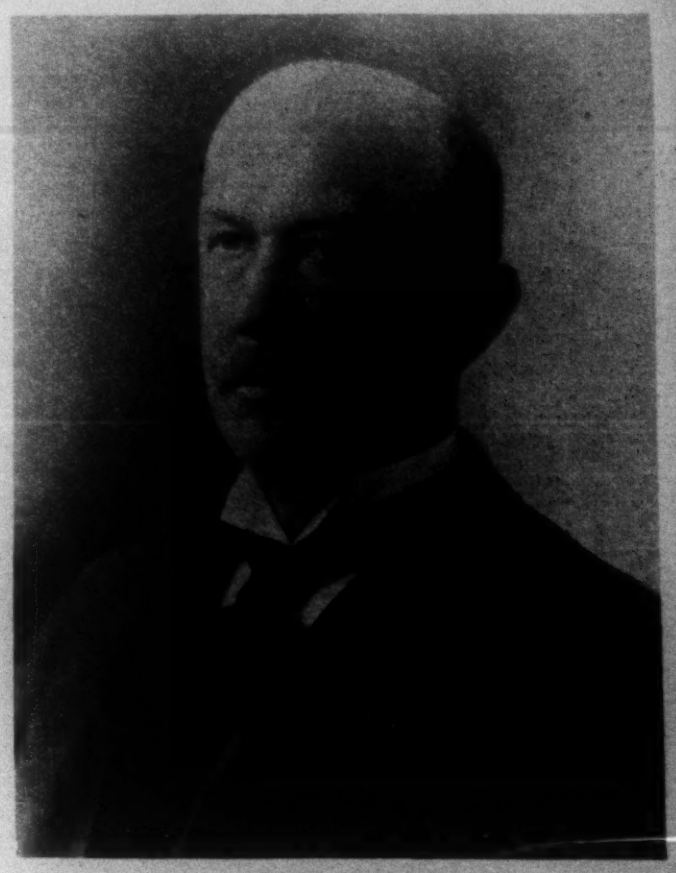
William Graham Sumner Was The Professor Militant

He Was a Path-Breaker In the Field of Sociology and a Vibrant Force in American Life



William Graham Sumner

WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER. By Harris E. Starr. 550 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.

By ALLEN SINCLAIR WILL

THE vogue of biography at present is causing discerning literary eyes to scan with minute interest what may appear superficially to be the humdrum lives of educators. It is worthy of remark that the Pulitzer Prize for Biography was awarded this year to M. A. De Wolfe Howe for his life of Barrett Wendell, long time Professor of English at Harvard, and last year to Professor Pupin of Columbia for the story of his own career, "From Immigrant to Inventor." Arthur Penryhn Stanley has shown the mine of literary raw material that lay in Thomas Arnold, and B. A. Hinsdale turned aside from manifold labors in other directions to write of the inspiring work of Horace Mann. Indeed, "great educators" have not been behind other groups in the rather long prevalent fashion of having a "series" of biographies devoted to them.

Biography, however, need not concern itself primarily with greatness, in the sense in which that much-abused word is commonly understood. The fact that the subject of such a book was a captain, an executive or any kind of a leader, good or bad, is less important than that he was a man whose struggles, aspirations, successes or even failures are of interest to other men.

Such a man, to an exceptional degree, was William Graham Sumner, a consummate example of personal power while he was a teacher at Yale. It is not enough to say that he was a path-breaker in sociology and, to a lesser extent, in political economy and political science. He was for two generations a vibrant force in the life of America, standing erect with a ready challenge and meeting in lusty intellectual controversy any foe who presented himself for a trial at arms.

Dr. Starr, who is a Congregationalist pastor in New Haven, and was a student under Sumner, impresses the reader as having thoroughly mastered the essentials of the biographical task to which he set himself. He was apparently under no misapprehension that he could make out Sumner to be a stronger or more appealing character by minimizing or hiding that "roughness" (the quoted word is his own) or the mere love of a combat which sometimes appeared conspicuously in Sumner's disposition.

While the biographer is of the opinion that Sumner's reputation will rest chiefly upon his achievements as a sociologist, there were so many other aspects of his life which stood out prominently that it is difficult to arrange them in the due order of their importance. As one of the free trade professors in the last quarter of the nineteenth century who taught the sons of protectionist fathers, as a champion in the lists against bimetalism, as a defender of the trusts on the ground that they were economically inevitable, as as enemy of the Monroe Doctrine and as a leader in the fight to break the ultra-conservative educational traditions of the "old Yale," it was his lot to excite intense opposition from some and fervent support from others.

When he became, in 1872, the first Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale, after a brief career as a tutor there and as an Episcopal rector, the money question was uppermost in the public mind. A "History of the American Currency" had been one of the earlier products of his pronounced inclination for authorship, and from the background of his studies he was prolific in arguments against bimetalism. In New York, Chicago and elsewhere he waged his warfare on it in public speeches.

His biographer says:

> Not only what he had to say but the way he said it attracted attention. There was a terseness and vigor to his utterances which held the interest of the hearer or reader to the end. They were fraught with the prophetic denunciation and the prophetic appeal. Though a college professor, he spoke as one having authority and not as the scribes. Hundreds of letters still in existence show that calls for lectures and speeches came to him incessantly from all sections of the country and that to a surprising number of them he responded.
>
> As a result, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, not only was Sumner shaping the thoughts of the college youth and privately giving counsel to men in high places politically and industrially; he was also speaking to the country at large and, indeed, in some measure to the world, for his utterances were heard in England, and perhaps even more attentively in some portions of the Continent.

Perhaps even more general attention than was attracted by Sumner's ability and zeal in the fight against bimetalism was bestowed on his struggle against the protective tariff. It seems like an echo from a remote period to say that he considered protectionism not only economically unsound but immoral. To a student who once asked him what were the arguments in support of protection he roared in a way sometimes characteristic of him, "None!" Though the tide swung in his favor in the Presidential election of 1892, he lived to see the failure of his hopes for the permanent overthrow of the system in America, but retained his vigorous attitude on the subject to the end of his days.

The biographer remarks that many who had applauded Sumner in his assaults on the tariff system were repelled by his stand on "big business." He declared that monopoly had always existed and must always exist, and that the conditions against which the Sherman Anti-Trust law was aimed were a natural feature of industrial evolution. The Interstate Commerce act he considered "the most remarkable piece of paternal legislation which has ever been passed."

All this brought a well-remembered storm of criticism on the head of Sumner, which was not lessened by his bitter denunciations of spoils politics and his espousal of civil service reform at a time when corrupt political machines were far more firmly intrenched in most parts of the country than they are now. There was much talk of curbing him at Yale, but nothing came of it, for intellectually and in character he stood in the front rank of liberal American educators. His repute as a teacher was world-wide.

Dr. Starr says:

> Sumner's contribution to the emancipation of Yale from the shackles of conservatism was by no means confined to his labors in connection with the curriculum. In behalf of freedom from theological control, the ascendency of the scientific spirit and academic liberty he rendered service no less important.

It was early in the '90s when Sumner began to turn toward the comparatively new science of sociology as his favorite work and waged the controversy with President Noah Porter over the use of Herbert Spencer's "The Study of Sociology" in his classroom. He wrote the profound work "Folkways," of which Franklin H. Giddings said that it would be recognized for all time "as having the value that attaches only to the discovering or annexation of territory."

Sumner, troubled by what he considered the social chaos around him, and finding economics an inadequate means by which remedies might be discovered, reveled in the vast and only partly explored field which a general science of society opened. Some of the most useful as well as the most readable chapters of Dr. Starr's book are those in which he sets forth the sociological range of Sumner's ideas and links them with the personality of the teacher.

The author believes that it is yet too early to fix Sumner's rank as a sociologist, because not all the results of his extensive investigations into the subject have become known. He was at work at the time of his death in 1910 on a "Science of Society," of which he left ample notes, which are being classified for publication later.

Dr. Starr has been careful to avoid the fads which tempt biographers so sorely in these days. Such fads may be a sign of the virility which that form of literature is exhibiting in America, but their application would be inappropriate in a case like Sumner's. The present book is a narrative and interpretative work, consistently held to standard lines, rather than a critical one. Its essential character is shown in the judicious selection of letters from Summer's extensive correspondence, which seem to be expressive of the man himself, rather than in the presentation of a flood of correspondence on topics of public interest.

The author pictures Sumner as a sort of super-intellectual, whose "very devotion to the truth made him seem heartless." Yet the youth who came in contact with him at Yale "felt his moral greatness" and, though he did not withhold rebukes that were sometimes brusque, he "won their unqualified admiration." Only the boldest dared praise him to his face, for he seemed not to be gracious in accepting commendation. He abhorred "gush and sentimentality" and despised with the deep feelings of a strong man conventions which he considered "hollow and false."

The biographer says:

> Sumner was everywhere known as a hard and relentless fighter. He asked no quarter and he gave none, frequently saying that any one who begins to whine when the blows commence to fall ought not to enter a controversy. It is a question if he was not prone to apply too harsh terms to those whose views or policies were repugnant to him. If there was any respect in which his consciousness of law failed, it was in his seeming obliviousness to the fact that the intellectual background, the training and the general circumstances of others often made their opinions and acts as inevitable for them as his own differing ones were for him.

Though Sumner went far toward materialistic conceptions in his sociological thought in later life and was antagonized as undermining the faith of young men in a Christian university, we have the author's word that he never attacked religion and that he took the communion a short time before his death. First and foremost a teacher, his mannerisms, even when they hurt temporarily, commended him to the tolerance of Yale men who felt that his intellectual mission was one in which they shared, with gratitude to Alma Mater.

Such an individual presents obvious difficulties to the biographical portrait painter. Dr. Starr has gone far in overcoming these difficulties and in drawing a clearly recognizable picture of one of the foremost of American teachers in a setting of narrative style that is facile without being verbose or prosy.

Lazy Laughter at Simple Things

WEEK ENDS. By F. W. Thomas. 250 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MUCH of the charm of England to the high-geared American—provided, of course, that he hasn't raced himself to that point where life is reduced to one dimension, speed—and whence there is no return and no escape but a merciful death—lies in the opportunity it offers him to sit down mentally and physically and stretch himself. The Anglo-Saxon islanders are, as everybody knows, an unhurried people, with time for tea even in Threadneedle Street and with days to devote to a single game of cricket. It is inevitable that this national capacity for leisure should have its influence in English literature. And so we have "Week Ends," a typically English sort of lazy, evenly pitched and well-moderated laughter at simple things and simple events. It pretends to teach nothing, advocate nothing, it doesn't take itself in the least bit seriously, it doesn't even strive to be screamingly funny; it is just light-heartedly amusing. The only conceivable mood in which it can be read with enjoyment is that of complete relaxation, when time has ceased to have any meaning whatever. This condition, simple though it sounds, will probably exclude the great majority of American readers, who must have strain and intensity even in their relaxations, from the enjoyment of the moderate delights of this book.

The forty or so unrelated sketches which Mr. Thomas has here gathered together bear a faint flavor of the newspaper columnist's style, and one consequently learns without surprise that they originally appeared in various London dailies. There are rhyme and prose in about equal quantities, dealing in the same manner with most of the everyday topics under the London sun—or fog. There is the sketch on the chance acquaintance of the bus-top for whom the delights of throwing shrimp heads on policemen's hats does not altogether compensate for the dearth of famous men in the land. He suffered particularly from this dearth because of the troubles it imposed upon him of naming the "dragons, ostriches and swans" on his merry-go-round. There is the tale of the Silver Prize Band and of its tuba player who appeared "with his eye in a sling." Christmas carolists provide copy for several pieces; the centenarian, the mule that ate the firecrackers, the village hard-luck man provide more. But the favorite topic is the country-side and the life thereof.

Mr. Thomas has several charming little tales of birds which reach almost to the dignity of fables. He propounds the iconoclastic theory that the sole inspiration of singing birds is not love and gayety, and sets forth a number of conversations with skylarks and robins and others to prove his point.

"Poets," says he, "and other unpractical people tell us that the skylark is pouring out his little soul in joy that the Winter is gone; but poets always talk like that. That's why they get behind in the rent." What the lark is actually doing, according to Mr. Thomas, is swearing at the gnat which he can hear buzzing around but can't see. The following are the remarks of a blackbird who confessed that the song he was singing was merely the result of a horrible pain in his gizzard:

> "In my hurry I think I must have eaten a millipede, or something wriggly, and the brute's tearing round and round inside like mad. * * * Oh, lordy, lordy, lordy! Oh the blighter! Why didn't I bite his head off first. Oh, blow, blow, blow, blow, blow! Oh, the dickens! There he goes, waltzing round and biting my innards. Oh, maggots and meal worms, slugs and snails! I'm being tickled to death just where I can't scratch it."

In connection with the original bits of information which Mr. Thomas obtained in his conversations with birds and beasts, the opinion of Jacko, the organ-grinder's monkey, on evolution must not be overlooked. Asked why he didn't try to evolute, Jacko replied:

> "Not likely. Of course we heard all about it when it first came out, but we had a little meeting in the treetops, and the wisest of us turned it down. A few of the more pushful and energetic hotheads decided to go in for it, and well—here you are, don't you know. You're one of 'em."

And now

> "you have wars and worries and wives and all sorts of troubles, while I haven't one in the wide, wide world. Consider my uncle in the Zoo. He's never evoluted worth a row of pins, and so he stays there, living like a lord, central heating, plenty of toys, heaps of grub, no laws, no expenses, no eternal punishment and thousands and thousands of human beings walking past every day to amuse him."

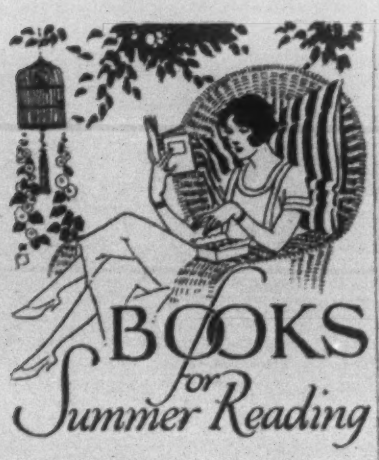
As a maker of rhymes, Mr. Thomas would most certainly make a strong appeal to children, and that is very much to say. The following introduction to "Mr. Leary-light-the-lamps" surely has the age-old ring which has pleased Anglo-Saxon youth for many generations:

> A wind came round the corner as the light was growing dim; a bitter and a biting wind, a chilly wind and gray. And little bits of straw and stuff, and paper bags and cabbage leaves; they shivered at the sound of it and tried to run away.

And all along the houses shone
With windows warm and red,
Where cozy folk sat drinking tea,
For day had nearly fled.

And in the following there is a lyric lilt and laugh which must warm the stodgiest:

A starling sits on my chimney-pot
Singing the hours away.
His nose is cold, but his tail is hot,
For this is washing day.
He chuckles and sings with a sly little smirk,
"Oh, Spring was never the time for work.
Come into the garden and play."
Down the road at the vicarage gate,
The milkman's barrow is standing;
And all the milk in the parish is late,
He's kissing the cook on the landing.
And the starling gives his rudder a jerk,
"Oh, Spring was never the time for work.
He's kissing the cook on the landing!"



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Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 13)

and mother came to know each other so well that they ceased to know each other at all." There is too little reticence and mystery between man and wife and an absence of good form has been fatal to marriage.

"I've a vague notion that marriage has become, during the last two decades, a slovenly form of possessiveness, a sort of domestic degeneracy or degenerated domesticity."

Dorcas Melford, like Jerry's sister, Mary Ellen, is pretty much a lay figure in this study of love, marriage and divorce, for Geraldine, the flapper daughter, jazz mad, slangy, disrespectful, feels herself ardently wronged by her parents' separation. She feels that they have no right to make her suffer, and she tries every expedient to produce a reconciliation.

First she announces a fictitious engagement to Stanley Brent, the potential corespondent. Then she threatens to go to Brent without benefit of clergy. Then she does so, and leaves almost immediately on learning that Brent is already married. Her ideas on divorce change at this—divorce is all right so long as children are not involved. Then Jerry sets up a bachelor maid apartment, chaperoned by her grandmother and the faithful old black mammy, where she cultivates fast friends, gin and cigarettes.

Finally she invents a lover named Peter, inserts a nasty story about herself in "Town Chopics" (Ugh!), and to the protests of her father and mother replies that they are setting her the example in lawlessness. But all this must end within the statutory 300 pages.

As authoress of a wonderfully successful jazz musical comedy, "Billykins and Sillykins" (Yes, it's that kind of a book), Jerry reconciles her restive parents and captures Brent. The private secretary in the paternal love nest is disposed of in a motor accident. The babe, supposed flower of illicit love, is discovered to be lawfully born. Stanley's marriage is annulled. Peter is introduced as a bronze bust of Peter the Great, and it's all over.

The only character of any significance is Jerry the flapper with the heart of gold, whose jazz effervescence is just "youth and 'igh spirits." Still wine produces the deepest drunkenness after all. Jerry is shown as a woman under her skin. Ideals have changed, but not femininity:

> Your men wear lovely black velvet B. V. D.'s with lace-ruffled blouses and Mary Jane shoes, and they go out with clanking swords to chase wild beasts and villains. My men wear tweed B. V. D.'s, sweaters and checker-board hose, and they go out with clanking clubs to chase drinks and golf balls—and sometimes my men wear dinner jackets and stiff bulgy white shirts, and they go out with clanking coins after wild women and tame tea.

Jerry is not a member of the reckless sex, or "sexless wrecks," so much as an exemplar of "the generous generation": "She isn't afraid to shoulder another's burden or be blamed for another's wrongs."

One is very weary of all these apologies for and attacks upon the now slightly moth-eaten "younger generation" matters. The mildewed millenium of the post-armistice, Scott Fitzgerald days cannot be explained by attributing to its beneficiaries a generous nature nor can its frank delight in gin, jazz and tobacco be laughed off as the sign of a breaking heart. The generation of whom Geraldine Melford is supposed to be a sample has not yet produced anything of apy interest or importance, save some fairly efficient destruction in the latter days of the war.

Pearl Doles Bell's latest novel is an example of what a writer with only one theme can do after she has done her best. The book is cleverly written. The story is told in a well-ordered narrative. The conversation is plausible. The characters, though at times rather preposterous, are so lively that they are frequently convincing. Intrinsically, however, "The Love Link" adds nothing to the evolution of Miss Bell as a writer and contains no conceptions of human conduct that were not inherent in her earlier study of married women.

Brief Reviews

(Continued from Page 16)

society and the family from savage tribes to the present time, and the other deals with the physical, mental and emotional aspects of puberty in the girl.

The problems presented by the subject are many and large, and much technical literature dealing with them has been evolved during recent years. But Dr. Richmond has handled skillfully the difficulties presented by her purpose of making a short and popular exposition of the most important of these problems. Without much doubt the result, although so well informed in the matter of modern psychology and so skillfully done, will be somewhat bewildering to the average mother and father of girls already a bit dazed by the difficulties of the situation. They will probably, for instance, wonder why there is no mention whatever of the psychological influence upon young people of the old-fashioned ideals of duty and responsibility. And if they are religious they will wonder still more that in the chapter on training the only reference to religion as a valuable factor is in a rather casual dozen lines. Then they will come to the final paragraph and read what seems to be the author's confession of faith:

> Our part is finished when we have done our best to understand her [the adolescent girl], to bring her to maturity armed with health of body and mind and equipped with knowledge of herself and her long racial history; henceforth we shall do our best to let her alone.

Then the father and mother are likely to look at each other and say, "Is that really all we can do?"

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

A FIRST BOOK IN EDUCATION. By Louis E. Heinmiller. 277 pp. The Century Education Series. New York: The Century Company. $2.

THE author of this new volume in the Century Company's excellent series of books dealing with practical phases of educational matters is Professor of Education in the State Normal School, Slippery Rock, Pa., and so writes with the intimate knowledge born of experience. His purpose is to present a comprehensive view of the field of elementary education from the angle of the needs of the beginning student of the subject. He bases his survey on the principle that the school is for the child and that its purpose is not to develop theories and adhere to rigid forms, but to secure the child's best mental and physical development. He deals in turn with the four divisions of the elementary system—the primary, intermediate, junior high and rural school, considering the chief problems of each and the principles upon which its work is carried on. There is very little discussion of methods, although classroom procedure is often suggested. The viewpoint is neither ultra-modern nor conservative, Mr. Heinmiller's desire apparently being to preserve whatever has been found good in educational methods, principles and practice and to welcome whatever in new suggestions has proved itself worthy.

Mr. Heinmiller first presents a general outline of the aims of education, then considers the individual differences in pupils and their causes and the problems thus presented, carries the pupil through the four divisions of the elementary school system, takes up types of teaching, discipline, the teacher's attitude and duties, discusses briefly the psychology of the child and his methods of study, shows how the outside life of the children can be linked with school activities, and discusses the aims and ideals of the educational process. A set of questions, suggestions and exercises at the end of each chapter is calculated to make the work more stimulating and fruitful for the student of education, while a brief bibliography points the way for the reader to follow up the ideas and principles set forth in each section.

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Unhappy Lot of the Forecaster

Perplexities of Proclaiming "Fair and Continued Cool Today"

PROVISIONAL SOLAR-CONSTANT VALUES, AUGUST, 1920, TO NOVEMBER, 1924. By C. G. Abbot and Colleagues. 38 pp. Smithsonian Institution, Publication 2,818, Feb. 17, 1925.

SOLAR VARIATION AND FORECASTING. By C. G. Abbot. Smithsonian Institution, Publication 2,825, June 20, 1925.

SOLAR RADIATION AND WEATHER OR FORECASTING WEATHER FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE SUN. By H. H. Clayton, Smithsonian Institution, Publication 2,826, June 20, 1925.

SOLAR RADIATION AND THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST OF THE ARGENTINE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE. By Guillermo Hoxmark. 24 pp. Smithsonian Institution, Publication 2,827, June 20, 1925.

By ALEXANDER McADIE

MARSE HENRY WATTERSON always referred to a certain bureau in the Department of Agriculture maintained by patient and long suffering taxpayers as Uncle Sam's Official Guess Works. It was the judgment of a cynical, case-hardened prince of journalists, a catch-the-eye characterization of a comparatively small and really inoffensive bureau which, however, is bound to be always in the limelight because all free and independent citizens of this great and glorious republic, male or female, young or old, black or white, regardless of previous condition of servitude; rich, poor; income taxpayers, dodgers, flappers, bootleggers, brides expectant and divorcees—each and every one is concerned about the weather, and to greater or less degree, affected by its vagaries.

The Approaching Storm.

Some of us who have had officially to forecast showers on the day when a sweet young thing who had always regarded us as all-wise and wonderfully kind, is to be married; or at another time, brave the outspoken wrath of outraged football fans by forecasting rain when the championship game was on—have felt that the public fails utterly to realize the significance of the Gilbertian line:

The Forecaster's lot is not a happy one!

Certainly the forecaster is a good sport. He plays the game fairly, trying to serve the public in all weathers as best he can. He accepts without whimpering caustic criticism and comment, when, as too often is the case, the fickle gods of weather turn their backs on him and his forecasts fail of verification.

There are no other public servants who would dare to place their opinions so unreservedly before the world—laying their cards on the table, committing their crimes in the open, so to speak, all the time keenly conscious that capture, trial and punishment will overtake them ere the day be done.

That there is room for improvement no one knows better than the forecaster. The writer has always stoutly maintained that "the valor of the forecaster should be regarded somewhat more than the value of the forecast." Certainly he is a brave soul. On his tombstone should be graven, "He tried valiantly to tell the truth! Whether he succeeded or not, let us not inquire too closely.

No further seek his merits to disclose
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode!

Sometimes in his anxiety to be strictly truthful the forecaster has exhibited what the Scotch describe as a state of mind bordering on "feckless indecision." Thus a peace-loving British community not long ago, was rudely shaken from its complacent dream of a happy holiday by reading in the London dailies:

> Week-end Forecast for E. and S. E. England: Indications are now less definite for unsettled weather though they are not yet definitely favorable for settled fair weather!

What actually happened we know not, but the people of London seem to have survived the forecast.

And now enters a new complication. The perplexities are to be added to. Another governmental agency—the Smithsonian Institution—which, however, is not subject to the same strict departmental discipline that organic bureaus must observe—and is indeed somewhat of a free lance in science, has boldly thrown down a challenge to the Weather Bureau. It claims that success in forecasting weather in general or in particular is to be obtained by studying the face of the sun. Naturally a show-down was demanded. We understand that a series of competitive forecasts was undertaken in New York City during the Spring and early Summer. The results were not particularly favorable for the new method. A cool Summer was anticipated but during the very period when these publications were coming from the press, the weather was insufferably warm, and especially so in the city of Washington. This is a bit of home-town news which ought to be of interest to the gallant shock troops assaulting the solar ramparts.

Mr. Guillermo Hoxmark gives in Publication 2,827 a table of "Weekly Correlation of Coefficients segregated by months." Plainly this needs elucidation and we get the explanatory description, "Numbers of Cases and Mean Values between certain limits of time and percentage magnitudes of positive and negative Correlations."

"If this be treason," said Patrick Henry, "make the most of it!" And we can only paraphrase his words, "If this be forecasting, make the most of it."

The temperature forecasts are not given in general terms but a curve is given of what is expected to the end of the eighth day after the forecast is published. The correlation coefficients are for departures of this curve from a mean or normal curve. One thinks of the Doctor and the Questionnaire.

"Give the mean age of all patients under your care." He filled in the form with 37; for he had but two patients, an infant and an old lady of 74.

It is not uncommon in our latitudes to have quick changes in temperature. A few Sundays ago the temperature at Boston was 1122 (94 degrees Fahrenheit) at noon; and an hour later 1072 (67 degrees Fahrenheit). The mean temperature of the day was of no special importance. What sweltering humanity wanted in the forecast for the day was not a correlation coefficient, but a definite promise of relief—a positive statement that a sea-breeze might be expected by 1 o'clock. Incidentally if temperature is controlled by variation in solar intensity, the uninformed might jump to the conclusion that there must have been something doing on the sun that day to produce such temperatures on earth and on her sister statellites. The new system of forecasting is based upon values of solar radiation expressed in calories (gram calories is meant; but not explicitly stated) per square centimeter per minute. Now the public does not know what a gram is nor what a calorie is. Thanks to official inertia, the people of the United States lose money and prestige by using ancient and unscientific units of weight and measure. A gram is the unit of weight in the metric system; and a gram calorie, the quantity of heat which would raise the temperature of a gram of pure water one degree Centigrade. Dr. Abbot could improve the Smithsonian publications on solar energy measurements by using units of power instead of heat, for all who use electric power now pay their bills on a kilowatt hour basis. Our scientific men in Washington seem to lag. When the General Electric and the American Telephone Companies can use such definitive units it would seem that others might.

In the Argentine forecasts the final result of temperature forecasts for two and a half years is summed up thus: "The number of weeks with positive correlation, as compared with the number of weeks with negative correlation is 198 per cent."

Apeliotes, the East Wind.

We can only say that it does not throw much light on a dark subject. The conclusion rivals the cautious statement of the British forecaster for a week-end, quoted above.

In Publication 2818 we have the values (provisional and subject to revision) of the solar constant so-called. It seems to be anything but constant and the effort of the Smithsonian investigations for some years past have been directed toward proving this inconstancy not only for long periods, but for such short periods as a day. The appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Astrophysical Observatory have been used for this purpose. Dr. Abbot is of the opinion that in connection with weather reports these values may be useful. He makes a plea for private financial backing and estimates that at least four stations should be established, requiring from $10,000 to $15,000 for original installations and $8,000 to $12,000 for operation.

In Publication 2825 on Solar Variation and Forecasting, we have something that borders on the argumentative and in which those who fail to accept the new gospel are taken to task. Dr. Abbot has not added to his reputation, which as a scientific man is deservedly high, by the claims herein set forth. It appears to have been hastily written for it is hard to reconcile such conflicting statements as these:

> There are a vast number of straws all of which point in this direction and combined make up a very stiff bundle of evidence; but in the limits of a paper of reasonable length it is not possible to include all of these minor indications however interesting they may be.

And

> This indeed is a major reason why correlation coefficients reported by Clayton and by Hoxmark in discussing their solar forecasts of daily weather conditions are still very low. Very accurate solar radiation data are necessary for that purpose and we cannot yet quite reach the required degree of accuracy.

Although there is said to be a wealth of interesting results for North America there is published the solar variation of April, 1920, observed at Calama, Chile; and curves of this compared with curves of atmospheric pressure at Sarmiento, Cipolleti and Buenos Aires.

To a disinterested observer these curves show no special agreement; and the weekly solar forecasts as plotted agree only indifferently well with the actual observed values. "Please to reflect," says this publication, "that depending on locality from 10 to 50 per cent. of solar radiation outside the atmosphere is absorbed in the atmosphere by smoke, haze, water vapor and clouds." It then goes on to explain the pressure at Sarmiento as a by-product of the "heating effect of this tremendous energy absorption in the atmosphere compared to what it would be in the ocean or on the solid earth." It is not clear just what is meant but we are still further urged to suppose that solar radiation increases, and therefore the air at Sarmiento grows warmer and expands, but the effect is much greater over the cloudy regions (probably the Atlantic Ocean is meant) and hence air flows from all around to Sarmiento and raises the barometer there. We can only ask in wonder, "Why Sarmiento?"

Considerable space is given to defending the eleven-month period which the authors claim to have discovered. But here again the monthly means for solar radiation are smoothed, we are told, "by a usual process." And without the aid of high-power glasses one can see even after the smoothing process has been applied that the actual minimum value at the beginning of 1923 does not substantiate the claims of the discoverers.

Much could be said in criticism of the monthly mean observations at Mount Wilson and indeed it is plain that with bettered observing conditions the fluctuations have diminished; but this is of little interest to the public and has no real bearing on

(Continued on Page 10)

Frost Flowers.

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Jungle Days

By

WILLIAM BEEBE

Author of Galápagos: World's End

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Objection and Reproof

Editor The New York Times Book Review:

Will you be kind enough to allow me space for a few lines apropos of Mr. Pennell's review of my book "The Art of Etching"? At least, some of it was a review of my book, the rest seemed to be devoted to his own! Mr. Pennell is always delightfully amusing, and may I assure him, at once, that I would not for worlds desire him to have any "sairiousness" (this I take to be Scot's?) because as a writer to be taken too seriously he would not be Joseph Pennell, and we should no longer be entertained.

Mr. Pennell has been really wonderfully lenient with me considering the large proportion which he claims I lifted—mostly acknowledged, he says!—from himself; but, if I may make a mild protest, it is that I could have wished for some reasonable measure of accuracy when he pretends to quote me.

It is, of course, part of his humor to invent a statement when he wishes to contradict it, but a reader who does not know him might gather a wrong impression. For instance, would Mr. Pennell tell us where I have attributed to him a method of mezzotinting which he repudiates so strongly? For I cannot find it, even with the help of my index which, by the way, he says does not exist! I knew quite well what his method was — it is not original — and mentioned it, but with reference to no particular artist.

Again I should be grateful if he would point out the passage where I state that "Turner etched the Liber entirely," because it must have been rewritten by the printer.

In a burst of characteristic modesty Mr. Pennell refuses the praise I offered regarding the hanging of exhibitions (why he adds "and mounting" I don't know, because I neither praised nor practice it) and passes it on to his master. But would it not be wiser for Mr. Pennell to reread the passage (p. 155) in its entirety—not only those lines in which his name appears?

One question he asks—Did I ever write to him for permission to reproduce his own work?—a question only Mr. Pennell could have asked in print. The answer is No.

I say frankly that I should have been glad to use the fine example of aquatint mentioned on p. 120, but I did not feel it possible to ask for an example of his practice to include in a book wherein I take such exception to his precepts. Mr. Pennell blames me for criticizing modern etchers and says "even I have avoided this subject." He then proceeds to condemn utterly several of the great living etchers and all the rest by inference! Has he forgotten the days when he was critic for The Star?

Finally, I am inevitably accused of trying to belittle Whistler. I leave the verdict to any fair-minded American who cares to read; but if there is one man who casts doubts on Whistler's greatness, as a man, it is the author of the Journal—he who for years has cried, "There is only one god, and I am his only Prophet." There are many other misstatements, but I have said enough. Let us enjoy Mr. Pennell while we may, but never, never take him too seriously.

E. S. LUMSDEN.

Edinburgh.

Books That Never Die

(Continued from Page 2)

his travels, and used to read them nightly in his pajamas before going to sleep. Knowing the excellence of his taste and his own literary preferences, I was surprised one day to find him fiercely arguing with me that I ought to read the best seller of the moment—one of those great outpourings of genius that are forgotten by next Spring. "Why, Bill," I said, "why should a man who reads Montaigne wherever he can't be caught doing it waste his time reading such rot as this?" "Because it is a man's duty to be able to talk about what other people are talking about," he replied with conviction. And there, Messrs. Publishers, is your public for new books, at least the intelligent minority of it. For my part, I rejected Bill's argument; I prefer Thoreau's advice: "Read the best books first; you may not have time to read them all." And so does the million.

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ANCIENT EGYPTIAN WORKS OF ART. By Arthur Weigall. With illustrations. Folio. 354 pp. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $15.

By CHARLES DE KAY

MR. ARTHUR WEIGALL is rapidly attaining the eminence of the late Sir Gaston Maspero with respect to the writings on Egypt, ancient and modern, that pour from his pen. Since 1900, when he went to Egypt as aid to Flinders Petrie, and Lord Cromer appointed him Inspector General of Antiquities for Upper Egypt and he joined the staff of the Cairo Museum, he has been publishing articles and books. The new volume is a highly calendered folio into the surface of whose broad leaves the photographs of antique sculptures and mural paintings bite sharply. Dedicated to the modern Egyptians, in whom he sees the descendants of the men who raised the Pyramids, this book of 354 pages offers a selection from objects more or less artistic found in temples and tombs dating from about B. C. 3500 to about 100 A. D., from the Pharaohs before Dynasty I to the Roman protectorate, Dynasty XXXIV, under Domitian.

Queen Nefertiti.

Since Herodotus visited the Nile and chummed with priests and wiseacres in the fifth century B. C. many theories have been advanced concerning the origin of the Egyptians; but, less fortunate than the old classic question of the origin of the Nile, that problem, so fascinating for ethnologists, remains ever unsolved. Low reliefs attributed to the very earliest of reigns known, to rulers before those of the First Dynasty, exhibit a remarkable vigor and understanding of animals and men, of lions and different kinds of eagles, vultures and hawks, of cattle, donkeys and sheep—even to the point of humorous delineations, as, for instance, two grotesque beasts face to face held in leash by two small men; the vastly elongated necks of these comic creatures are very decoratively treated; one guesses at a caricature of cameleopards. The bodies of nude slaughtered men, one of which is lifted and mouthed by a splendid lion, lie strewn about, and a flock of carrion birds are most observantly carved. Here is a small but valiant bird, apparently an eagle, attacking a big vulture, plucking out a wing feather as it drives the clumsy creature away from a corpse. That is a very acute bit of observation.

The dead men in this realistic scene have curly pates, but are not negroes; they have short beards and well-shaped noses. And these early carvers indicate movement in the human figures and compel us to believe they must have had a long line of artist forebears. Statuettes from the early dynasties also show a knowledge of the male and female forms.

Very early we find those heavy wigs that are fixed for several thousand years as a permanent fashion, one that the Israelites of the Exodus carried with them out of Egypt along with many other ideas, superstitions and customs, one that remains with them still. In their origin the wigs were plainly protective as guards for the head and back of the neck from the sun. This might suggest that the fashion started in some climate hotter than that of the Nile, say the coasts of the Red Sea or Arabia, in Nubia or the Sudan. But the faces of the ruling class are neither Aryan nor Semitic nor Turanian. Lips are rather thick, but neither face nor figure has negroid traits. A knowledge of the muscular system and the skeleton is evident, and the carvers in wood, ivory and stone catch the movements natural to beasts like cattle and hippos, birds like geese, cranes and doves. Camels and horses have not penetrated to the Nile. A comical feature is the use of hyenas as food; they were forcibly fattened. The elephant does not appear, very likely because the Nile Valley in the north never had the woodlands favored by that beast.

This book is published to enforce the artistic side of the Egyptians. With the exception of certain architects, the artist as an individual seems to have had little or no encouragement from Pharaohs, princes, court officials and priests. Far otherwise in Greece, on both sides of the Aegean. The Nile was not allowed to produce a painter like Parrhasios, who informed the Old World that he had reached the utmost limit of art, a boundary none might pass "though nought that man can do will ever wholly escape blame or envy." It was he at Samos who failed to win a competition for a picture of Ajax, and remarked that for his own part he cared little, adding the caustic comment that it was hard on poor old Ajax—here he was, being defeated for the second time! Parrhasios did not hesitate to inscribe his pictures at some length, thus:

Parrhasios, a most luxurious man
And yet a follower of purest virtue
Painted this work: a worthy citizen
Of noble Ephesos. His father's name
Evenor was, and he, his lawful son,
Was the first artist in the whole of Greece.

Mr. Weigall, who is something of a painter himself—for during the World War he made designs for the London stage—makes a strong plea for these neglected unknown artists of Egypt, who worked in the trammels of a rigid tradition, for the most part under the scrutiny of all-powerful priests. In "The Glory of the Pharaohs," a book published a few years ago, he says: "Works of art, no matter what may be the material or the medium employed, are primarily expressions of a point of view which cannot be communicated by the written or the spoken word." And so in this volume he generally leaves to the reader the decision whether these antiques are great or minor examples of fine art, though he picks out a dozen and says of them: "They are beautiful in conception and execution, and they reveal in the artists who made them a genius which ought to receive far greater veneration and more general tribute than it does." Some of it, he thinks, is as good as, if not better than, much of the work turned out by the studios of ancient Greece, and specifies the head of Queen Nefertiti now in Berlin. "My purpose in this volume," he remarks, "is to bring to the notice of persons interested in art a series of antiquities which will show the artists of the Pharaohs at their best."

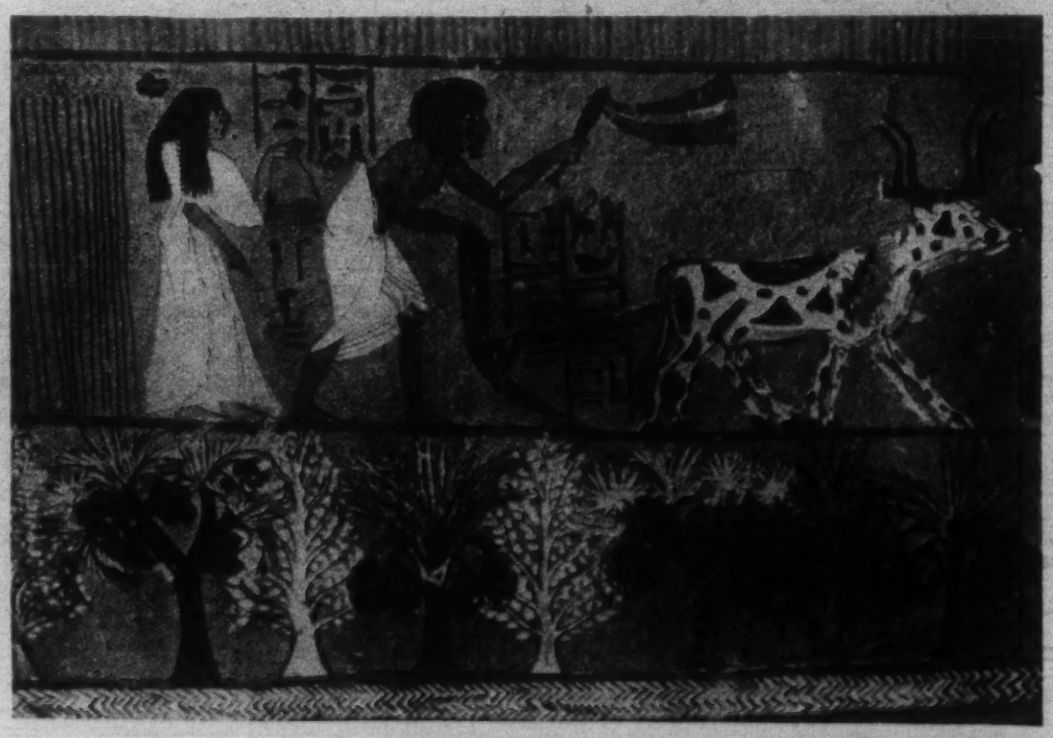
For special admiration he cites a seated effigy of Nefert, the wife of Prince Rehotep, in the Cairo Museum. It is of limestone, colored, about four feet high, the dated Dynasty III, B. C. 2848 to 2819. Clad in a single filmy gown, she has a decorated broad fillet around her wig and wears five or six necklaces, no sandals and shows one hand. Her face is rather short, her nose faintly arched, her lips full, eyes long and painted. A far more refined nature is expressed by the face of Queen Nefertiti, wife of young Akhnaton, the Pharaoh who exalted the god Aton above Amon and was dubbed heretic by the Theban priests of Dynasty XVIII. She had a long, slender neck, a straight nose, narrow face, large, long eyes, finely curved lips; her expression is gentle and sweet with a tinge of sadness. This Queen had daughters but no son. She wears a very original and fetching tall cap and no wig is visible. A limestone statuette of this lovely person has a cap of a different shape. A granite statue of the recently famous Tut-ankh-Amen of the same dynasty shows a handsome young man with a mild, thoughtful expression; it is in the Cairo Museum. He wears a formal headdress, the lappets of which are brought forward and rest on the bare chest; he is clad only in the conventional wrapper about the loins. As if to accentuate the conservative reaction against the heresies of Akhnaton and his Queen, Nefertiti, in a woman's portrait which the author attributes to Queen Ty, the wig takes on large proportions.

Head of a Statue of Tut-ankh-Amen.

A seated statue of Rameses II at Turin, in black granite, about six feet high, is called "one of the great masterpieces." It is clad from shoulders to ankles in a tight-fitting garment full of fine wrinkles or folds. A full-length figure in profile of this King's consort, Mut-nefertari, painted on a wall of her tomb, is notable in that her cheek is distinctly ornamented with a round of rouge. Interesting to ethnologists are the plaques of colored enamel found in the Temple of Rameses III, at Medinet Habu, each about one foot high, containing a figure of an alien clad in embroidered robes, in which series are distinguished Syrians, Arabs, Libyans, Ethiopians, &c. The Egyptians (*pace* the Hon. William J. Bryan) regarded the dog-headed ape as worthy to stand for a symbol of wisdom. The Cairo Museum has the statuette of a priest of Amon called Ipuy, who is kneeling behind a low altar on which sits a grave, pensive ape. A very resourceful individual, a born leader of the people, must have been the Wazir of the Ethiopian Pharaoh Taharka, in the seventh century, during the invasion of the Assyrians, if one may judge from his head in black granite. Among the statuettes figured for this period is one of the curious dwarfish god Bes, or Bisu, a strange, squat figure with a lion skin over the shoulders, a broad, flat face and nose, protruding ears, a wide sweep of beard, altogether like the caricature of a god belonging to some enslaved and despised race. The Greek Pantheon had a somewhat similar figure in Pan, the primitive god of Arkadia, whom Greek artists appear to have figured half-brute in scorn of a subject race. On page 341 we have a relief showing Alexander the Great in full panoply as a Pharaoh, wearing the joint crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, as he makes offerings to an effigy of Amon. After Alexander made his famous trip through the desert to the oracle of Amon, in the oasis of Siwa, and there learned that he was not so much the son of King Philip of Macedon as of Amon himself (much to the surprise and irritation of his mother, Olympias), he was accepted as Pharaoh in B. C. 332, laid out the coming metropolis Alexandria and was there eventually entombed.

With regard to the high claims for artistic excellence made by Mr. Weigall, so far as architecture is concerned there will be few to dispute the genius of that extraordinary folk along the Nile, but not every one is likely to agree with him in the main contention of this book as to their superiority in painting and sculpture, excepting when those arts were in close connection with and subordinate to architecture; then, indeed, they have a grandeur unknown in any other people. For the springs of their turn to building one looks to a primitive megalithic race such as the one which left its traces in Britain at Stonehenge, the monuments in France and Spain before the coming of Kelts, the *nurhags* of Sardinia; and for the wall paintings to the Cro-Magnons in the limestone caves. White races of the Mediterranean must have supplied the first bearers of civilization to the Nile Valley; the likelihood is strong that colonization by sea-borne swarms is at the origins. Perhaps one reason for the model boats in so many tombs, magical boats that were meant to carry ghosts and ghostly gear, was an obscure memory of primeval fleets putting into the Delta from the sea.

The Nile always has been and always will be a stream surrounded by enchantments—remember that Magic Book written by the god Thoth? We hear how Satni-Khamois discovered that it lay in the bed of the Nile off Koptos, secured in a gold box, and that in a silver one enclosed besides in caskets respectively of ivory-ebony, of palmwood, of bronze and lastly of iron. We hear how the Prince interviews the dead and forces by his magic a way to the Book, and watch him as he plays backgammon with the ghost in the tomb and loses thrice.



The Fields of the Underworld

Painting in Tomb of Seunozem at Thebes, Which Shows the Dead Man and His Wife Plowing and Sowing.

Brief Reviews

THE THEATRE IN 1924

THE DRAMA YEAR BOOK, 1924. Edited by Joseph Lawren. 343 pp. New York: Joseph Lawren. $3.

MR. LAWREN'S book inspires the keenest admiration for the industry and zeal that went into its preparation. An immense amount of hard work was demanded for the collection of its material and incessant care was necessary to insure accuracy in the collating of all its multitudinous detail. The work makes a very useful contribution to American theatrical history, inasmuch as it presents a clear and careful record of the chronicle of one year, and it is to be hoped that the editor's cheerful confidence in the general interest in such a volume will not be shattered. It presents no personal opinion or evaluation, but merely gathers together a great number and variety of facts in a form which makes any of them easily accessible for reference. The work opens with a list, alphabetically arranged by title, of the 172 plays produced in New York during the calendar year of 1923, indexed for the page upon which the more extended account of each one will be found. Another list presents the same productions by title according to opening and closing dates. The section "Dramas of 1923" takes the same list arranged by opening date from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, and gives the history of each production succinctly—title, author, theatre, date, producer, star, cast, scene, director, closing date, number of performances, and a single sentence from the review by each of three or four leading New York dramatic critics. A list of actors and the part or parts they played during 1923 fills almost a hundred pages. There is a list, by authors, of dramatic books published in English in that year, filling over twenty pages, while the list of plays published in 1923, arranged both by titles and by authors, contains almost three hundred titles. The thirty pages presenting an abridged bibliography for 1923 of the drama in periodical literature ought to be very useful for writers on dramatic topics. There are lists of dramatic critics and their papers arranged by critics' names—four pages of these—and geographically by cities; of New York producers of the drama and their plays; of scenic artists and their productions; of play agents and their needs; of playwrights and their plays. And the volume closes with a very interesting section, filling forty-three pages, giving brief accounts of the Little Theatre organizations in all the States. It is surprising to find that all but five of the States are represented, most of them by more than one organization and some by as many as fifty or more. They are especially numerous in the Middle West, New York State and City and the Pacific Coast.

INTERIOR DECORATION

THE ROSS CRANE BOOK OF HOME FURNISHING AND DECORATION. By Ross Crane. Illustrated. 269 pp. Chicago: Frederick J. Drake & Co. $3.

MOST interior decorators seem to be working a double shift these days—attending to the needs of their clients and at the same time writing books for the benefit of those to whom they cannot give personal advice and counsel. For in all the arts and crafts there has been no kind of book more frequent during the last year or two than that which gives aid and guidance to the homemaker aspiring for effects in her home more harmonious, artistic and beautiful than she feels capable of producing by herself. This new volume for her use, whose sub-title declares it to be "a practical, authoritative and sympathetic guide for the amateur home decorator," is from the hand of Ross Crane, widely known as conductor of an interior decorating department in a popular woman's magazine, as a lecturer and writer on his specialty and as intimately connected with the Better Homes movement and the many institutes it has conducted. The volume is rather more broadly based and more practical and direct in its method of treating the problem of making the home attractive and comfortable than are most of the books on interior decoration. That is probably because it is the outcome, largely, of the thousands of questions the author has been asked, many of them repeated again and again, in the department he conducts. They have made him understand the most frequent needs and problems of the homemaker, problems that he shows can be reduced to a formula of general principles, and so, with some guidance, answered by the amateur decorator herself. He insists that the practice of interior decoration is based on principles as definite and readily grasped as those of mathematics, that beauty in home decoration depends very little on money but chiefly on good taste and careful thought, and that the fundamental consideration should be that of use, suitability.

With this last consideration in view, Mr. Crane opens his book, setting forth in its initial chapter, simply and clearly, a "working plan" for use of the home maker in furnishing and decorating her house and advising the constant use of "the decorator's yard stick," which tests the suitability and beauty of every article proposed for use in each room. As a concrete illustration of these principles he tells in detail how to furnish a living room on $600 and make it tasteful, inviting and comfortable.

There are chapters on the use of color, on how to make floors, walls and ceilings an effective background, on the disposal of furniture in different kinds of rooms, the treatment of windows, the selection of furniture and draperies, the use of lamps, pictures and other accessories, the planning and equipment of the modern kitchen. Two chapters that will doubtless have a wide appeal are on how to modernize a commonplace living room and how to make a six-room flat individual and homelike.

Mr. Crane is an apostle of color, and throughout his book insists on its importance, declaring that it is "the home decorator's first aid to beauty" and "the cheapest real beauty and quality that can be put into a room." Many pages are devoted to practical exposition of the harmonious combination of colors. Another matter on which he goes forth to battle against a fashion of the moment is the color of floors, which he insists should be dark, smiting vigorously the present day fad of the light-colored floor. The book is copiously illustrated, having a half dozen full page plates in color and almost a hundred plates and text illustrations in black and white.

BRINGING UP THE GIRL

THE ADOLESCENT GIRL: A Book for Parents and Teachers. By Winifred Richmond. Introduction by William A. White, M. D. 212 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE new psychology has made a great overturn and development in certain phases of human knowledge and is counted as one of the most important contributions to his understanding of himself that man has ever made. Regard for it has been so high that realization is not yet general—it will come a little later—that it is somewhat of a Pandora's box and has loosed upon the world a good many ills, or, at least, has given fresh life and vigor to some that were here already. Dr. Richmond's book on "The Adolescent Girl" is wholly up-to-date in its use of and deference to the recent developments of psychological knowledge and it therefore exemplifies both the vast riches and the unconscious blind spots of this lusty young giant of science. She is a specialist in psychology, a lecturer on that subject in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., psychologist in the Government Hospital for the Insane in that city and has long been interested in the problems of the education and training of the young.

It is characteristic of the new methods in psychology that of the six chapters in Dr. Richmond's book only one is devoted to the normal girl. Two deal with abnormal and delinquent girls, because, as Dr. White explains in his introduction, "Now we seek in the disintegrated minds of the abnormal for those elements of structure which are hidden in the complexities of the normal arrangement." But there is at least room to question whether or not that method is the best for the reading of the average parent for whom this book is meant. Even the one section on the normal girl sometimes glances at abnormal developments. The final chapter is devoted to the training and education of girls, while of the other two, one makes a rapid survey of the development of the attitude toward the adolescent girl of

(Continued on Page 18)

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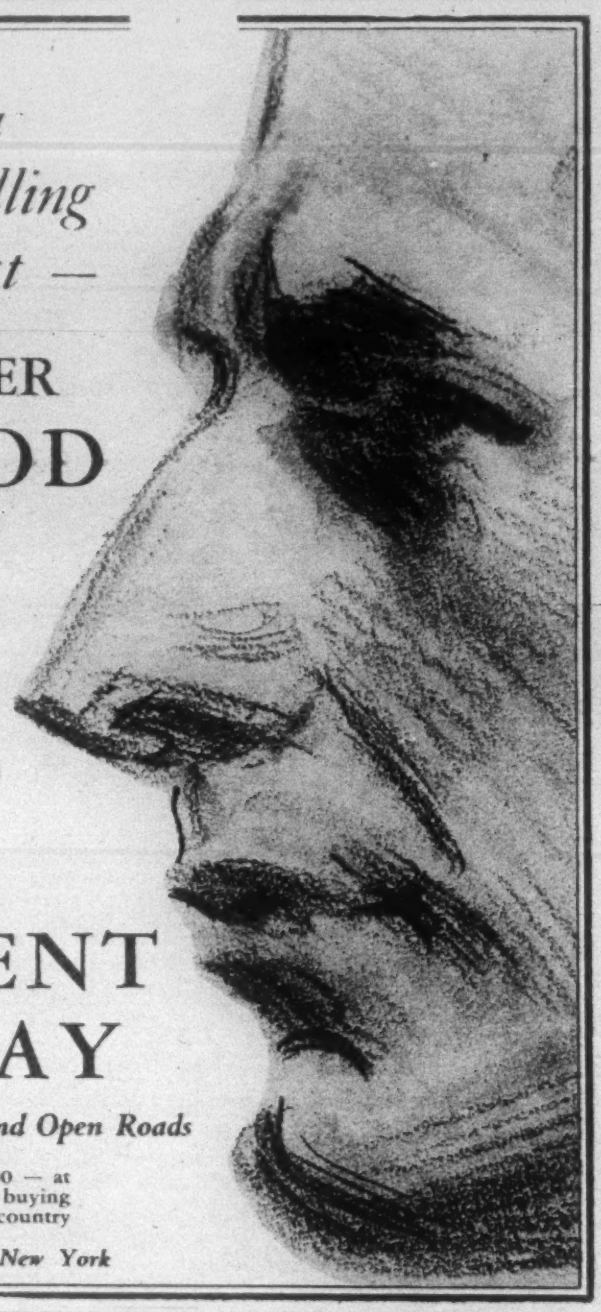

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From "Ships of the Seven Seas."

SHIPS OF THE SEVEN SEAS. By Hawthorne Daniel, with an introduction by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Drawings by Francis J. Rigney. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

By R. L. DUFFUS

IN the past few years, says Franklin D. Roosevelt in his introduction to this competent and timely volume, "there has been an extraordinary revival of interest in everything that pertains to the sea—the novels of Melville, written three-quarters of a century ago, have been revived in dozens of editions and the sea stories of Conrad are among the best sellers. In the same way, old books, old engravings and crude old lithographs and woodcuts relating to almost every form of ship and shipping have been sought out and prized by an ever-growing circle of enthusiasts. This is not a passing fancy; there is something more solid behind it. I hope I am right in believing that the people of the United States are again turning their faces to the sea."

The logic of this argument may be a little open to question. It may be the well-known pathos of distance that is responsible for the undeniable boom in sea literature. Certainly most of those who romance about the sea seem well satisfied to spend the greater part of their time ashore. But Mr. Daniel is no romancer. He is simply an honest lover of ships, who has spent enough of his life at sea to know a fresh breeze from a hurricane and a jibboom from a garboard strake, and who has qualified himself during an apprenticeship as a magazine editor to set down in writing what he knows. He has done an excellent job, the results of which should be fascinating reading for all boys and all sensible male adults. The lore of the sea is enormous, but so much of it, ancient and modern, in so handy and sailorlike a form, has not often been put into a single book. Mr. Daniel covers, briefly but not meagrely, the story of the oared ship, beginning with the hollowed log and ending with the great galleys of late medieval times; of the sailing ships, beginning with the Egyptians and ending with the clippers and coasting schooners of modern times; of steamships; of ships of war; of the art of seamanship and the science of navigation; and, as part of any history of the sea, the development of ports, lighthouses, lightships and buoys, ship design, and shipping lines.

Just as all history may be viewed through the development of a single art, such as seamanship, so the history of the sea may be told from a single angle. Thus it is easy to indicate the scope of Mr. Daniel's narrative by the successive developments in the motive power used at sea. First came the solitary rower or paddler, then the larger crew, then the galley oarsmen.

Imagine these toiling galley slaves [says Mr. Daniel], chained in hundreds to the crowded rowing benches, straining at the heavy oars. Tossed by the seas, they labor unceasingly, stroke on stroke, to the sound of a mallet falling in never-changing cadence on a block of wood. Hour on hour they strain heartened occasionally by a few minutes' rest. Their eyes are all but blinded by the sweat from their grimy brows. Their hands are calloused, their bodies misshapen from long toil on the rowers' benches.

The Greeks "developed marine architecture to a very high point," and the Egyptians, thousands of years ago, had rude sails, yet from the Roman times until the nineteenth century there were "but two vital improvements—the compass and a considerable improvement in the ability of sailing ships to make headway against the wind." Man power lasted long at sea because this last achievement was slow in coming.

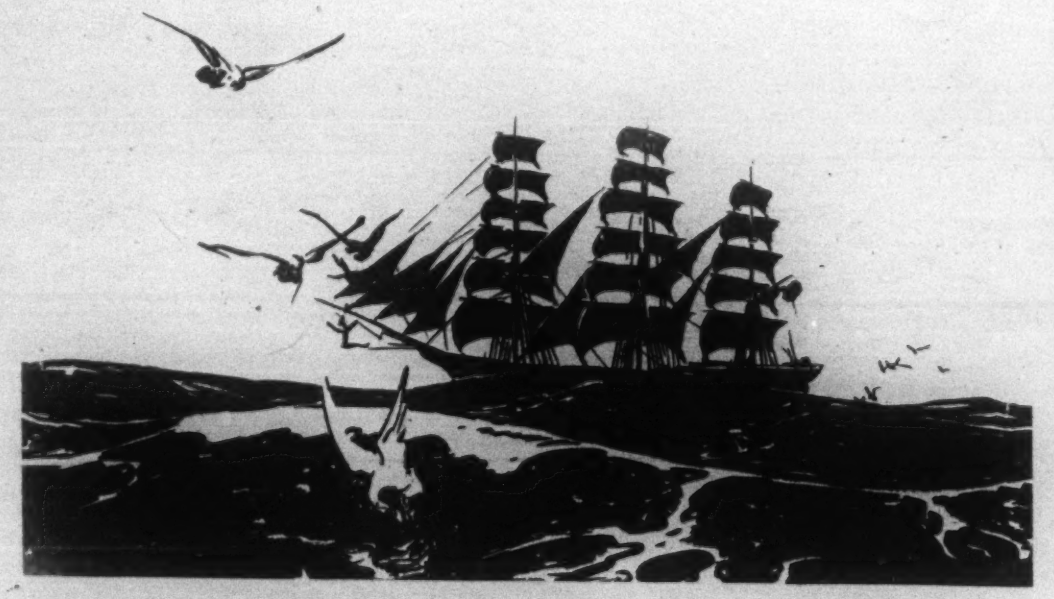
The ancient sail, it seems certain, was of little use unless the wind was "abeam or abaft the beam," and even as late as the historic date of 1492 Columbus's men, "when they found themselves being driven westward day after day with the steady trade winds from behind them, expressed their fears of never again being able to return to Spain." The Vikings, in little ships built like modern whale boats and fitted with oars as well as sails, were much less fearful. The first important development in sails after medieval times was the spritsail, a fore-and-aft arrangement, set far forward as an aid in handling the vessel. The lateen rig, in use in Mediterranean waters—and still in use where it has not been driven out by the motor launch—was an idea of a similar sort, though there one sail did the whole business. Little by little other changes were made; topsails, topgallants, royals and skysails took the place of the single square sail carried on a one-piece mast, and all sorts of combinations were tried. Finally, as Mr. Daniel says, the sailing ship reached its perfection in the clipper, the most beautiful and the speediest of all wind-propelled vessels. One of these, the Great Republic, crossed the Atlantic in thirteen days, and there were other records which put the early steamship designers on their mettle. It is interesting to speculate upon what might have happened if the steamship had not been invented or if ship designers and riggers had stumbled upon the clipper earlier than they did. But the coming of the steamship put an end forever to the serious application of inventive ingenuity to sails. A few schooners still earn a living, and the Alaska salmon fleet still goes north from San Francisco every Spring under square sails, but McAndrew and not John W. Griffith, the inventor of the clipper, has carried off the palm.

The story of hulls is almost as absorbing as the story of sails, and the most significant detail in it is that not until the days of the clipper did ships' hulls ever reach anything like scientific perfection. Sailors, as Mr. Daniel reminds us, are a conservative race, clinging to tradition. Stoutness in such ships as those of the old East India fleet was much more desired than speed. Designing was by rule of thumb. If a ship foundered or tipped over, as the Royal George did, the designers eventually concluded that something was the matter with her proportions. The fabricated ship, made of steel and from blue prints, was not dreamed of. But once invention was let loose a rapid development followed—steel ships, turbines, oil burners, giants like the Leviathan and all the rest of it. Ports, which had once been merely sheltered beaches on which vessels could be drawn up and which even in quite modern times were relatively simple affairs, became complicated pieces of mechanism, with a technique all their own. Incidentally, Mr. Daniel shows, America still has something to learn about ports; Liverpool, for example, with one-sixth of the area of New York City, is able to handle exactly as much freight. Our docks are still inadequate and clumsy in their arrangements, as compared, to take another instance, with the quays at Hamburg, some of which are "1,500 feet long, with three-ton cranes spaced every 100 feet." And New York still lacks the belt railway which every port should have.

But Mr. Daniel does not confine himself to such prosaic details as these, important though they may be. His chapter on "The Art of Seamanship" is one of the most engaging of its kind that a layman—or rather landlubber—can read. Incidentally, he remnds us that, despite the overwhelming testimony of maritime fiction to the contrary, it is not always stormy at sea and not every voyage ends in a wreck.

In a concluding chapter he puts emphasis upon "The Importance of Ships," and argues that "to be healthy the nation should maintain its own cargo fleet, which, in turn, should provide itself with terminal facilities, not only at home, but also abroad, in order that cargoes may be loaded and unloaded economically and without delay." He believes that America has reached the point at which the energies once absorbed in internal development must be turned abroad, and that this means an increase in the importance of foreign trade, and hence of ships.

The ships which such a demand will produce will be, of course, more nearly like floating hotels or perambulatory warehouses than like the caravels, clippers, galleons and East Indiamen of old. But the sea will look the same and smell the same, and one guesses that Mr. Daniel and a few others will take delight in going down to it.



From the End Papers for "Iron Men and Wooden Ships."

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Unhappy Lot of the Forecaster

(Continued from Page 8)

the greater problem. Can such variations be of positive value in foretelling weather changes?

Having argued at some length against the objections (1) That it is futile to seek meteorological correlations with imperfect solar observations; (2) that the most naturally to be expected solar variation does not occur; (3) that terrestrial sources of error are obviously still in evidence; (4) that for the past six years our results have shown so small a scatter about the mean that there is no room for solar variation; and (5) that our two stations intended to check each other's findings are not really independent; Abbot proceeds to argue that the theory of probability favors the existence of short-period solar variations. By computing departures in ten thousandths of a category he believes he can establish the existence of short-period solar variation and that consistent evidence of other or longer period variation can be found in these data from the Harqua Hala and Montezuma stations. The values do seem to show temporary recoveries from a gradual and rather uniform decline, but it is also plain that extreme values at one station were not extreme at the other station and so the scale value must be increased. Even so the correlation falls short of what it might be considering the values involved. And correlation coefficients are like professional witnesses ready to give evidence as desired.

Finally it is argued that observed changes in solar radiation are clearly associated with visible changes in the sun. When a sunspot or group of sunspots crosses the centre of the sun the day following will be found to have a solar constant minimum. In brief, sunspots, faculae and flocculi are associated with variations in the solar constant.

Long period fluctuations are due to changes in solar activity. Short period fluctuations are due to obscurations in the solar atmosphere, which rotating with the sun produce depressions (low solar constant values?) whenever they point toward the earth; and so we have the anomaly of no close correlation of solar constant with sunspots.

In Clayton's essay on Solar Radiation and Weather, we are given curves of frequency of different solar constant values. Also the mean barometric pressures tabulated for a number of stations in the United States and Canada. Mean values of solar radiation and of temperature at Buenos Aires preceding and following maxima of solar radiation 1909-1918, are plotted and the values three days later are inverted. There are many tabulations of pressure following different intensities, and many maps of pressure deviation in hundredths of an inch when radiation was above or below normal.

The author claims that he succeeded in making forecasts of the daily maximum temperature at New York for four days ahead. He also states that he submitted these forecasts to a third party for verification by a method which does not permit personal bias to influence the results.

Truly we have come a long way from the time when Elijah sent his manservant to the roof to observe if a cloud were forming; and even further from the time when old Noah anticipated the flood. Yet Elijah was unquestionably a success in the matter of daily forecasting and Noah likewise scored as a seasonal forecaster. Evidently they watched the clouds. And it is strange that in none of these publications is the question of clouds and rain-bearing winds touched upon.

Current Magazines

ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM writes in the August World's Work on "The Religion of the Scientist." Mr. Wiggam contends that not only is there no flict between science and religion, the aim of both science and re- on is the same; both are efforts the part of man to learn the h. He maintains that unless nce "has brought men a better gion, sounder morals, and a er humanism," then it has done e harm than good. In explaining conception of the mutual rela- s of science and religion, Mr. ggam begins by quoting Havelock s's definitions:

Religion, as I understand Ellis to y, "is the joyful organization of emotional relationship to the orld conceived as a whole," and ence is "the organization of an tellectual relationship to the orld we live in adequate to give some degree of power over that orld." And defined in this way ere is and can be, as he says, antagonism between religion d science in the great art of life. If we accept these descriptions r the moment, the attitude of ience toward religion becomes lf-evident. For when men knew thing of nature (that is, had not ience), their emotional attitude ward the universe was almost holly that of fear. And this atti- de was reflected in their culture, their ethics, in their economics, d in their politics. Men sought win the universe—which is an- her way of saying their concep- on of God—to friendliness by eadings, sacrifices and mystical tes.

But when science entered with th its instruments of discovery d its attitude of mind and spirit, e whole emphasis of the religious e was changed. At least it was anged for those who learned not ly to use the instruments and oducts of science, as all men did, t also the much more significant ing, namely, the methods of inking and the type of life which nstitute the essence of science.

These men brought a new tech- ology of religion into the world. hey sought to win the universe— at is, their conception of God— friendliness by discovering its ws and learning how to cooper- e with them. Without science en have lived exalted lives, but eir religion has been an effort to lacate God. But with science re- gion is an effort to become a co- orker with God.

n the same issue of World's ork we find the third instalment the "New Page Letters," edited Burton J. Hendrick; "Lord Grey Colonel House and Crises in Di- macy;" "Thirteen Miles Through anite," by French Strother; Knud Rasmussen's Arctic Odys- y," "The Almighty Atom," by C. Bechhofer Roberts; "Personali- s," by Howard Mingos; "The Re- m in the Movies," by Edward G. wry; "The Kind of Ministry We ed," by Harry Pratt Judson; he Forgotten Orator," by Camer- Rogers, and "The March of vents," by the editors.

Not since we learned that Santa aus is a myth have we been so icken by grief as when we read n C. Seitz's article on "Horace eeley and His Wife," in the Au- st McNaught's Monthly. For Mr. itz ruthlessly destroys the time- nored legend that Greeley's hand- iting was undecipherable except a chosen few, including the one mpositor who was able to set his py, and that even the latter was ten sorely puzzled. Mr. Seitz says:

Mr. Greeley's much abused andwriting was really not so bad. have some of it. The penman- hip is by no means illegible, and ndeed, bears a striking resem- blance to that of Theodore Roose- velt—closely enough to deceive he inexpert. The letters push for- ward and the lines slant uphill, but they are easily read. It would e hard to account for the univer- sal belief in its obscurity save for he fact that for the last couple f decades of his life he wrote in Spencerian age, when all man- kind was being trained to be book- keepers. That he wrote rapidly an well be believed. That is a rait of all forceful minds. Slow thinkers form their sentences slowly and write deliberately. The man with a hot soul races his pen o keep pace with his mind. Gree- ley thought with fury and wrote pace.

Other features of the August Mc- aught's are "In Darkest Tennes- ee," by Stuart P. Sherman; "What of the Night?" by Clarence dward Macartney; "Banging the ureaucrats," by William Hard; "What Makes Us So Hard-Boiled?" by Charles B. Driscoll; "The Tight- wad," a story, by Isabel Paterson; "The Case for the Lowbrow," by Thomas L. Masson; "Baboon vs. Science," by George A. Dorsey; "Brief and to the Point," by Leon- ard W. Smith; "The War of South and North," by Allan Nevins; "First, Second and Last Novels," by I. M. P.; "A Few Opinions," by McN., and "The Crow's Nest," by F. M. K.

"Nautch-Girls and Old Rhythms of India" is the subject of an article by Lily Strickland Anderson in the August number of Asia. Mrs. An- derson was fortunate in having an opportunity to see a nautch under exceptionally favorable conditions. She tells us frankly that not all nautch-girls are as charming as the one she has chosen to describe. Nor is it always possible for strangers to see a nautch in such a setting as this:

As we sat there, in an open marble courtyard in Bombay, steeped in moonlight, mesmerized by music, she made her entrance with the dramatic effect of sheer simplicity and lack of self-con- sciousness. Costumed in shimmer- ing silk and tinsel, she took the centre of the stage and fell into the attitude that preluded her first dance. She was a small and graceful creature, with skin the color of old ivory. Her oval face was crowned with luxuriant masses of blue-black hair; the size of her eyes was enhanced with kohl, and her hands and feet were tinted with henna.

***

At the side squatted the musi- cians, two drummers, a flutist and a player on the sitar, a popu- lar stringed instrument of India. The pulsing drums set the rhythm of the music, the plaintive flute began the elusive strain, and the sitar carried the melody in soft tones. The persistent beat of the drums worked us up to a high pitch of expectation as the music rose and fell. In prolonged cadences the melody swelled and then died away on some un- familiar subdominant note that seemed to leave the theme in mid- air, waiting to be completed. We had not known that it was the custom for nautch-girls to combine dancing with singing; so we were greatly surprised when Jasmina opened wide her red lips and burst into shrill and raucous tones. As she began her song, she turned directly toward my husband, who, as male guest of honor, was singled out for personal attention. She sang literally at him, to the growing amusement and delight of the Indian audience. After this compliment had been drawn out for about a half-hour, I asked the Raja what Jasmina was singing about, and he answered with at- tempted nonchalance and evident embarrassment, "Oh, she is sing- ing about the gods, Krishna and Rama, you know." We did not know then, since that was in the early days of our adventuring; but we afterward learned that the songs of the nautch-girls deal en- tirely with amorous episodes in the lives of the gods. A favorite is the story of Krishna's having multiplied himself into 16,000 forms so that he could tread "the primrose path of dalliance" with the 16,000 gopis, or heavenly milkmaids, in the fields of Brinda- ban.

Other features of the August Asia are "Filming 'Moana of the South'," by Frances Hubbard Flaherty; "China Astir Against the For- eigner," by Stanley High; "With My Begging-Bowl in India," by Jane Alden; "The Voice of the Silver Bells," a story, by Emma-Lindsay Squier; "Tax-Dodging at the Equa- tor," by R. W. Cilento; "Spring in Hue on the Hill of Heaven," pic- torial; and "Into 'Forbidden Afghan- istan,'" by Lowell Thomas. The illustrations are, as usual, excellent.

The contents of the August Dial in- clude "Lieutenant Gustl," by Arthur Schnitzler; "Dawn From a Railway Day-Coach," by Scofield Thayer; "Joie de Vivre," by Edwin Muir; "The Woman Who Rode Away," (Conclusion) by D. H. Lawrence; "The Wild Goat's Kid," by Lian O'Flaherty; "The Cock," by Joseph Campbell; "Memories of a Self- Taught Man," by Elie Faure; Book Reviews by John Peale Bishop, Gil- bert Seldes, Kenneth Burke and Marianne Moore; and pictures by Marie Laurencin, Georgia O'Keefe, Charles Demuth, Arthur G. Dove and Jean Cocteau. Scofield Thayer's poem, if it is a poem, is not calcu- lated to increase the popularity of travel by rail. Here it is:

DAWN FROM A RAILWAY DAY-COACH.

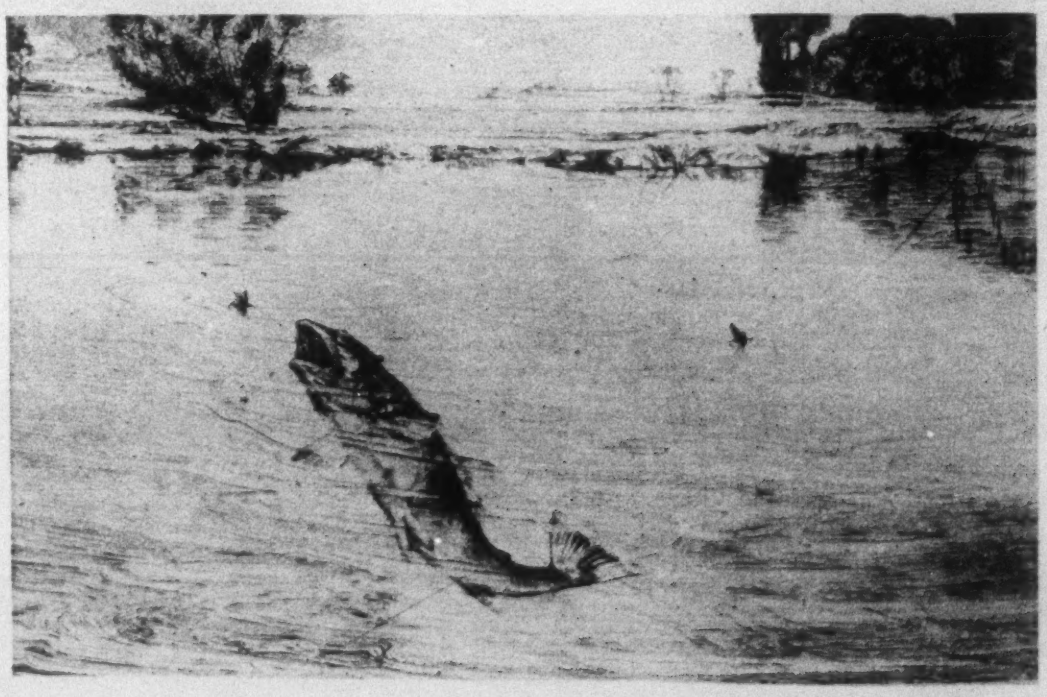
(En route Frankfort-Hamburg.)

The nickeled orb Apollo
Brays.
The disarticulated limbs of life
Assemble.
And Time walks.

Across lymphatic fields
Thin shadows are spun out
Tubercular.
The heavens adulterate
Crows blond.

And the immediate noise
Of myriad such planets
Wandering derelict,
Like leagues on leagues of toler-
antly-winding whales
Not easily to be not,
Against insensible light
Sickens.

The short stories in the August Red Book Magazine include "Velvet Ear-Muffs," a story of Monte Carlo, by Edith Wharton; "Heaven Bent," by Gerald Beaumont; "The Little Devil," by Ida M. Evans; "Blue Steel," by Octavus Roy Cohen; "Let's Go!" by Robert Benchley; "When Death Stalked," by Courtney Ryley Cooper; "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know," by Rupert Hughes; "Ride 'im, Cowboy," by Will James; "Reddy Rolls Her Own," by Viola Brothers Shore, and "Laugh That Off," by Harold Titus. There is an instalment of each of three serial novels, "Bitter Apple," by Harold MacGrath; "Mated," by Wallace Irwin, and "Mad Marriage," by George Gibbs. Angelo Patri writes on "Miracle Workers," and Edgar A. Guest contributes a poem entitled "You." "Everything's Quiet" is the subject of Bruce Barton's editorial.



The Rise.

From an Etching by George Marples, A. R. E., in "Fine Prints of the Year 1924." Halton & Truscott Smith, Ltd.

Books and Authors

THOMAS McMORROW, who is writing a series of detective stories for The Saturday Evening Post, went into a book store the other day in search of material. What he wanted was autobiographies of actual criminals, accounts of life in prison, detective memoirs and the like—anything, in short, that might be useful to him in the preparation of his stories. As he was explaining his wants to the shopkeeper a colored man, who had been buying a religious book, inter- rupted him. "Man," he protested, "your tastes is morbid! Them sort of books ain't never going to do you no good. Ain't you know no good books to read?"

Annie S. Peck, famous as a moun- tain climber and the author of sev- eral books on South America, in- cluding "A Search for the Apex of America," "Industrial and Commer- cial South America" and "The South American Tour," sailed recently for England for a three months' vacation.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are bringing out a special limited edition of E. Bar- ringtons "Glorious Apollo," a review of which, by Horace Green, appeared in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW for July 19. The special edition will consist of 350 copies printed on special deckle-edged paper.

A. Edward Newton, who wrote "Amenities of Book Collecting," is the author of "The Greatest Book in the World and Other Papers," announced by Little, Brown & Co. for publication early in September. In addition to the regular edition, there will be a large paper edition, autographed by the author and with three additional plates in color. The large paper edition will be limited to 470 copies, more than half of which have already been sold.

Robert E. Pinkerton, who wrote "The Test of Donald Norton," has a new novel coming out about the middle of August. It bears the title "The Fourth Norwood," and it is a story of the rugged North. Reilly & Lee are the publishers. We haven't read the book, but we have seen pic- tures of some of the characters. The girl is pretty, the hero is hand- some, and the villains look so very wicked that they would be arrested on sight in any civilized community.

Northwestern University, as a mark of appreciation of Marguerite Wilkinson's work, has elected her a member of the Phi Beta Kappa So- ciety. Mrs. Wilkinson's latest book, "The Way of the Makers," pub- lished by the Macmillan Company, was reviewed in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW of July 12.

"George Washington, in Love and Otherwise" is the title of a book by Eugene Prussing which Pascal Co- vici will publish in September. From advance announcements we learn that it will contain much hither- to unpublished material concerning Washington's "ten years' hopeless love for the beautiful Sally Carey Fairfax, the wife of his neighbor and best friend, George William Fairfax." Something tells us that this is not the same George Wash- ington who chopped down the cherry tree.

The Poetry Society of Texas has announced the result of its book- publication contest. The winning collection of poems is "White Fire," by Grace Noll Crowell of Dallas, Texas, and her book will be issued at the expense of the society. It will be ready for distribution about the first of October.

"Cold Harbour" is the title of a new novel by Francis Brett Young, announced by Alfred A. Knopf for publication this Fall. Mr. Young's "Sea Horses," which appeared last Spring, is already in its fourth print- ing.

Vachel Lindsay, whose "Collected Poems" the Macmillan Company has brought out in a new edition with illustrations by the author, recently married Miss Elizabeth Conner of Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Lind- say will make their home in Spo- kane. Starting Sept. 1, Mr. Lind- say will tour the country, giving readings from his poems.

Harry Pratt Judson, President Em- eritus of the University of Chicago, is the author of a new work on po- litical science entitled "Our Federal Republic," which the Macmillan Company will publish in August. The volume has been in preparation since President Judson's retirement from the Presidency of the university in 1923.

"There You Are" is the breezy title of a novel by F. Hugh Herbert on the Fall list of the Macaulay Com- pany, whose publicity manager guar- antees that the book will positively cure headaches and the blues, mend automobile tires and reduce income taxes. Here's hoping that it will not reduce the income of author and pub- lisher.

Alfred V. Frankenstein, a young Chicago musical critic and member of the Chicago Civic Orchestra, is the author of a first book of twelve light musical essays which are announced for Fall publication by Robert O. Ballou. The title of the book is "Syncopating Saxophones." One could almost dance to that title.

The story of Peter the Great is told in fictional form in "Peter the Czar," by Klabund, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out this Fall in Eng- lish, the translation from the Ger- man being by Herman George Scheff- fauer. The book has been highly praised by German reviewers and critics.

Among the August publications of the Adelphi Company are "Arnold Bennett," by Mrs. Arnold Bennett; "Gambrinus and Other Stories," by Alexandre Kuprin, and a new edi- tion, translated by Aldous Huxley, of Remy de Gourmont's "A Virgin Heart."

Miguel Covarrubias, the young Mexican cartoonist whose drawings have been widely published in this country, is spending the Summer in Mexico gathering material for future drawings. We hope he returns safely. Mexican politicians are so sensitive and so impetuous that cartooning in that country is a rather hazardous calling. But perhaps Mr. Covarru- bias intends to bring his drawings back with him unpublished. We hap- pen to know that a book of his cari- catures is to be published this Fall by Alfred A. Knopf under the title "The Prince of Wales and Other Americans."

James Oliver Curwood, Mrs. Cur- wood and their son and daughter have sailed for France, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. Cur- wood's new novel, "The Ancient Highway," the scene of which is laid in the Province of Quebec, has just been published by Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, and is reviewed in this issue of the BOOK REVIEW.

M. C. Cooper, who wrote "Grass" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), and Ernest Beaumont Schoedsack, who took the pictures, have sailed for Paris and points east. Their exact destination is a secret, but there is reason to believe that they are on the trail of another movie with real people and real situations.

A Vast and Wandering Affair Is the Heart of London

In a Volume of Essays H. V. Morton Ranges From Kensington Gardens to Petticoat Lane in Whitechapel

THE HEART OF LONDON. By H. V. Morton. 208 pp. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.

By HERBERT S. GORMAN

HENRY JAMES, writing more than thirty years ago, declared, "It is, no doubt, not the taste of every one, but for the real London lover the mere immensity of the place is a large part of its merit. A small London would be an abomination, as it fortunately is an impossibility, for the idea and the name are beyond everything an expression of extent and number." Therefore when Mr. H. V. Morton writes lightly and humorously about "The Heart of London" it must not be supposed that he confines himself to a special district, for the heart of London is a vast and wandering affair. It is the Strand and it is the Docks. It is Kensington Gardens and it is Billingsgate Market. It is the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's and it is the horse-auction at Tattersall's. Mr. Morton is a curious and wandering commentator and he makes it his affair to observe those small eddies of daily life in London that are seldom noted in the graver travel-books about the English metropolis. Indeed, "The Heart of London" is not a travel-book. It is rather a book of moods, of seized impressions. The forty-nine short essays that make up the volume were rescued from the files of The Daily Express, to which organ Mr. Morton contributes a daily column, and they are obviously the product of a journalist who is less concerned with style than with putting over an impression, a mood, a picture. Engaging and entirely readable, they strike a certain note and maintain it with deftness and humor. The reader who knows his London will enjoy these essays for the fillip (a sentimental fillip, of course) they will give his memory and the reader to whom London is no more than a series of Dickensian tales will find his curiosity so aided and abetted and whetted that it is to be suspected he will immediately start saving up for that postponed trip.

After all, it is impossible to capture London in extenso between the covers of a single book, for its facets are too many and too varied. To each person it offers thrills and satisfactions after his own kind and its offerings are infinite in quality and measure. Mr. Morton, for instance, includes forty-nine aspects in this small book and he confesses in his prefatory note that his daily feature is still appearing. He could probably go on for a hundred years writing these daily impressions and continue to find himself engulfed with a wealth of material. His attitude is almost Dickensian:

> Every day our feelings vibrate to some stray unimportance. Life is full of portentous triviality. Is it not strange that our minds often refuse to recognize some sensation—a word like a worn-out boot—while they react immediately to something so small as to be almost foolish? You may be bored stiff by the front page of the evening paper, but you go home remembering some common thing seen or heard; some little humanity: the sight of a man and a girl choosing a child's cot, two people saying good-bye at a street corner, the quiet hatred in a man's eyes—or the love. * * *
>
> Let us now go out into London.

And going out into London with Mr. Morton means lots of things. It means going to a dozen civilizations and lands. There is Petticoat Lane, for instance. Now Petticoat Lane is in Whitechapel and but a penny bus ride from Ludgate Hill, yet Mr. Morton affirms that it might well be Cairo, Aleppo, Bagdad, Jerusalem, Tunis or Tangier. Here, he points out, is the East without its lepers, its smallpox, its flies, its "impertinent stinks."

The attitude toward commerce [he writes] is as old as barter. I saw a neatly bearded woman, whose brown coat looked as though it was draped over a barrel, go up to a fishmonger, standing beside two gigantic cod-fish and a number of smaller fish.

"How much?" asked the woman, indicating a nice group of still life.

"Six shillings," replied the fishmonger, with a keen glance from small, black eyes.

"One and ten," remarked the woman reflectively turning a plaice upside down and prodding it with a fat finger.

Whereupon a singular change took place in the fishmonger's aloof attitude. He was insulted, outraged. Suddenly, picking up a plaice by the tail, he said with a threatening gesture:

"I'll wipe it acrost yeh face!"

The customer was not outraged as a woman would have been in Oxford Street; she just shrugged her fat shoulders, as she would have done in Damascus, and moved away, knowing full well that before she had retreated very far she would be recalled—as she was. After a brisk argument she bought the fish for two and fourpence and they parted friends.

I have seen exactly the same drama played on a carpet in Alexandria.

Or if this is a bit too primitive for the super-refined visitor, there is Kensington Gardens with its "tall, neat young Kensington mothers with their lamp-post figures in well-cut tweed," its innumerable nursemaids, and its legions upon legions of small children overflooding the Broad Walk and sailing armadas of tiny boats upon Round Pond. But everybody knows Kensington Gardens, and those who travel with Mr. Morton will be more engrossed in the lesser-known aspects of life upon which he so happily chances. Who knows about Caledonian Market (North London), where every Friday the visitor will find the junk of the world spread out for sale? The wreckage of life is huddled here. Piles upon piles of door knobs, perambulators in extremis, bicycle wheels, bell wire, bed knobs, old clothes, awful pictures, broken mirrors, unromantic china goods, gaping false teeth, screws, nuts, bolts, and vague pieces of rusty iron meet the eyes of the would-be purchaser. And stranger things than these are to be found. Mr. Morton tells of the friend who purchased a mummy here for ten shillings. Imagine riding away from Caledonian Market (North London) in 1925 in a taxicab with an Egyptian priestess of Isis propped up beside you! Mr. Morton himself had a weird offer.

> Near the entrance [he writes] a man offered me some one's skeleton for seven-and-sixpence, and when I said "no," he put down the box in which it is kept and remarked to his wife: "Now don't put your foot through the skull, Emma."

Dealers from the more fashionable districts, treasure hunters, haunt this market, nosing about for such occasional finds as Chippendale chairs, Japanese prints, Chinese jade, and Queen Anne silver. Here the unexpected constantly makes its appearance.

Other strange places of sale and barter are chanced upon by Mr. Morton. There is Club Row, a Sunday market famed throughout East London, which is reached by turning out of Shoreditch along the Bethnal Green Road. Here, Mr. Morton affirms, is the only place you could sell an elephant or a werewolf or your second-best aunt without attracting the slightest curiosity. It is like the Mouski in Cairo.

> As you stand wedged between people who hold sacks that writhe and cluck, a man waves a couple of buff Orpingtons in your face and pushes past to stand himself, a glass of jellied eels. An elderly parrot-like old lady is marooned helplessly, with a green, aloof-looking parrot, exactly like herself, perched on her hand. Pigeons coo, hens cackle, cockerels crow, dogs bark, canaries sing, and you gain the impression that anything—anything—is yours for "half a dollar."

Then there is Shepherd Market very near Piccadilly. One turns down a street, Whitehorse Street, and enters the past. There is no sign of architectural evenness here, for the tiny shops and squares seem to have sprouted naturally as a clump of flowers grows. It is easy enough to imagine phantom dandies and fire-breathing Captains out of Restoration drama passing through this district, tramping the cobbled lanes. Insulated from the modernity of that London that is forever rising like the Phoenix from its own ashes Shepherd Market exists as a memento of the past. This sense of the past comes upon Mr. Morton often as he wanders through the odd corners of London. It was heavy upon him as he watched the demolition of Devonshire House, that structure where Fox and Burke plotted against Pitt, and he felt it, too, as he stood by the stone effigy of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in the little Round Church in the Temple, a structure reared by the Templars when they returned from the First Crusade and whose roots go back to Robert, Duke of Normandy, Tancred, and (name of names!) Godfrey de Bouillon. Ghosts, too, haunt 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, once the house of Sir John Soane, the architect who designed the Bank of England. This dwelling is now the Soane Museum and it is left as it was in the life of the owner.

> "Is this place haunted?" I asked the caretaker, just to see what he would say.
>
> "No, sir!" he replied scornfully. "I've heard noises, but it's mice. There isn't such a thing as ghosts, believe me."
>
> But he's wrong; for I saw old Sir John as plainly as anything in those high leisurely rooms, arranging things, prying into them with a cut crystal, and touching them with fingers that caressed.

There are more dynamic aspects of the daily life of London touched on by Mr. Morton. He isn't always immersed in the historical connotations. One of them is his description of a ride in the dark engine cabin of an Underground train from Bow to Ealing. Another is his account of the horsey men who take part in the horse auctions at Aldridges or Tattersall's. Still another is his colorful account of the Billingsgate Fish Market, although here he destroys a fond legend. In Billingsgate the language is supposed to be so awful that the visitor must put wax in his ears. What Mr. Morton heard was:

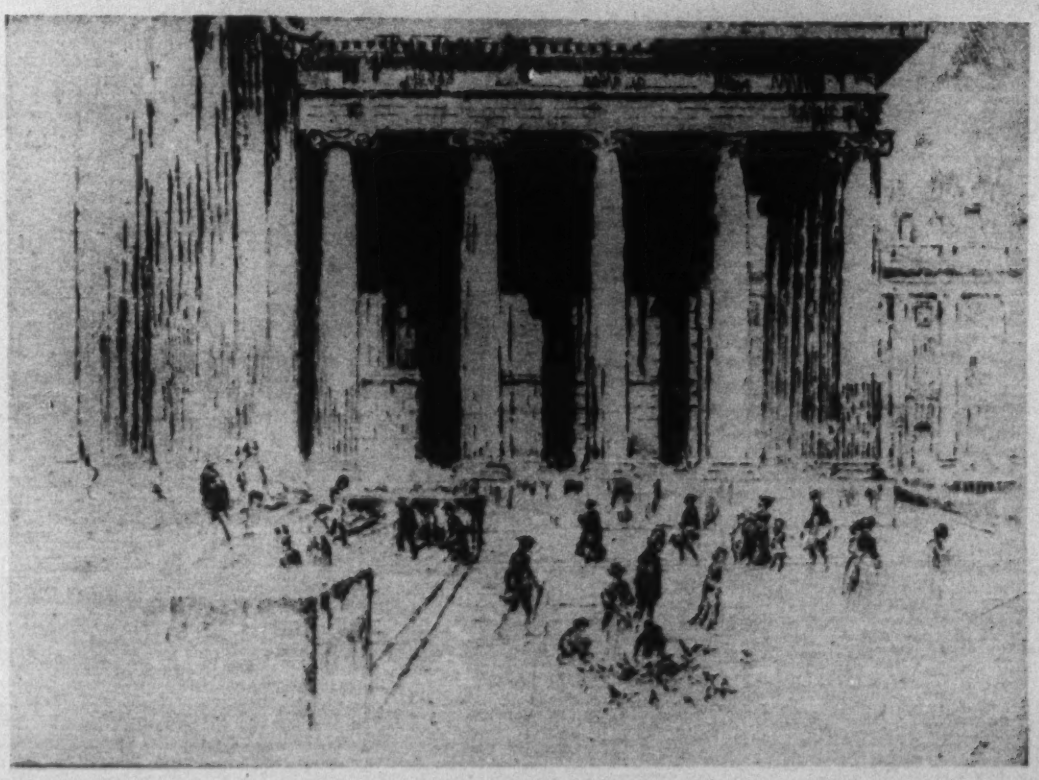
> "Mind your back, please!" say the fish porters of Billingsgate.
>
> "Shove over the hammer—if you don't mind, Jack!" I heard one say.
>
> "Certainly!" replied Jack.

Still another dynamic place is the fur auction room in Queens Street. There Mr. Morton found men who buy furs in very country in the world. "They sat tier on tier, a good five hundred of them, looking like a full session of the Parliament of the United States of Europe." Then, too, down Whitechapel way he visited Knockout Land, where the young pugilists annihilate each other for thirty-five bob. And he took the trip on a jangling workman's train to the great London docks, where ships from all the seven seas slip into harborage. One could go on enumerating these glimpses of contemporary London, glimpses so vivid and varied, until the whole forty-nine essays by Mr. Morton have been noted. But this is not necessary. Enough has been given to show the quality of the book and a few surprises should be left for the reader. Nothing, for instance, is said about the coffee stalls at three in the morning or the adventure in the fog or the romance of the tea shops or the strange doings in the crypt of St. Martin's Church or the unusual happening in the pulpit of St. Mary Aldermary. The reader may look these up for himself and discover what unusual aspects of London life they afford.

Mr. Morton is not a precise master of prose, but he commands a good sound journalese that is written to be read by a great many people, and he knows how to put his essays together in such a way that the reader must go on to the end. It is true that he sentimentalizes, as when he writes about the Cenotaph or the Strand, but it is that universal sentimentality that is never banal. It serves its purpose. It is from such books as "The Heart of London" that the reader will grasp more of the significance and actual spirit of the great city than is to be found in a dozen sober historical, architectural and "explanatory" treatises. Mr. Morton knows and loves his London and feels it to his finger-tips and understands the art of describing his own reactions to it. That is enough.

Shops, Villers Street, London.

The Illustrations on This Page Are by Joseph Pennell and Are From Sidney Dark's "London." Macmillan.



British Museum Steps.

Telling the Truth in School Histories

Nowadays Our Textbook Writers Do Not Shun the Seamy Side

A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1492-1828. By Homer C. Hockett. 438 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1829-1925. By Arthur M. Schlesinger. 576 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES. By Ralph Volney Harlow. 862 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $5.

By WILLIAM MacDONALD

TWO of the works listed above (the volumes by Professors Hockett and Schlesinger) may properly be considered as one work, since they form a series and apparently are intended to be used together. They are among the latest additions to the already long list of textbooks for college classes in American history. In certain formal respects the two works are much alike. With the exception of the references, such pedagogical apparatus as outlines, topics or questions has been excluded, and the non-academic reader who is minded to peruse either of the books may do so without fear of being reminded that he is, in a way, going to school and studying lessons.

It has not been the habit, at least in this country, to regard historical textbooks as literature, nor are they, as a rule, looked upon as convincing evidences of scholarship. In at least one American university, if the report is to be believed, the writing of elementary textbooks in any subject by members of the Faculty is discouraged, if not actually forbidden, on the ground that such books, not being products of scholarship, do not add to the repute of an institution as a seat of learning. It is assumed that a textbook will be entirely truthful, and the inaccuracies which now and then creep in are rarely of any consequence, but for proof of learning the author is expected to choose another field.

The possession of literary merit, in turn, is looked upon by many as not only impracticable because of the compressed style and didactic purpose which a textbook must presumably affect, but even as a positive disadvantage. It will not do, we are told, to make a textbook too interesting, lest the mind of the student be diverted from the facts which it is his duty to master. One is reminded of the late Barrett Wendell's dictum that almost any subject will serve for the education of an undergraduate provided it be sufficiently disagreeable. Professor Hockett appears to accept the literary inhibition as inevitable and even, in a sense, as desirable. Professor Schlesinger, on the other hand, says nothing about literary inhibitions or aspirations, but contrives to write more interestingly than his colleague, while Professor Harlow not only insists that the subject itself is interesting or ought to be made so, but also adopts a style which, if not always beyond reproach, is at least distinctly readable.

Whatever the place of scholarship or style, however, it ought to be apparent that a textbook of American history, especially when it is cast in such an elaborate mold as has been adopted in these cases, is vastly more important in the practical life of the nation than are historical writings of never so ripe or original learning. For every American who has read through so much as a single volume of McMaster, Channing or Rhodes, not to speak of the weighty series which each of those writers has produced, thousands of young men and women have not only read, but studied, textbooks from which has been derived their first, and in the great majority of instances their only, comprehensive and systematic view of American history. If the textbook is biased, those who use it are likely to have their judgment permanently warped. If it is incomplete or ill-balanced, it leaves them bereft of knowledge which they ought in fairness to possess; while if it is dull, mechanical or uninteresting the chances are many that the subject will be voted dull, mechanical and uninteresting, too, and further acquaintance with it scrupulously avoided.

The point is particularly worth stressing in this country because of the provincial outlook upon American as well as world affairs which still, unhappily, characterizes considerable sections of the population, and a certain touchiness, not to speak of violent prejudice, about certain aspects of our national history. Professor Channing, as a scholar secure in his place, may treat the causes or course of the American Revolution in any way that seems to him proper, and the public will take or leave what he says according to its interest or taste. Mr. Rhodes is free to present the causes of the Civil War or the course of Reconstruction as the documents seem to him to reveal them, and no one questions his right or threatens to drive his book from the market or oust it from the public library. But let the textbook writer, albeit as sound a scholar as either Professor Channing or Mr. Rhodes or a better writer than either of them, deal a little too generously with the Great Britain of George III, or speak a bit too frankly about slavery or the seceding South, and a dozen societies with long names will descend upon him and his publishers with denunciations and intimations of dread which both may have to heed or see their profits go a-glimmering.

Let it be said at once that Professors Hockett, Schlesinger and Harlow have apparently little to fear of the kind of hostile criticism which the textbook writer dreads. Their books are scholarly, accurate and impartial. Only a crass provincialism or gross partisanship could see in their treatment of any controverted subject either bias or incompetence. The students who master either of the books will have nothing to unlearn, but rather a solid foundation of fact upon which to build. It is not at any of these points that a critic will feel it necessary to ask questions or record respectful dissent.

The questions which an examination of these books will raise are of another kind. The first, naturally, is pedagogical. For whom are the books designed, and precisely how is it expected that they will be used? One does not get far by being told that the books are intended for college classes, for a college class is an anxious, if exhilarating, reality, and the use to be made of a textbook is a very practical matter. A simple calculation will make the problem clear. The average college course in history or any other subject, meeting three times a week throughout the academic year, will have from eighty to ninety exercises after reviews, examinations, holidays, celebrations and other educational incidents have been allowed for. That means, if either the Hockett-Schlesinger or the Harlow book is used, from ten to twelve pages, or upward of 4,000 words, to be gotten through at each exercise. As the students are presumably unfamiliar with the subject, at least in so elaborate a form, and must study the text and not merely read it over, there will obviously be little, if any, time left for the collateral reading which the authors suggest in generous profusion.

Granting that the meal can somehow be assimilated, how shall it be served? The question is one that has to be faced by every history teacher who undertakes to use any of the college textbooks whose sheer bulk has grown so greatly in recent years. There is a noticeable reaction today, in many institutions, against the lecture system of instruction, and a more or less determined effort is being made to reinstate the recitation as the better pedagogical method. Exactly how is a recitation to deal with a narrative assignment of say four thousand words? Shall the teacher discharge a volley of such edifying questions as "Who was Daniel Shays?" "Why did he rebel?" and "What happened to him and his followers?" when Shays's famous exploit is duly reached. The question will certainly test the knowledge of the class and pillory the unlucky wight who has not read and remembered the text, but a few sessions of that kind of thing will kill and bury whatever interest the average student may have had in American history by anticipation, and cause the course, if it be not required, to be shunned as one would shun the plague.

If, on the other hand, the teacher, realizing that no class can be made to recite daily instalments of a narrative text without rebellion, undertakes to "enliven" the subject by "discussion," we may have such useful queries as "What do you think of Shays?" or "What is to be said for rebellion as a means of redressing grievances?" or the time-honored "Wherein are Shays's rebellion and the Whisky Insurrection similar and wherein do they differ?" This will keep the average class alert for a time, but the chances are large that the students to whom Professor Harlow attributes, "in a more natural environment" than that of the class room, "the power of shrewd, though unregenerate, analysis," will presently discover that they need do no more than skim the text in order to keep up with the professor in wool-gathering. The problem is not easier if the lecture method be followed, for what is the use of a lecture that does no more than to restate the text, and what can a lecturer say to an elementary class that the writer of the textbook has not said quite well enough already?

Taken as a whole, each of the works reflects clearly certain changes which have taken place during the past twenty or thirty years in the treatment of American history for school or college purposes. The mere lapse of time, joined to the demand for fuller presentation of contemporary events, has made it impossible to treat Colonial beginnings with the fullness that was once customary, and even the early constitutional period has had to be compressed. Professors Hockett and Schlesinger profess in their title to have had both political and social development in mind, but neither gives as much attention to economic and social matters as does Professor Harlow. Military happenings, while not unduly subordinated, are disposed of rather summarily.

Two comments suggest themselves. With all three of these writers the point of view is predominantly national. What is emphasized is the growth of the nation as a whole, rather than the development of States or sections. Whether, in so doing, the history of the United States has not been given an appearance of unity greater than the history itself actually possesses is a question of some importance. As a matter of fact the United States, in comparison with a good many other countries, is still only imperfectly a nation. In spite of the unifying influence of a common Federal Government, a common allegiance and a common speech, sectionalism and regionalism still persist, and a Republican President is even now urging the States to resume the individual powers which they have too lightly laid aside. New England is still New England, the civilization of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is still different in important respects from that of any other section, and we still have a South, a Southwest, a Central West, a Northwest, and a Pacific littoral.

The criticism has a direct bearing upon the much-discussed question of interest. Professors Hockett and Schlesinger have inclined, on the whole, to the suppression of the personal or local incidents which, if not of great substantive importance, have nevertheless done much to make the national past seem real and even vivid. Professor Harlow, on the other hand, has contrived to inject into his narrative a stream of human interest and local color which helps very much to carry the reader along. Each is entitled to his method, and there is much to be said for either plan. It is at least an open question, however, whether the nation which successive millions have been wont to think of as better than any other has not impressed its greatness or superiority quite as much by the striking incidents, now personal and now social, to which time and iteration have given the sanctity of tradition, and by the consequent belief that what a few great personalities have been many lesser personalities might hope to become, as by any conscious realization of a political or constitutional development of which the historian might give an orderly account. We are far from the days of Parson Weems and his mythical Washington, but a patriotism that has no heroes rarely feels any tingling of the blood even on parade.

The other comment concerns the final impression that these wholly up-to-date textbooks leave upon the mind. All three of the authors are critical. The seamy side of American history bulks large in their narratives in comparison with the texts that their fathers used. We know now, and they do not let us forget, that not every man who fought for independence was a whole-souled patriot, that no political party has put the national welfare very far ahead of its own, that the Constitution was no perfect instrument of Government, and that office has been quite as often a private snap as a public trust. Does any one protests that such sins and weaknesses belong to youth and inexperience, and that public conduct has grown more righteous and the public conscience more sensitive as the stature of the years has been taken on? If he does, let him read the pages which Professors Schlesinger and Harlow devote to the orgy of political and economic corruption which followed the Civil War, and to the vagarious efforts to harness economics and social well-being to partisan or personal politics from the time of the Spanish-American War down to the present day.

Painful as it may be, the fact remains that the American Nation has passed from the period of conscious ideals into a period of disillusionment. The slogans have lost their power and sonorous phrases their charm. With all our greatness we are not yet well governed, and for every problem that has been solved two more troublesome ones have arisen to disturb us. It is well that the truth should be told in the clear and impartial fashion in which these writers have told it, for it is the truth that the present generation wishes to know; but the problem of the teacher who would cherish in his class some useful measure of patriotic ardor is not an easy one. The authors who have here labored so zealously and intelligently for the youth of their day may well be gratified if, along with a frank presentation of both bad and good, they shall have succeeded in enforcing also the duty of making the nation what at heart one would like it to become

Tory Refugees on Their Way to Canada.

From "Howard Pyle's Book of the American Spirit." Harper's.

Maurice Barrès on Science and Society

PARIS.

A NUMBER of Maurice Barrès's articles and speeches have lately been collected in a volume entitled "Pour la Haute Intelligence Française" (To the Intellectual Elite of France), which will keep green the memory of one of the most brilliant of his after-war campaigns. Maurice Barrès, who died about a year ago, was primarily a great stylist, one of the three foremost French prose writers of our time—the other two being Anatole France and Pierre Loti. It is for his literary genius that posterity will continue reading and admiring his principal works: "In the Eyes of the Barbarians," "A Free Man," "Berenice's Garden," "Uprooted," "Of Blood, Voluptuousness, and Death," "A Mori et Dolori Sacrum," "The Hill of Inspiration" and so on. And you can well believe that he did not disdain literary glory.

But he desired also another kind of glory, that of a great patriot and a good citizen. This is why he entered politics in his early youth and had himself elected a Deputy when he was barely 25, which is the minimum age for that office in France; and this is why he stayed in the Palais-Bourbon all his life except during one or two terms when the caprices of universal suffrage sent him back to the comforts of private life. Many men of letters sincerely wondered at this persistent liking of Barrès for a Parliamentary career. In the beginning they believed he was seeking publicity that might prove favorable to the sale of his books. When he reached a degree of fame that rendered advertising unnecessary for him, people suspected him of a sort of perversity and Neronian dilettantism. The fact is that he did write some fiery pamphlets on the politicians whom he saw at close range ("Their Heads," "In the Cess").

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SUCH fantastic interpretations did not correspond to his true character. He was actually consumed by a passion for service—"Dienen!" as Kundry says in "Parsifal." Even his first books were not very well understood. Because they were full of humor and conceits, and written in a somewhat symbolic manner besides, the old university school of criticism then considered him a revolutionist in morals and literature. When "Uprooted" revealed him as a traditionalist, M. René Doumic spoke of killing the fatted calf. But Barrès was not at all a prodigal son. He had always wanted to teach the means of spiritual perfection to the rising generation. One fine day he simply thought he saw that tradition was the basic element of personality.

This is why he became a nationalist politically, and even a Boulangist. And unquestionably it is possible to dispute the extreme conclusions he drew from a principle which was only partly right. For though it is true that we owe much to race, heredity and family education, yet the spirit is free, and should base its decision on rational motives. For a long time Barrès denied the supremacy of reason, to which alone Renan attributed divine right. It is not important to know whether a doctrine is of use—or, at least, this is only a secondary consideration. For the philosopher the essential thing is to know whether it is true.

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BARRES never rose to this point of view; but there is no doubt that he believed he was doing his duty by supporting the theories he judged favorable to the safety and greatness of France. His ardent devotion to the public weal cannot be questioned. It was surely in good faith that he was a Boulangist and a prominent member of the Right Wing; he could derive no personal advantage from this. He was also associated with Paul Déroulède in the Patriotic League, and was one of those who constantly called attention to Alsace-Lorraine and who foresaw the German invasion before 1914 ("Colette Baudoche," "In the Service of Germany").

From 1914 to 1918 he wrote extemporaneous articles on the war, which were collected in fourteen volumes under the title "Chronicles of the Great War." And after the war he continued his work of public vigilance with his Strasbourg lectures on the "Genius of the Rhine" and with the campaign called "the great pity of the laboratories," the essential parts of which are reproduced in the present book.

It was the war that caused Barrès to discover the vital importance of science, to which he had not paid much attention theretofore. He tended more toward mysticism, though he was not an orthodox believer. He had exclaimed: "The intellect! What a poor little superficial part of us!" Altogether he believed in the power of emotion only. Besides, without being an observant Catholic himself, he had taken under his wing the churches, many of which were laid waste, and which he regarded as centres of energy, essential to the strength of the nation.

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HE realized the indispensability of science during the war, when it was proved to him that victory depended on the scientific element even more than on the ability of the Generals and the heroism of the soldiers. The initial superiority of Germany lay in the organization of her 30,000 chemists, all mobilized in their laboratories and provided with excellent equipment; they had provided her with redoubtable products, and knew how to create "Ersatz" (substitutes) for all the raw materials rendered scarce by the naval blockade. France was not nearly as well organized; she had only 2,000 chemists, almost all of whom were sent to the front at the very beginning, and whose laboratories were poorly equipped. Fortunately, we have never suffered from a lack of scientific genius in the country of Descartes, Lavoisier, Ampère, Claude Bernard, Pasteur, Berthelot and Pierre Curie. When our scientists were at last provided with appropriate means by the Government, they furnished us explosives, gases and even arms and appliances that the Germans did not have. You must read the detailed account of this drama in Barrès's book, which tells interesting facts and gives impressive figures.

When peace was restored there was danger that the French laboratories would be permitted to fall back into their former state of inadequacy. Barrès aroused public opinion to obtain the wherewithal to keep up these centres of scientific activity, which alone can bring security to the country. He is also very much impressed by the prestige a country gains through the works of its great scientists. Finally, he demands that science, the creator of wealth, solve the social problem and increase the well-being of the masses. All this is very fine, and does credit to both the mind and the heart of Maurice Barrès. But you will scan his book in vain for a hymn to the pure delights of disinterested knowledge, for a parallel to one of the most beautiful passage of Henri Poincaré.

PAUL SOUDAY.

A British Biography Of Jefferson

LONDON.

WHEN John Morley began in 1899 the stupendous task of exploring the archives at Hawarden, packed with 300,000 documents relating to Gladstone's career, he received "willing and valuable help," so he notes in his "Recollections," from Francis W. Hirst, then a young man whose winning of the Cobden Prize at Oxford had just started him on a distinguished career as an economist. It is only fitting that his former assistant should now be engaged in the preparation of a collection of Morley's own letters. But before that is completed Mr. Hirst will have ready a study of Thomas Jefferson, which he hopes will appear by Christmas, in good time for the centenary of Jefferson's death. This book, on which he has been at work since his visit to Virginia in 1921, will be the first biography of its subject written by an Englishman, and it will be found to supply an answer to the aspersions cast on Jefferson by another British author, W. S. Oliver, in his "Life of Alexander Hamilton."

Mr. Hirst has just added to his previous writings on economics a little book, "From Adam Smith to Philip Snowden: a History of Free Trade in Great Britain," which is believed to be the only publication that takes the reader from the beginning to the end of the story. He includes in his history some references to recent tariff developments in the United States, which he describes as "an immense Free Trade union of forty-eight States with a wonderful diversity of soil, climate and mineral wealth." How large a public, by the way, there is in England for competent publications on economics is shown by the issue of a second edition (tenth impression) of Professor Edwin Cannan's "Wealth." It has been translated into Japanese and Polish, and a Braille edition of it has been prepared for the use of the blind.

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IF economics generally is "the dismal science," the study of the agricultural section of it is particularly depressing because of the unfavorable conditions with which the English farmer has to deal today. It is "not a cheering topic," confesses Lord Ernle (Rowland E. Prothero) in his new book on "The Land and Its People: Chapters in Rural Life and History." While Mr. Hirst is a Liberal, Lord Ernle is a Conservative. But he is as earnest as Mr. Hirst could be in warning English farmers against building up their hopes on import duties. He recognizes that, even if a protective policy were adopted in this country, the mass of urban voters would refuse adequate protection to agriculture. His advice to the agricultural interests—and he is well qualified to give it, for he was many years agent in chief to the Duke of Bedford and is a former President of the Board of Agriculture—is that they should make a trial of greater cooperative effort and should apply themselves more energetically to arable farming.

Lord Ernle introduces his discussion of present-day problems by a survey of the history of English agriculture, which, he thinks, has not hitherto received the attention it deserves from either historians or politicians. He refuses to endorse the popular impeachment of the agricultural landlord as inordinately selfish, regarding him rather as affected by economic streams of tendency which he has himself only half understood. Perhaps the most important section of the book, and the one that is likely to provoke most controversy, is its defense of the enclosure of the common lands. Lord Ernle admits that, from the social point of view, this policy was to be deplored, but he contends that it was justified in the national interest as promoting the maximum yield from the soil of the country. In his opinion the enclosures did not contribute as much as is commonly believed to the pauperization of the farm laborer. This was due rather to the growth of an industrial system which attracted into the cities all the subsidiary industries that at one time were rural.

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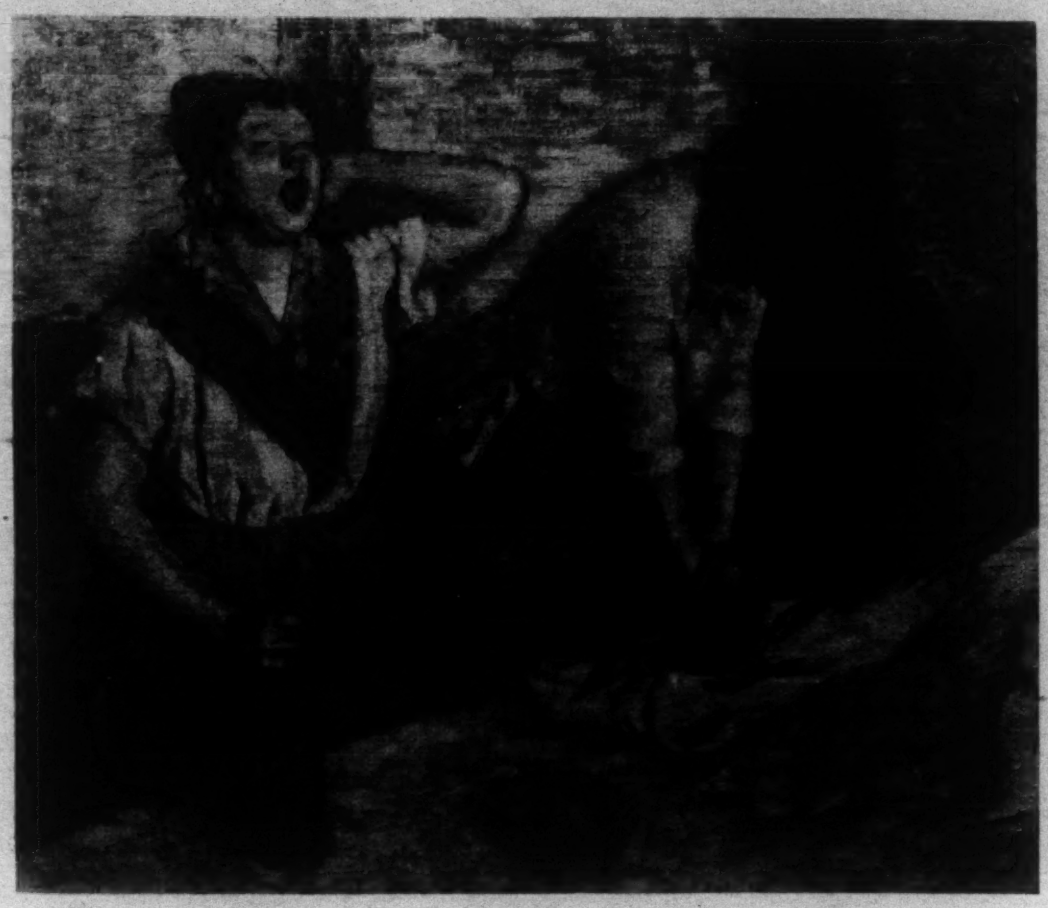
JOSEPH CONRAD AS I KNEW HIM," by Mrs. Conrad, is announced for the Autumn (to be published in America by Doubleday, Page & Co.).—There is some likelihood of a book of memoirs coming from Sir Oliver Lodge.—That Dante found in the Koran more sources of inspiration than have hitherto been recognized is maintained by Don Miguel Asin, Professor of Arabic at the University of Madrid, in a volume entitled "Islam and the Divine Comedy," which Murray is about to publish.—The R. L. Stevenson volumes recently added to Everyman's Library are reported to be selling well.—Professor Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Eumenides," the final play of the Oresteia of Aeschylus, is to appear in the Autumn.—The original manuscript of "The Antiquary" will be offered in the auction room at the end of July, together with an autograph letter in which Scott explains his preference for that book above any other of his works of fiction.—The British Museum has issued a new edition of the handbook to its ethnographical collections, which has been out of print for some time. The most considerable addition is in the illustrations.



Les Repasseuses.

From an Oil Painting by Degas. From "Degas," by Julius Meier-Graefe. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

Japan's Classic of the Golden Age

(Continued from Page 1)

had a dream, becomes interested in the supernatural, seeks a witch whom he does not find, returns to his home, and "Now the white snow was falling." A man disappears and hangs himself, his son hears the crows cawing, in the Spring the body is found. An old man freezes to death in an arch by a bridge. A young bully, punished for stupid cruelty by his mother, steals a parrot from a shop and, having been told that the red feathers on the bird's neck are deadly poison, bites off the bird's head. Of all four, this last is the only one which contains the germ of action, and the climax, in the police station, with the boy desperately gnawing at the neck of the bird, is most effective.

However, the charm of such sketches resides not so much in the sense as in the turn of the individual phrase. Such descriptive imagery as the following will show the capabilities of this mode of writing:

There was rosy coral from the deep blue sea; and dug out from some far country's mountain were the amethysts and the wonderful deep blue stones which made one think of the midnight sky; and white rock crystal, clear and sparkling.

Or

All at once the petals of the yellow rose noiselessly fell away; exactly as, without warning, old teeth are shed.

It is difficult to appraise the service which the translator of these two vastly dissimilar books are rendering to modern Japan and the problem of its cultural relations with the West. Certainly no method could be devised better suited to make Japan intelligible to the West than the translation of its literature. Heavy, therefore, is the responsibility of those scholars who undertake the task.

Mr. Waley's achievement is great and dignified; the success of "The Tale of Genji" should be pervasive and gratifying, for it is unquestionably literature of the highest rank, and its translation is an achievement of independent literary skill. So much cannot be said for the selection of the modern book, although the translation is uniformly admirable. One hopes that students will discover in contemporary Japan other writers whose works will possess a quality more substantial than that of Mr. Ogawa's trifles.

Is it too much to hope that the Lady Murasaki has left spiritual descendants as eager to do for the rising power of the Far East what Cervantes did for Spain, Thackeray for Victorian England, and what a host of modern realists are straining to do for modern America? For if the Murasaki tradition had perished in Japan, Japanese literature has definitely become the mere romantic pedantry which sterilized the great promise of Chinese poetry and which overshadows the pages of "Rose and Witch."

CHARLES READE EMPLOYS THE SCRIPTURES AGAINST A COVETOUS NOBLEMAN

When a Certain Lord Coveted the House in Which Reade Resided, He Retorted by Erecting a Sign-Board Bearing the Legend: "Naboth's Vineyard."

Mr. Thurston Spins a Gossamer Tale for Summer Reading

CHARMEUSE. By E. Temple Thurston. 322 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

E. TEMPLE THURSTON, spinner of many a good tale, has in "Charmeuse," his latest, spun as airy a piece of midsummer fiction as its title would aim to connote. What if the word "spun" is all too advisedly used? What if the tale's gay material hardly merits the novel-sized length of its unfolding? What of it, when every page boasts its shimmer, every paragraph its allure? Surely substance ceases to be a virtue when applied to gossamer.

In "Charmeuse" the artistry of the telling outshines in interest the actual story told. The deftness of touch, the aptness of each phrase and sureness of its effect, the well-mannered urbanity of it all, when contrasted with the usual slick suavity, comes to the reader as a relief and as a joy. Here we find words used with some appreciation of their social distinctions and not let loose in that subway jam of rhetoric so beloved of the many moderns. And yet Mr. Thurston, for all his delicate and apparently slight little narrative, presents no surface sheen but goes deep and accurately into feminine psychology. Underneath the dew and honey of it all and the English garden setting lies keen analysis. The artistic temperament, the doldrums of married life, the mock-heroics of a boy in love—all he depicts with the clarity that follows on the heels of acute observation.

We would have no story at all but for a mistake. Laetitia had ordered a new dress, Laetitia, wife of Roger Campion, artist, vegetarian, recluse, a thoroughly self-centred male. Instead of sending the usual drab affair—for nobody bothered whether thirty-nine-year-old Laetitia looked drab or not—the dressmaker did up a gay corn-colored charmeuse. In the effect of that fol-de-rol on the Campion household Mr. Thurston finds his yarn. Laetitia herself enjoyed a resurrection; Roger's art took to wings, and so, in another sense, did his vegetarianism. To nineteen-year-old Barbara it brought youth's first disillusionment; and it set the young naval Lieutenant who came to call adrift on as yet uncharted seas.

While it is with these four that the story chiefly deals, Mr. Thurston has seen to it that the lesser fry get a generous share of subtle characterization. There was Mrs. Quilter, for instance, who looked out at the rain on the day of her garden party "and said things about God that were polite but intensely cutting." We could have welcomed more of Mrs. Quilter. Mr. Lovejoy, "whose complexion was like that of a closely printed newspaper splashed with paraffin," considerately enough soon withdraws from sight. Then there was Miss Limpnett, who "knew that heaven was a sure destination, but sometimes felt she had a long and tiresome way to go before she reached it." Yet even to this aging virgin comes the reflection, "I wish I hadn't such high moral principles; I lose a lot by them." As for John Hinds, the tailor, perhaps some day Mr. Thurston may enlarge this present sketch into a full portrait. For Hinds, trained merely in the school of nature, "had that understanding to be found in the humor of a truly educated mind." The incident where Roger entrusts him with the diplomatic mission of securing a model for "the altogether" stands out with genuinely fresh and unsullied humor.

Mr. Thurston has his happy moments when he actually catches in words something of the elusive charm of youth itself. Barbara, for instance, he limns most sympathetically. Let this indicate one phase at least of his delicate understanding:

> There is a social moment in a girl's life, described by the best authorities as "coming out." It is an improper and imperfect description, for it is only the ceremony of approaching. She is still within the gates of that world of childhood in which she lives. Hair put up on the head and a dress cut decorously at the neck, while they may prepare the new state of mind, do little else. It is not when she goes to her first dance that she comes out. She comes out as Barbara did, then, out of the shrubbery, with the first hardening of her heart to meet its disillusionment, with the first destruction of belief in a happy world embittering the words at her tongue, driving away the gayety from her eyes.

He has as much understanding and also a lot of fun with Jimmy—Jimmy from the Royal Navy, who came to see Barbara but remained to make love to her mother. To Jimmy with his ideas on platonic friendship, to Jimmy with his abrupt entrance into the realm of the poets, Mr. Thurston devotes many entertaining pages. For, as he says, "when a young man grows poetic like this there is nothing for it but to let the sickness run its course." In "Charmeuse" Mr. Thurston's irony has much pure fun in it. Turn a page and find, "If the wife of a painter wants to know anything about the poets, she has to find it out for herself."

All in all, those readers on the lookout for that undefined commodity called Summer reading might well look into the claims of Mr. Thurston's "Charmeuse." They will find a sure sense of style, a mellow humor, a depth of insight and all in addition to the sheer romance of it—the English garden, Barbara and the Lieutenant lad from the Royal Navy, aged 22.

MR. WRIGHT CONTINUES

A SON OF HIS FATHER. By Harold Bell Wright. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT is unique. The present novel is his eleventh. In some advance publicity it is heralded as "The book that sells by the carload." Yet even that—attractive as it may be—would hardly move us to call Mr. Wright unique. It is his point of view in writing—his very obvious novels of purpose. To explain further, let us borrow an incident from the shrewd Don Marquis. Some time ago Mr. Marquis attempted to write a Harold Bell Wright novel. He did write the novel; but it failed to sell by the carload. So he wrote an essay explaining the attempt and how it is impossible to fake a Harold Bell Wright novel. For all their surface of seemingly objective story-telling, the novels of Mr. Wright are thoroughly personal. They reflect his reaction to life; his kindly feeling toward a world that has given him much, when life itself seemed lost.

The present novel of Mr. Wright's differs little from his previous ten. It may be said to be another appeal to people at large to take hope and try again. It adheres to the formulae of so many popular novels. About its presentation there is the look of reality; but it is not the result of a general return in the living of the world at large; but what we all would like to believe happens for our common good. Like the novels of Zane Grey, the right man always gets the right woman. Perhaps this is straining hope too far. At least, it seems questionable as a point of view to approach life.

His novels are the Moralities of modern life. His characters are expressed in terms of virtue, vice, greed, ambition and youth. The rights of youth to the honest affection of romance has the championship of his pen. Then after that, like Mrs. Norris, babies are of next consideration. Modernity displeases him much. Jazz, necking, lip sticks move his gentle spirit to protest. The moralist in him, in "A Son of His Father" preaches against those who are "bold only in their indecencies."

"A Son of His Father" has the cow country of Arizona for its background, close by to Tucson, his home. So this novel has been written with a direct contact with the scene it describes. The picturesqueness of this old world city, with its neighborhood of the Golden West surrounding, has been stressed. He cannot make you see it with verbal magic. Still, his faith in its natural beauty suggests its potentiality. He is singing the glory of simple life. In doing so, he rather loads his dice of fate against the numerous excluded phases of life. For instance, he characterizes a charming sick man as a scholar and leaves him with practically nothing resembling an idea, an act of slight rather Fundamentalistic in its scorn of the intellect.

The story itself is the old one of the right man getting the right woman. This time it is an Irish colleen in Arizona. In playing Cinderella, she wins not a dream Prince, but a young ranch owner. Of course, it doesn't happen as easily as this, for the course of true love never runs smooth, either in life or fiction. There are several villainous persons motivated by either a desire for power or the desire for an increased power. There is loyalty and self-sacrifice to abet the suffering caused by this willful lust for power. And then in the end, love conquers all.

A simple love story—with the accent on the adjective. An innately fine young man had started to go wrong and was saved by a good woman. Such a story fits well to the picturesque background, idealized, perhaps, decked out with homely humor and framed in a plot of melodramatic situations that carry a naïve, but effective suspense. Such story telling has always held a big public. Dickens did it in the same manner with his Little Nell. A world of people have found Nell entertaining. But Dickens did not stop with the limitations of Nell. And so we may hope that Mr. Wright in his next novel for his great public will include more of the actual world that he shuts from his realm of sweetness and light. It would be only fair to his generous public to give them a little more than they have bargained for.

SWORD-PLAY

A CAVALIER OF NAVARRE. By Charles B. Stilson. 304 pp. New York: G. Howard Watt. $2.

MR. STILSON has, it appears, a fondness for heroes who are handy with their swords. In his earlier novel, "The Age of Blades," there was, if we remember correctly, a young unknown from the country who came to Paris and vanquished every swordsman in sight. In the present novel, "A Cavalier of Navarre," we also have a young man from an out-of-the-way corner of Champagne, who eventually becomes almost, if not quite, the best swordsman in France. Much of his fighting is done in the service of Henri of Navarre, who is at the time of the story battling to make himself King of France. But our brave hero, Hilaire Duhamel, has a private quarrel of his own besides—two of them, in fact, although they are both with the same person, one Jean Louis de Nogaret, who later on in the story reveals himself as a Duke of high degree and a power in the troubled politics of the time. Needless to say, he is a villain of the deepest dye.

Now Hilaire Duhamel, who is not over bright intellectually, for all his prowess as a swordsman, has, nevertheless, sized M. de Nogaret up from the very first for a bad one. He thinks that the man is a famous highwayman who has been staging hold-ups all over the place without getting caught. But Hilaire is wrong about that. De Nogaret is no highwayman. He is worse, far worse. Anyhow, Hilaire feels instinctively that de Nogaret ought to be killed, and he is about to do the job, when the girl intervenes. Oh yes, there is a girl in the story. Her name is Serene de Lorme, and she is a cousin to de Nogaret. But that is not the reason she does not want him killed. She has another reason, which we are not going to tell, because that would be telling. It isn't a good reason, really, but Mlle. de Lorme thinks it is, and Hilaire takes her word for it because he has fallen in love with her at first sight. But Hilaire's instinct is right. De Nogaret should have been killed the very minute he poked his nose into the story; only in that case there wouldn't have been any story.

So de Nogaret is permitted to go his way to make a lot of trouble for Hilaire and Serene and even for Henri of Navarre. As soon as de Nogaret makes up his mind that Henri of Navarre is going to win, he plans to ingratiate himself with the latter, although while the issue was in doubt he has carefully kept himself in the background. But that is de Nogaret's style. He is not in politics for his health. All he wants is to be in solid with the powers that be and to have a post within reaching distance of the treasury. And to attain his ends, he is willing to do anything—anything at all. You wouldn't believe the despicable things he offers to do to gain Henri's favor, and we are not going to tell you, because we hate to be disbelieved.

There is a mystery about Hilaire. De Nogaret knows something about him that nobody else knows. Serene knows part of it, and that is why she won't let Hilaire kill him, but even she does not know all of the secret. When the time comes when it seem to be to de Nogaret's advantage to tell the secret to Hilaire, he does so, at the same time making that young man an offer that fairly staggers him. And then—but that is another secret. You see, the book is full of them. There are almost as many secrets as there are fights. And that is going some.

MODERN MARRIAGE

THE LOVE LINK. By Pearl Doles Bell. 304 pp. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. $2.

BEWARE the author of only one idea quite as much as the man of only one book. Pearl Doles Bell achieved in her previous novel, "Sandra," what was hailed as a masterly study of the restless married woman. In "The Love Link" Sandra has a daughter who strenuously objects to her parents' restlessness. One scarcely feels that "Sandra" is a book sufficiently well known to justify the use of a name for a type as one can with "Babbitt." However, since the authoress has had the temerity to make her principal character call her mother "a Sandra," one must hope that the meaning is clear when one stigmatizes Jerry Melford as the daughter of a Sandra.

Actually, Geraldine was the daughter of Jack Melford, a prominent divorce lawyer, by his wedded wife, Dorcas; and Jerry's attempt to reconcile her parents constitutes a finely reasoned plea for married gallantry and the double standard of morality as a cure for the marital restlessness of the age.

What happened was that Mr. Melford saw Stanley Brent, a cynical, bachelor man-about-town, emerge from Mrs. Melford's boudoir. There was only one construction possible to a divorce lawyer. Melford went to live at his club, and later provided "the necessary evidence" in a most pleasant manner by establishing a love nest with his beautiful private secretary, who later bore a child.

Harriet Clayton, Melford's mother-in-law, diagnosed the whole difficulty to Jerry as being "That your father

(Continued on Page 18)

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WHERE THE RIFLE DEFIES THE "75"

Individual Fighting of the Wild Tribesmen of Morocco Makes Remarkable Showing Against the Well-Drilled Forces of France, Equipped With Every Modern War Device

Riffian Tribesmen on the March Against the French in Morocco.

Photos by Burton Holmes. © Ewing Galloway.

By CLARENCE L. STREIT

FEZ.

THERE seems to be an impression abroad that the French in Morocco are fighting some embattled native farmers, armed with pitchforks and scythes, and maybe a muzzle-loading musket here and there. The wonder naturally is that the French, with all their ultra-modern paraphernalia of airplanes and tanks, are taking so long to trounce them.

This is not the impression of the Riffian war which one gets at the front. Not precisely. There one begins to question whether our much-touted scientific military engines are of decisive value, after all, in a bare terrain, against men who are soldiers—each to the rifle and the dugout born—and fight from scattered hiding places, somewhat as the red Indian did.

Land between the French and Spanish protectorates had been unoccupied by both powers, owing to different interpretations of the Treaty of 1912, until last Fall, when the French found that Abd-el-Krim had replaced the Spanish as their de facto neighbor on the north. Then they moved across the Ouergha, subdued without difficulty the tribes just north of it and, keeping will within what they considered the boundaries of their protectorate, established a line of small forts and blockhouses to protect their claims.

In those first few days of the war Abd-el-Krim came within an ace of taking Fez, the religious capital of Morocco. The French now admit that he could have done this if he had not given them time to bring up reserves by delaying to besiege their outposts, instead of passing between them with his main forces, as he could easily have done. By the quick, bold action of General de Chambrun and the heroism of the few men garrisoning the advance posts, the Riffian invader was checked at the line of forts. He was not dislodged. The war merely settled down in earnest, with Abd-el-Krim keeping the offensive and making all the territorial gains.

Thus, whatever had been the previous attitude of the French, it is certain that they were expecting trouble when they crossed the Ouergha. What they did not expect was the kind and the amount of trouble that they got—and still are getting. They underestimated the power of Abd-el-Krim. They don't any more. They have paid dearly in men and material, prestige and territory, to appreciate the difficulties which the Spaniards have had. The trouble now is that they feel no one else—save the Spaniards—understands the situation which they themselves are in.

On paper it does seem that the superiority of the French should be crushing. They have at their disposal all the formidable arms that civilization has developed. The Riffians rely almost wholly on the rifle—except for a few captured cannon. We have come to think that modern war has made the rifle obsolete, chiefly useful as a stock for the bayonet. The Moroccan war does not confirm that view. There the issue on this point is clean-cut. The French not only have every modern weapon, but they are past masters in the use of them. They have been carrying on what might be called "machine war" in which equipment counts for much and the individual infantryman for little. Like most European nations, they have tended to neglect sharpshooting, rifle warfare.

The Riffians have hardly anything but infantry. With them the individual soldier counts for nearly everything. Each one is bred for fighting. They are of Berber stock. They have never stayed conquered for any length of time. Their country is poor; they have lived by war—and they have never been so prosperous as they have since they started fighting Spain and France. From childhood they are taught to shoot, to look upon the rifle as their dearest possession. They do not have to be threatened with inspections and punishment to keep their rifles clean.

They began with muskets. With them they captured from the Spaniards more than enough modern Mausers to go around, and to arm all the other tribes in the Spanish and the French zones which they have brought under their domination. With them they have captured hundreds of machine guns. They have discarded the musket for the Mauser, but not the Mauser for the machine gun. They use it very little. They say "it wastes too many bullets." That is the kind of riflemen they are.

Where the French use the battalion of a thousand men as a unit, the Riffians use nothing larger than a company of a hundred, and it functions rathers as platoons of twenty-five and squads of five, and as individual sharpshooters. They have no Quartermaster's train of impedimenta, only mules and burros to keep them supplied with cartridges. Each man lives upon the country, and his physical wants are very few and easily supplied by himself.

His homespun woolen cloak—the jellaba or burnous—is at once his uniform, his blanket and his tent. He is used to sleeping on the ground, to living in the ground in caves. He is not so far removed from the troglodyte as to look upon the dugout as a new-fangled product of the World War. He finds and cooks his food himself. He is not even paid. He turns in the war material captured to the central depots of Abd-el-Krim and is content with the booty that remains.

What effect does the up-to-date war machinery of the French have upon such an enemy? It is supposed to be effective in colonial warfare in two ways—morally and materially. There is a general belief that such weapons as (Continued on Page 19)

Moroccan Sheik on a White Charger, Attended by a Dozen Body Servants.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

In the face of such testimony—
can you doubt that your gums need stimulation?

IF you were to read the journals of the dental profession you would note, with some amazement, perhaps, how important the foremost writers consider the care of the gums.

You would find article after article pointing out the fact that with soft food and hasty, nervous eating, the gums are deprived of stimulation. And you would see that this soft diet of ours is blamed for the gum troubles so prevalent today.

How over-refined food injures your gums

The findings of the investigators on both sides of the Atlantic are in agreement. Modern food is at the root of the trouble—the soft, cooked food, the creamy things that you and your family eat every day of your lives!

For this food is so "easy" on your gums that it yields them almost no stimulation. They become lazy and logy. Within their walls the blood circulation grows sluggish. "Pink toothbrush" appears, a sign that the gums are all too tender, and a threat of greater troubles to come.

To counteract the bad effects of a soft diet and to encourage a healthy flow of blood within the gum structure, the dentists turn to massage.

Read what the dentists say

Extracts from some of their statements are published in the upper right corner of this page. See what they have to say about the care of the gums. More than that, follow their advice. Massage your gums regularly.

And brush both your teeth and your gums with Ipana, a tooth paste that stimulates the gums!

If you will do this, you will be surprised to see what a difference this simple little addition to your daily routine will make in the health of your gums.

Why Ipana is so good for the gums

USED solely as a tooth paste, Ipana is unexcelled in its cleaning and polishing effect on the teeth. But due to its own peculiar virtues, it is a splendid aid in the toning and strengthening of unhealthy gums. For it contains ziratol, an antiseptic and hemostatic well known and widely used by dentists.

Talk to your dentist, if you like, about Ipana. He knows Ipana—its properties, its beneficial effects, its delicious taste.

To 60,000 dentists our professional men have shown and demonstrated Ipana. And it is to the professional recommendations that Ipana owes much of its wide use today.

GLANCE OVER THESE PROFESSIONAL STATEMENTS

The dentists are agreed that soft food is the cause, and proper stimulation the remedy, for troubles of the gums

FROM A PROFESSIONAL PAPER:

"Take an ordinary dinner, for instance, from the soup to the sweets; if there were anything that demanded real mastication we should soon grumble at the cook. The habit of bolting the food, and the lessened mastication required with our more elaborate dietary, supply the clue to many matters now engaging the attention of the profession."

FROM AN INVESTIGATION ON DISEASES OF THE GUMS:

"The rough, unprepared food of primitive man necessitated a vigorous and complete mastication, and this meant that the vascular and nervous supply received continual stimulation."

FROM A TEXTBOOK ON MOUTH HYGIENE:

"Healthy gums can bear the same scrubbing as the flesh around the finger nails, and with the same benefit. In fact, the exposed surfaces of unhealthy, inflamed gums, when given vigorous scrubbing with a stiff brush twice a day, will become firm and healthy."

AN AUTHORITY ON PYORRHEA DECLARES:

"The epicurean taste, which craves highly concentrated food, may rightly be called a pernicious habit. Foods subjected to elaborate chemical and mechanical manipulation are directly to blame for the alarming spread of pyorrhea."

FROM A PAPER PUBLISHED LAST DECEMBER:

"A diet demanding very little from our masticatory apparatus has a degenerating effect upon the teeth. Skulls of certain savage tribes have teeth which are devoid of cavities. Pyorrhea is a disease unknown among races subsisting on coarse foods."

AN EXTRACT FROM A PROFESSIONAL PAPER:

"If the gums begin to soften, the patient is instructed to massage his gums once a day until they are hard again, and then more thoroughly to masticate fibrous foods, such as raw vegetables and fruits."

Perhaps you can see no sign that soft food is harming your gums. But even so, begin your use of Ipana today. The time to fight gum troubles is before they start.

Even if your gums are sound as a dollar, you will lose nothing and gain much by giving Ipana a thorough trial. It will help to keep your gums in health. It will give you a new sensation of oral cleanliness. And it is so delicious that thousands of tubes are bought by people who buy tooth paste "on taste" alone.

As a trial—use Ipana for at least 1 month

CLIP the coupon for a trial tube if you wish. But better still, go to your nearest drug store and buy a full size tube. In no other way can you learn how beneficial Ipana can be. The trial size is good for ten days—an inconsequential test—but a full tube will show you how much good Ipana can do, even in a single month.

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"The King Will Conquer."

CASTING YOUR HOROSCOPE ON A 1925 MODEL

The Modern Astrologer Sits in a Mahogany Office and Reads His Client's Fate at Various Prices

By M. B. LEVICK

BROADWAY seems to be close to the day when "How's tricks?" will give way as a familiar greeting to "May your star be auspicious." The reference is not to footlight stars but starlight stars. Broadway, and also 125th Street and Lexington Avenue and the rest of the town, show signs of reverting to the mode of the Appian Way and the boulevards of Babylon, for if the present omens hold true the horoscope is coming into its own again.

This wave of interest has come in the nick of time for the horoscope industry. Of late the astrologers have complained of the high overhead. "Going by the ruling prices for skilled labor these days," one said recently, "it is worth above $100 to work out an average horoscope to the date of terminus vitae"—which means, telling the client when he is going to die.

The chief stimuli of present interest appear to be popular contests, and these do not attempt to go as far as terminus vitae. Indeed, some of them travel only on a branch line, shuttling back and forth with no thought of any terminus and seeing no more of the stars than a man in the subway. In one contest a prize is given for a telling name, on the principle that Samson Limburger must be a man of strength. Another offers a prize for the most auspicious birth date—which probably is easily determined, being the date that wins the prize. Of course, the stars are behind names and luck (says the old-line astrologer) and perhaps also behind such factors as neatness of handwriting, which is one of the determining elements of the contests. Yet how the astrologer of other days, with Kings for clients, would have snorted at this talk of neatness and dispatch, as if the planets were secondary to ink blots.

The least of these contests, nevertheless, brings again the questions that were asked 5,000 years ago: Does he love me? Does she love me? Will I be successful?

The contests are not all. Perhaps they are but symptoms. The year has brought forth fresh astrological devices—cards and pamphlets for self-diagnosis, charts, tables and reports of an increase in mail-order prophecy. The horoscope is working its way into the day's common processes of thought, and anything from a fall in stocks to the defeat of a boxer is apt to be laid to the stars. On the sidewalks of New York one hears chance words drawn from the lore of Pharaoh Nechepso and his priest Petesiris, and America reads that Mrs. Harding's life was what it was because such and such stars ruled at the exact moment of her birth.

Those who preside over the horoscope have dignity of varying degrees. They have their permanent followings. An immeasurable gulf separates them from the traditional Merlin in fool's cap spangled with stars and a cusped moon.

Approach such a one, seeking a horoscope. It is forbidden to drop in casually. A secretary's voice says over the telephone that appointments must be made—let us see, well, there is an opening at 3 P. M., six weeks off. The day arrives. What huggermugger is there in the seeress's office? None at all. It might be the suite of a prosperous physician. Mahogany, files, a few strange appliances hinting of sidereal measurement, and on the wall above the telephone a cryptic device, a wheel of life before which a lean yogi would pause in admiration. Here the great ones of the earth—or some of them—come to ask about investments and new undertakings. The interpretation of the stars made here is reflected in Wall Street's daily turnover and in the date of a débutante's party.

The astrologer is simple, direct, low-voiced, confident. What was the exact hour of birth? From this all else derives. And once more the questions are the same that were asked 5,000 years ago, when also there were star-readers for the lowly, sitting at the crossroads and street corners, and others for the wealthy, and the calendar was still a new thing, created less to tell time than to read the will of the heavens.

The Prince's Reply

'The instinct that draws men hither in taxis sent them on the same quest in chariots. New York is as Chaldea. Once men besought their kings to prophecy victory. Now a faithful subject uses the telegraph to wire the Prince of Wales: "Who will win the Durban Handicap?" The difference is chiefly that the old King had to find the answer while Wales merely sends word: "The Prince wishes he knew."

In New York, as of old, the inquirer brings gifts. The size depends largely on the degree of polish on the horoscopist's furniture. If science scoffs, so much the worse for science; such is the lesson in the reflection of the polish.

"What," says the secretarial voice over the phone, "do you wish to know?" And it explains a tariff for full reading, health reading, monthly advice, retaining fees. It is an aloof voice, talking in aloof prices.

There are lesser practitioners, with no secretaries, who furnish rate cards reading like this:

"Full life reading, $25.

"Judgment on general aspects, transits, &c., for ten years, $5.

"General judgment on disposition, mentality, marriage, health, business, 1,200 words, $2.

"Correcting time of birth when hour is not known exactly (give dates of three past events), $1.

"For picking a good period for any new venture, $1."

Still others offer seven typewritten pages for $5, settling for five years all doubts on marriage suitability, love affairs, children, domestic life, friends, enemies, mental traits, vocation, health, finance, legacies, partnership, travel, with good and evil periods, advice, a star map and answers to questions—much certitude at $1 a year.

This much can be accomplished in writing, given the date. But woe betide the flaccid and weak-willed who were born in August under Leo, or the optimist who came to earth when Saturn ruled. Rest assured, he is all wrong. In fact, he is an example of effrontery. Perhaps, under astrology, such things can be arranged. What else means this passage from an adviser to farmers: "As it takes twenty-one days for chickens to hatch, you should count this many days ahead and see that they come out in the new of the moon."

Some among the prophets have taken a step forward. Once the stars alone sufficed; now the horoscope may be linked to what is called psychology, which in some of its latest popular forms cannot be distinguished from phrenology. The stars, it is explained, direct, but environment and capacity to overcome environment also count. Thus astrology swallows its old rival, anthroposcopy, which was divination by reading the features.

Once there were many sorts of such sorcery—outguessing the riddles of smoke, water, herbs, salt, dots on paper; beholding the future in the dough of cakes or a rooster pecking at grain; there was myomancy, which was foretelling through mice, and ichthyomancy, through fish, and cristallomantia, in which the seer looked on spirits in a magic lens. Of them all, astrology has lasted longest.

Perhaps the remarkable thing is that this is the exception, an almost solitary survival. Man has no deeper desire than that which is baffled by the inscrutability of the future. Yet he must try to read the future every day, in umbrellas and market quotations and commutation tickets and betrothals and much else. He will pay a fee for confirmation. Was there ever a fortune teller in the bankruptcy courts? The Weather Bureau still finds it necessary to deny that the moon governs the growth of plants, and in public libraries no index cards are more thumb-grimed than those which list astrological books.

Direct Answer Demanded Now

The oracle need not even give words of assurance; a sort of pun is enough, as when the Delphic oracle tells a supplicant King: "The King will conquer," and the battle proves that she means not the asker but the King who was his enemy.

The characteristic of the present-day horoscopists, however, is assurance. Merrymakers at horoscope parties want no equivocation, and the tormented youth asking "Does she love me?" will have a yea or nay or his money back. It may be that the modern world has increased astrological certainty. It has made difficulties. On one hand is competition with penny slot machines and trained parrakeets which pull your fate from a pack of printed slips. On the other are such difficulties as determining between Standard Time and local and Daylight Saving in erecting a scheme of Heaven based on the moment of birth. Moreover, astronomy played a mean trick on its own mother, astrology, by discovering invisible planets and no end of asteroids whose influence was unsuspected in the horoscope's heyday of respectability.

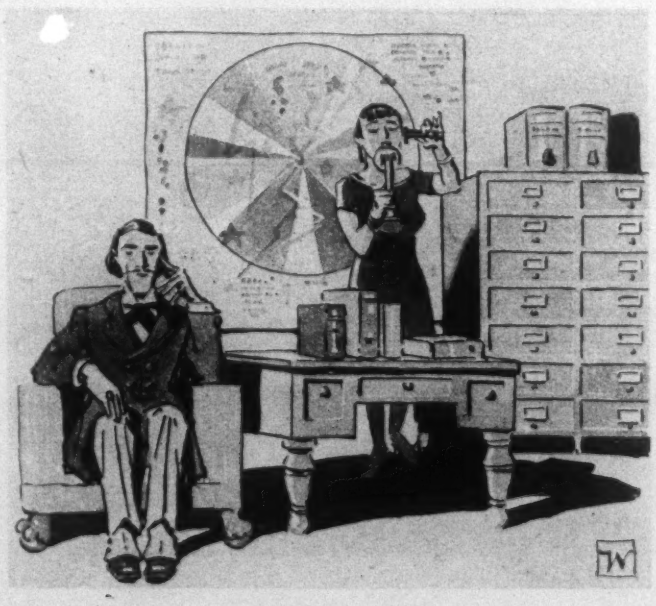
Even the blanket prognostications, deriving less from planets than from mere houses in the zodiac, now come succinctly to a positive statement. These are to be had as readily as magazines. They tell how to succeed. Also they are flattering. Take a current one. Were you born between July 20 and Aug. 20? So were Bernard Shaw, Shelley, Napoleon, Ethel Barrymore and Cardinal Gibbons. In such company how could you help being (as the card tells you you are) masterful, high-minded, open-handed, above-board, ambitious, needing only to curb your desires in order to gain all one could ask? Also you must be careful of a weak heart. And the next month is much the same, and the next, so that when the zodiac has been traveled through the chief mystery of astrology seems to be: Where do the codgers and failures come from? They can't all be born on Feb. 29 in the dark of the moon. The week as well as the month is made an open book in these tables.

Astrology held absolute authority in the Roman Empire. Despite Christianity's preachings against it, the court physician in the Renaissance who could not cast a horoscope was an exception. Four hundred and one years ago an astrologer drove Europe to mountains and arks with a prediction of a flood, but it turned out an unusually dry year.

Twenty of them discovered (after the fact) that they had predicted an attempt on Henry III. Richelieu sought out one. Another was at once astrologer and royal professor of mathematics. Catherine de' Medici fostered the art; Newton and Dryden listened to its teachings.

Partridge was a great name, but Dean Swift mockingly wrote an almanac of his own, foretelling Partridge's death, and the world believed, even though Partridge himself protested he was not dead. A greater name is that of Nostradamus, who predicted (as any adept will assure you) the fire of London a century before it happened, and the execution of Charles I. to the very year, and the French Revolution, and the American Civil War. His son was less knowing. He forecast, in a siege, that the town would be burned, and when it fell he himself set torch to it and was caught. They took him before a grinning captain who said: "And did you happen to foresee any little accident to yourself?" The funeral service was brief.

"Once There Were Many Sorts of Such Sorcery."



"A Secretarial Voice Says on the Telephone That Appointments Must Be Made."

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR OLD IRONSIDES

(Continued from Page 5)

Elliott of the Boston Navy Yard conceived the idea of interesting the West in the traditions of the sea by replacing Old Ironsides' billet-head, which she had worn on her prow throughout the War of 1812, by an effigy of "Old Hickory" Jackson.

Instantly there arose in New England violent anti-Jacksonian cries against it, for Jackson was cordially disliked by Whiggish New Englanders. Elliott barely escaped a coat of tar and feathers (and was finally persecuted out of the Boston Navy Yard), yet despite opposition he put the Jackson figure-head in place. Then a young merchantman captain, Samuel Dewey, on a bet, quietly rowed out one squally black night to the Constitution, which was moored between two ships-of-the-line, to maim the image of Jackson. During the thunder storm Dewey sawed and chipped away, finally cutting the head off. For months afterward those who were in the secret met in a club, dined and drank toasts, while the wooden Jackson head adorned the centre of the banquet table. When the club members met on the streets they stroked their chins in token of recognition. Only after much effort was young Dewey dissuaded from presenting the head to President Jackson himself.

On a promise of immunity for his partisan vandalism he was induced to surrender it to the Secretary of the Navy. In some Washington circles there was much secret jubilation over the insult to Jackson. Of course, some old sea dog might have made a more appropriate adornment for a man-of-war than a soldier, but ships had been known to bear the effigies of Presidents. Besides, "Old Hickory" like Old Ironsides had come out of the War of 1812 with untarnished record, which was more than some soldiers and ships of this period could boast of themselves.

Captain Elliott covered the mutilated figure of Jackson with a canvas bag, painted on it five stripes in allusion to New England's indifference during the first part of the war, sailed the Constitution to Philadelphia and there fitted on a new Jacksonian head. That she wore for forty years; today it is preserved, a curious reminder of partisan intolerance, on the grounds of the Naval Academy.

Just before the Civil War Old Ironsides was relegated from warship to training ship for the Naval Academy. On the occasion of the embarkation of the midshipmen for their first cruise on the famous old frigate, some of them wrote to Commodore Charles Stewart, still hale and hearty and commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the age of 82, to invite him to Annapolis to dedicate the Constitution to her new duties. In his reply the Commodore says: "I have received your very flattering and kind invitation to visit you in your new School Ship (Old Ironsides) . . . You do me the honor to remind me that I was one of the many who trod her deck on one occasion of her distinguished service. It would afford me great pleasure to meet your wishes, but my short remaining time is so pressed upon by my public and domestic duties that I am obliged to forego the honor of your distinguished invitation."

Noteworthy as have been Old Ironsides' sea fights, they are not as great as her spiritual victories. In 1812 after her returns from the Guerriere and the Java duels she roused the patriotism of America as nothing else could. During the latter part of the last century thousands of navy officers gained new inspiration for their chosen profession when they put foot on her decks. Even in the recent World War there were some older officers, who as midshipmen had made their initial cruises on this frigate, which in age and historic significance is for America what Nelson's flagship, the Victory, is to Britain.

Let the school children of America enshrine Old Ironsides. For similar reasons, as symbol of American progress, she is as worthy of veneration, as let us say Faneuil Hall or Independence Hall. What though not a timber nor a spike of her old self remains in her frame her spirit is immortal, a continuing national inspiration.

The "Save-the-Constitution" movement now under way is sponsored by various patriotic societies in their respective States. Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, Commandant of the First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., in whose bailiwick the Constitution lies, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to be Chairman of the Save-the-Constitution Fund. Those cooperating with him are Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, National President of the Daughters of 1812, and A. C. Ratshesky, President of the United States Trust Company, Boston, who is treasurer of the fund. W. D. Towner, who, like Mr. Ratshesky has been actively connected with Red Cross and other philanthropic movements, has also volunteered his services as secretary of the fund, with headquarters at the Navy Yard, Boston.

LONG ISLAND'S GHOSTLY CHATEAU

(Continued from Page 17)

kitchen — another strenuous task. Yet it is recorded that Mrs. Robert never once entered the pool.

By this time gossip had been carried by disgruntled servants beyond the confines of the estate, until everybody in the county was made acquainted with details of the bitter quarrels between the master and mistress of the chateau. They rarely entertained. They had few callers, though they had been there for more than a decade. Occasionally a hunting party would arrive and spend a few days. There were special quarters for them in the tower, where they could do their drinking and from which they could depart to the hunt without disturbing or being disturbed by the others in the chateau. Such was the feudal atmosphere at Peperidge.

The workmen who had been employed there from the beginning were amazed at the change in Robert when he completed the billiard room and the private stairway leading to the wine cellar, the last details to receive his personal attention. He seemed to have aged rapidly and his temper was uneven, to say the least. Strangers caught in the grounds were driven off with bitter words. The employes who had taken rather a personal interest in this great love affair after seeing the extent to which the principals had gone to create a happy home, were astonished by the new situation.

They said they knew Robert was broken-hearted because no children had arrived to bless the new home and, incidentally, to be reared in old Norman style. Mrs. Robert's personal servants quoted her as saying that she had come to hate Peperidge and all that it stood for. The chilly atmosphere had cooled her ardor for the place and its master, and finally she had grown to dislike him. They say that she told him so in the presence of others and that this drove him into a frenzy of rage.

One day, without saying a word to any one, he drove fifty miles into New York and exchanged Peperidge and all its broad acres for a few parcels of land in the city. Before another sunset the Roberts had moved out, leaving everything except their personal belongings. He built a hotel in uptown New York, and they occupied an apartment there for several months. Then they made reservations to sail for France.

Their baggage was on the pier an hour before the departure when Robert phoned to cancel their passage. A few hours later he was found dead in his rooms. A cheap revolver lay on the floor near by. It was a nine days' sensation and also a mystery, but the police finally termed it a suicide. The natives on Long Island say that if Robert shot himself it was because of his shattered dream and the loss of his treasures, which he had not cared to own after the domestic troubles started. Mrs. Robert died in France about seven years ago.

There Peperidge Hall stands today, very much as he left it, except that the terraced gardens and the acres leading down to the shore have gone back to their former wild state. The castle is in good condition save that some of the window shutters have been twisted off by high winds. The priceless rooms are still intact, except for some of the furniture which was removed after several attempts to rob the place. Several persons have owned the property with a view to selling it at a handsome profit to somebody who desires to live in a castle.

At times the motion-picture companies have made good use of it, Anita Stewart, in "My Lady's Slipper," was filmed there. One company spent a fortune producing "Dead Men Tell No Tales," a melodrama with secret passages and a gruesome plot, which moves with blood-curdling swiftness to the bitter end. "To Hell with the Kaiser" was also made at Peperidge. For years a little old lady has been the caretaker. She keeps the place spotlessly clean, does Mrs. Walter, and she does not like the picnic parties which litter up the front yard with rubbish after they have failed to force an entrance.

Some time ago she was roaming about the great hall late at night. A gay party had landed from a boat and were making merry close to the front door. Mrs. Walter, anticipating the result of their visit, groaned loudly at the thought of the work she would have to do the next morning.

"Did you hear that?" cried one of the intruders.

Mrs. Walter groaned again, most dismally. The party fled.

She believes she is the only ghost at Peperidge, with the possible exception of the movie plots, though no concoction of a scenario writer could surpass the real tragedy that left this castle deserted.

PROFITEERS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

(Continued from Page 11)

Dr. John H. Finley, educator and editor; Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General. Owen D. Young, who helped get at the facts of the reparations problem, is President of the trustees for establishing the fund. Associated with him, among others, are Generals Tasker H. Bliss and George Owen Squier, Admiral Sims, Colonel Edward M. House, Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Edward W. Bok, editor and philanthropist, and William Allen White.

It was fitting that Johns Hopkins University should be chosen as the location of the school. Mr. Page became a fellow there in the first years of that postgraduate institution. Johns Hopkins was the pioneer American postgraduate and research university; its experience in exploring new fields has equipped it for original work as perhaps no other university is equipped.

Committees for the raising of funds for the school have been set up in forty cities. Mr. Bok has offered $50,000 to cover the first year's operation of the school. This sum, as well as the annual income of the endowment, will be available almost entirely for the support of the staff, since Johns Hopkins will provide the buildings and equipment.

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DARROW LIKES TO FIGHT FOR LOST CAUSES

Self-Educated, a Constant Student, He Enjoys Taking Unpopular Sides—"I Will Defend Any Man," He Says

By RUSSELL OWEN

CLARENCE DARROW, champion of the minority, has a passion for lost causes. One of the foremost advocates of reason against the might of the majority, an apparently hopeless struggle has an irresistible fascination for him. It was this sympathy with unpopular causes which led him to defend so many labor cases, and it was his instinctive resistance to anything which seems to impair individual freedom that led him to take up the fight against the Tennessee Anti-Evolution Law.

Darrow is no fire eater. He dominates by sheer intellectual power, and his manner when he is not roused in debate is one of courteous consideration marked by a delightful sense of humor. When he hunches his bony, square shoulders up under his ears and breaks into a smile, any barrier of hostility must melt. He can pour oil upon the troubled waters of a court room as easily as he can annihilate an adversary with his piercing satire.

He might be called a gentle cynic. He has no great respect for man's accomplishments in this world, and cannot see how the human animal has improved its breed very much in the last few thousand years. But it does not worry him, and he finds his pleasure in trying to make the lot of others a little easier, or going to the rescue of some less fortunate person who attracts his interest.

When the Scopes case started there was some reluctance to enlist Darrow's assistance because it was reported that he was an atheist. He is not an atheist, but an agnostic. "I doubt where many ignorant men claim to know" is his definition of agnosticism. But if Darrow doubts immortality, his ethics are those of practical Christianity.

"I feel that I am as good, if not a better man than many so-called Christians," said Mr. Darrow. "I will defend any man, for I can understand why men do things. You know it was said, 'judge not that ye be not judged.' I do not judge a man, I defend him."

Darrow has defended people all his life. Unlike many able criminal lawyers who got their early training in prosecutors' offices, Darrow has never prosecuted any one. He has a record of successful defenses that is perhaps second to none, and many of them have been undertaken with no request or hope for a fee, more than half of them, he thinks.

Darrow is impressive in a court room. A rather awkward figure in baggy trousers upheld by suspenders, without a coat, one shirt sleeve torn half off, and thin hair sticking damply out in all directions, he was a person to hold any eye during the Scopes trial.

The impression of personal carelessness, however, ends with his clothes. His face is gnarled and deeply lined, and sets forward a little on his shoulders. Sunken and piercing eyes shine out from under a bulging brow. His lips protrude a little when he laughs or frowns at an opponent with a look that stabs deep. And his expression can shift in a moment from penetrating scorn to a genial or quizzical smile.

Darrow became a lawyer, he says, because of hard work. "When I was 18 my father said it was about time I earned some money," he said with a smile. "So one day he went out to a farmer and made an arrangement for me to go to work on the farm at $15 a week and 'found.' The first day I helped get in the hay. I wasn't used to it and I got hot and tired and lame. The next day he gave me a bucket and stick about six inches long, and told me to kill the potato bugs. I had to bend over and after a few hours got sick of it and threw the bucket away. I quit and made up my mind that I would never work again. And I never did."

Clarence Darrow.

So he turned to the law, which had attracted him ever since he was a small boy. His father had studied for the Unitarian ministry, but never preached because he found he could not believe in Unitarianism as it was then. So he started a furniture factory at Kinsman, Ohio, and there Clarence grew up. It was his early experiences in Kinsman, which he put into his book "Farmington," published several years ago and just reissued.

Across the way from his father's shop was a justice of the peace, and his office was frequently the scene of some legal exchanges which to young Darrow were very interesting. He went there whenever anything was going on, so when he quit the farm he decided that the law would be a nice, easy profession in which to earn a living. He had had little schooling, had not even been to high school. "It isn't necessary," he said, "if a man really wants to learn."

He went to Youngstown, Ohio, studied law and was admitted to the bar there when he was only a little over twenty—forty-eight years ago. After a short time he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and was city attorney for a term.

"I got $75 a month and wondered what I would do with all the money," he said with a hunch of the shoulders and his quick smile. He sought larger fields when his experience ripened, and in 1887 went to Chicago, where he became a partner of John T. Altgeld, who aroused great criticism as Governor of Illinois for pardoning the Haymarket rioters. It was not long before that city knew it had an attorney of unusual ability as a debater, for when Henry George made a talk there on free trade, shortly after Darrow's arrival, the young man arose from the audience and refuted George in a speech which made him known over night. He held several city posts, including Assistant Corporation Counsel and Acting Corporation Counsel, and for a time was attorney for the Chicago Northwestern Railroad.

Darrow had been interested in labor matters for some time, and when Eugene Debs was indicted for conspiracy in 1893 in the American Railroad Union case, Darrow gave up his railway post to defend him. Debs was acquitted. He was asked one day if he did not have to break with the railroads because of the Debs incident.

"No, I merely gave up my post," he replied. "I did not think it ethical to defend Debs and remain connected with a railroad. Our relations were always pleasant."

After that came the famous anthracite strike case, in which he represented John Mitchell and the miners before the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the differences. So ably did he do his work that many of the principles laid down by Darrow at that time governed the relations between the miners and operators for many years. Then he defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone against the charge of murdering Governor Steunenburg of Idaho. He later defended the McNamara brothers in the case growing out of the bomb explosion in The Los Angeles Times Building.

But the cases of which Darrow is perhaps proudest are the ones which were little known outside the vicinity where they occurred. He once defended a negro without fee in a case which lasted a month and was taken to a higher court; and when the man was sentenced to prison, Darrow supported his family because he was certain he was innocent. He defended a little cobbler accused of Communism just after the war, despite the hostility such a defense incurred at that time, and cleared him.

"I guess I have defended more cases for nothing than I was ever paid for," he said.

This interest in other people, which has led him to give of his time and money to their defense when necessary, is one of his most pronounced characteristics.

In Dayton there was a very evident dislike of Darrow, the agnostic, before he came to town. People feared and distrusted him because of his religious views. They advised the defense that he would prejudice the case if he had a part in it. But when they saw a plain man in suspenders, with trousers not noted for anything except the quality of the cloth and had seen him talk to a few men he met on the street, they began to decide that he was not such a bad person after all. As he walked about, or sat in Robinsons' drug store getting something to drink, they got in the habit of greeting him, and he was soon classified with the human animals.

The central figure of the Scopes defense, the father of the little household of lawyers who are trying to break the Tennessee Anti-Evolution law, Darrow has been the object of all the prejudice that found its vent in this extraordinary case. During his remarkable plea to quash the indictment when he thundered at every belief Fundamentalists hold sacred, he faced a room full of angry people. He turned at times and hurled his words in their faces, while men of the hills murmured that he ought to be put out, that such an agnostic should not be permitted to remain in town. But their antagonism didn't even interest Darrow, and by the next day he had apparently been somewhat forgiven. There is a humanness about him which it is hard to resist.

He became an agnostic because of his reading, he said. He was reared in an atmosphere of books, and he had been a student all his life. Buckle, Draper and Lecky, read in his youth, stimulated his reasoning power and caused him to doubt the existence of anything which his reason denied.

One of the State prosecutors hurled the appellation agnostic at him during the trial, and Darrow passed it by with a glance. But a little later he took the opportunity to explain his belief and said that he considered the name "agnostic" a compliment rather than something to be ashamed of.

His reading and interest in literature led him naturally to writing and, besides his one novel, he has written a number of essays and a few short stories. This interesting man, lawyer, debater, general advocate of the underdog and the lost cause, confessed that writing is his greatest enjoyment, and that under slightly different circumstances he would have given a good part of his life to literature.

"I would rather write than do anything else," he said.

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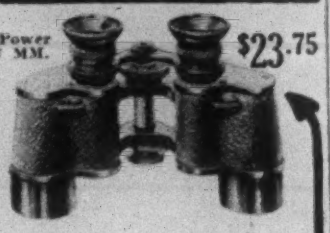

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A MONK THAT WAS TELLS OF MONASTIC LIFE

(Continued from Page 18)

humbly, "and may you burst to pieces, you crazy old devil's pepper box."

"God bless you, child; might the devil take you for your disobedience," would retort again Father James, and so ad infinitum.

It is the designated spiritual father who leads the novice to the altar on the day he is ordained a monk. There is hardly a more depressing ceremony. At the beginning of the service the novice, dressed only in a long white gown, stands in a corner of the church near the entrance. At a certain moment the choir begins to sing funeral-like hymns and the officiating clergyman, holding a cross, comes out in front of the altar. Then the novice gets down on his knees and arms and, covered all over with long black mantles, is pulled across the length of the church by two monks, also dressed in long black robes. When at the altar the novice is asked by the officiating priest whether he willingly abdicates from life, relatives, property, his own will, and so on and so forth. To each of these questions the novice has to answer separately, but hardly ever can you distinguish anything but sobs of despair.

After that the novice is given his black robes and headdress, rosary, sandals and a belt, and when the service is over he is locked up alone in the church at least for twenty-four hours and often for a whole week. I noticed that people hardly ever realize the full significance of monastic life before they undergo this ceremony. Almost without exception immediately after the ordination the new monks fall into utter despair, weep and curse themselves and those who talked them into taking the fatal step. The Church explains this well-known reaction of the newly ordained monks as the last attack of Satan. Whether it is the last attack of Satan or of commonsense and God-given human reason is a question I would not dare to answer.

Later the monks quiet down and try to make the best of it. Some actually attempt to fulfill their vows but only a few succeed.

Nevertheless there were comparatively few monks who by their own will would leave our monastery, for an unfrocked monk or priest in Russia was the same as an outcast.

Possibly a Monk Before

But Father Theophan, whose ordination I witnessed, did not weep, for he was a "hard-boiled egg." I obtained later good evidence to believe that he had been already monk and priest long before that, but had been unfrocked for heresy.

A monk can be unfrocked and ordained monk again, but one can be ordained a priest only once in his life. A second ordination of an unfrocked priest brings the severest punishment on both the one who was ordained and the one who performed the ordination. Whether the story about the previous priesthood of Father Theophan was true or not he managed this time to be ordained monk, deacon and priest all in one week, and stood a good chance for promotion to abbot of the monastery. A few months later he quarreled with the Bishop and departed, contrary to all rules, from the monastery. Later he left Russia. What became of him I don't know.

Education and wisdom were mixed in him with utter foolishness and naïveté. He could make you an ardent Christian by telling you undecent anecdotes and could shake the faith of a saint by lecturing on theology. He was accused of the worst immoralities, without his accusers ever being able to prove a single one of their accusations. And he was acclaimed by many a saint, though he never performed a miracle. When he fainted during a public lecture, doctors themselves could not make out whether he was drunk or exhausted by too much fasting. But he could preach like the golden-mouthed St. John, and the Bishop himself wept like a fish when listening to his sermons.

I noticed that, like Rasputin, he made a bigger impression on women than on men. And when Father Theophan was leaving the city a crowd of women waited for him on the street. They caught him by the tails of his robes, kissed his hands, pushed each other, almost fought to obtain his blessing. Their sobs were heard for several blocks. Father Theophan also seemed to be greatly moved, crossed the crowd, pressed his thin and pretty hand to the eager lips of his admirers. But I am pretty sure, knowing him as I did, that when at last his horses carried him out of sight of his devotees, he must have smiled sarcastically and said: "The crazy oil-lamps!"—such being the nickname given to lady admirers of a Bishop or a monk.

One thing Father James liked, though he was somewhat deaf, was music. Of course, he recognized as such only church music. Holy as he was, he condemned and anathematized everything not directly connected with the Church.

Father Theophan had a good voice, liked to sing and could play the violin with skill. When in an especially good mood Father Theophan would close his eyes and would sing something like this:

"Why did you leave me, my dear little girl; didn't I pet you enough?"

Luckily Father James, being somewhat deaf, could not distinguish the words, and he would sit and listen with admiration. When Father Theophan stopped singing, Father James would knock at the door of his cell. "In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen. Christ save you, Father Theophan," would say the old archangel. "Truly it's good of you to spend your time of rest in praising the Lord by so beautiful a hymn. The prophet said: 'I'll sing my God while I live.' Was that a psalm you were singing?"

"Indeed, Father James," would answer Father Theophan bowing humbly, "it was a Psalm of David. That's how they used to sing them in South Russia."

Such was Father James, who was equal to an archangel.

HELIGOLAND MENACED BY SEA

(Continued from Page 7)

are staking out their annihilating claims.

The greater part of the western side of the island is protected by a superb dam of granite and basalt which follows the base of the crimson cliffs and shields them from breakers. Walking along the top of this dam, one sees great masses that have broken loose and plunged down upon the narrow strip of beach. Others are poised in a precarious equilibrium, ready to separate from the parent cliff with the first rain or hurricane.

"One season of frost and storms," said Professor Hagmeier, director of the interesting biological institute on the island, "brings down more cubic yards of cliff than the normal disintegration of thirty years. In February, 1922, we lost 22,000 cubic yards. From March 3 to May 9, this year, 14,700 cubic yards fell from the tops of the cliffs—all on the northeast side.

"It is imperative that the walls now protecting the western base of the cliffs be extended all around the island, and that the Government provide funds for this. We cannot prevent the breaking and crumbling away of the face of the cliff, but we can prevent the undermining of the base and the washing away of the rubble. If allowed to continue, this will mean nothing less than the washing away of the island itself."

The rubble that falls to the base of the cliff and slants up against it forms a natural protective bulwark of its own. But when the powerful currents of the North Sea are able to attack cliff or detritus, they devour and lick away the biggest masses in a short time. If frost comes to aid in the work of disintegration, a block of some two cubic yards will be melted in a few days.

A constant solution of the red sediment of which stone and clay are composed lies suspended in the water that surrounds the isle, especially during a heavy sea. Then, viewed from the "Oberland" or from the deck of a vessel, the island seems to swim in its own blood—a grim and theatrical note in the fantastic spectacle of striped cliffs, caverns, fissured bluffs and isolated crags which go to make up the strange spectacle of Heligoland.

Two of these free-standing crags, the "Long Anna" at the sharp northern end and the "Monk" at the southwest corner, stand like sentinels on guard against the sea. Waves and breakers hurl themselves against the feet of these giants and seek to topple them over. Billows pick up loose stones and pound the face of the rock, as with hammers.

It was feared that the blasting of the arsenals and docks on the made ground might have rendered the cliffs still more unstable. But this fear proved groundless. The seismograph of the biological institute, which always sprang to life when the big guns engaged in target practice, and which recorded even the thunderous assault of big waves during storms, showed no vibration whatever during the blasting.

While this battle between the island and the sea is going on, Heligoland is waging another and milder war. It is economic competition with other German seaside places such as Norderney and Sylt and Wyck. The Frisian population—transported to the mainland at the beginning of the war and permitted to return after the armistice, only to find much of their household gear missing or gone to ruin—is composed of stout, hardy, somewhat silent sea-folk with perhaps a lingering reverence in its blood for the breezy traditions of old pirates and smugglers.

They were able to obtain from the German Government the right of importing all goods duty free into their barren little island. The shops teem with foreign goods, which often may be bought at a price lower than obtains in the lands of their origin. The good fisher-folk in their tiny houses and the keepers of the hotels and boarding-houses await the coming of Summer visitors, now that Heligoland has been shorn of its fortress, and big guns no longer point their muzzles out to sea.

Heligoland the bizarre, the romantic, the legendary, has become once more a peaceful haven; a refuge for the jaded, with its pure air, sands and waters. Life appears fresh and uncontaminated here. There is not a motor car, nor even a horse, on the entire island.

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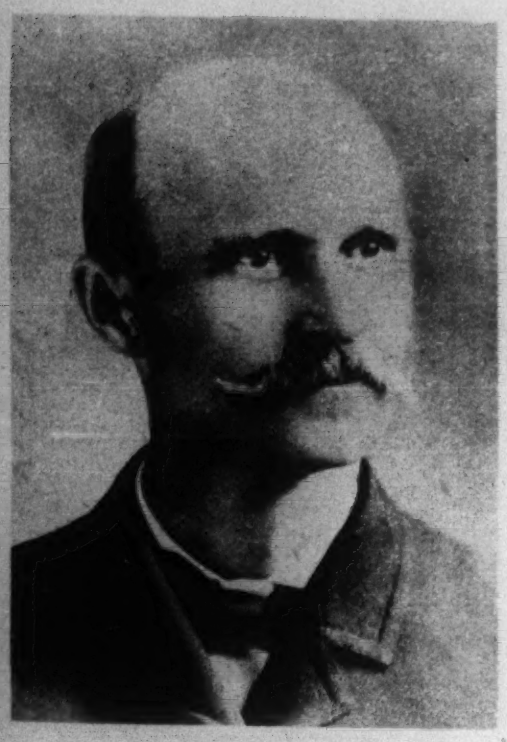
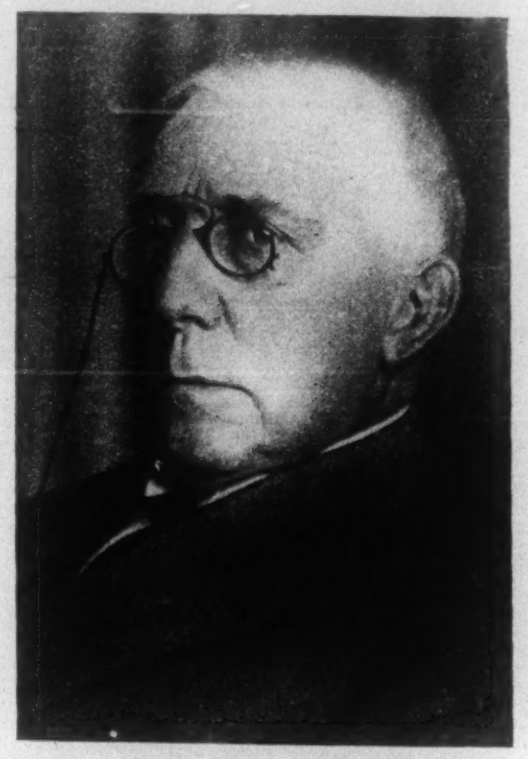
THAT GREAT COMBINATION—NYE AND RILEY

Humorist and Poet, Lecture Partners in the Eighties, Share in a Revival of Fame Today



Bill Nye.



James Whitcomb Riley.

By L. H. ROBBINS

IT is thirty-five years since "The Great Nye-Riley Combination" ceased to tour the land. The stars of that two-headed "attraction" shine no more in our firmanent—Bill Nye passed from the sky in 1896, and James Whitcomb Riley in 1916. Yet the memory of their travels together lingers among us, the echo of the laughter they provoked can still be heard, and the gratitude they inspired continues to find tangible expression. Riley's "old swimmin' hole" was purchased through popular subscription, the other day, for inclusion in a memorial park bearing his name; and a new tablet on a churchyard boulder in North Carolina, Nye's adopted State, will help to remind the world of the funniest of "funny men."

America loves her humorists better, perhaps, than any other country. Even if they become a bit high-hat, and hence more amusing than they mean to be, as happens now and then in these sophisticated years, she goes right on taking delight in them. They perform a function that seems to be necessary to her national health. The labor they do for her is lowly, being at best only a form of clowning. But she rewards them with a peculiarly sweet and smiling fame unlike that enjoyed by any other servants of the common good except physicians, teachers and priests. Such was the fame that came to Nye and Riley when they teamed up and took the road and dared the public to keep a straight face.

Eugene Field Helped

In those halcyon days of the lecture circuit, Nye and Riley drifted together naturally. One was giving the country a weekly half-hour of smiles through his syndicated articles in the newspapers; the other was writing poetry of wider popular appeal than any theretofore written in America. Why shouldn't they join forces and "go on the stage" as Mark Twain and George W. Cable had done?

Their opening in Indianapolis was an occasion. Eugene Field had run down from Chicago to lend them support, should any be needed. "Bob" Burdette, who had encouraged the conjunction of the luminaries, reported that they packed the house "until people began to fall out of the windows."

Riley led off by apologizing sympathetically for Nye. "He is the victim," said the poet, "of an affliction that makes him very sensitive to laughter." That affliction Riley described as "a slight tendency to baldness." When people laughed at Nye's joke, said Riley, poor Nye always thought they might be laughing at his physical defect, and it worried him. Would not the audience kindly refrain, therefore, from laughing while Mr. Nye recited his piece? Nye then entered. The audience tried to be solemn, as requested. It was no use, for Nye's head was seen to be as hairless as an onion.

He, in turn, announced that he and Riley, though advertised to perform together, would have to come on the stage one at a time; they would not appear simultaneously. In explanation, he read a telegram that he said he had received from Riley a few days before. It ran:

"Come and take part in my reception. Be sure to bring a dress suit. P. S.—Don't forget the trousers. I have a pair of suspenders."

With such fooling they began an association that lasted, with intermissions, for four years. They visited most parts of the United States, entertained uncounted thousands of people, earned much money, for those times, and left behind them a subject for people to talk about to this day. In a hundred communities are tales of "the night Nye and Riley were at the opera house."

Neither man was intended by the Creator for a stage career. Both were shy in public and fully looked it. Riley had difficulty in making his hands behave. By one who remembers him as he appeared on those tours he is described as standing with his hands in his pockets, teetering up and down on his toes. Nye's great baldness and his greater thinness were against him, but he exaggerated his awkward aspect until the mere sight of him was enough to send his audience into an uproar of approval.

A picture of gloom, he related the harrowing experiences of his sad life in the most mournful and matter-of-fact drawl and only changed his funereal look to one of astonishment, as if unable to understand why his hearers should scream with laughter at the distressful stories he told them about cows, cyclones and such grave matters.

Nye was particularly good on cyclones. He had always yearned to see one "make the landscape look tired." At last his curiosity was gratified and after the blow was over the people came out into the forest with lanterns and lowered him "out of the crotch of a basswood tree with a tackle and fall." His old desire for a hurricane that could "blow a cow through a penitentiary" was satiated.

"At times," wrote Riley, "his auditors are hysterical with delight."

The story of their sorties as companions in arms is narrated in abundant detail by Marcus Dickey, in his work, "The Maturity of James Whitcomb Riley." They were interrupted even before the year was out, for Nye's health was poor. He rested in North Carolina for a while, then went at it again on his own hook in New England. Describing his adventures there in a letter to Riley, he said, "I wore a plug hat but conversed freely with the common people." Riley, too, was reading and reciting on his own through 1887. But in another year they had paired up once more at an entertainment given by the Chicago Press Club, on which solemn occasion Nye said, among other things that are remembered:

The Way He Said It

"Poets, as you probably know, have throughout history been accompanied by their lyres. Mr. Riley appears before you tonight as the poet. I suppose he has his lyre. If not, I am with him * * I asked a man the other day if he had heard my last lecture. He said he hoped he had. So I am getting up a new lecture. Horace Greeley says that a lecture is successful when more remain in the hall than go out. I have talked with some of my friends about it, and they suggest that I get a brass band to play half an hour before it and half an hour after. One critic says I would make a hit if the band played through the whole lecture."

And so on. It wasn't so much what Nye said. It was the weary, melancholy way he said it.

Around that time an Indiana poet whom fame has overlooked wrote of them:

Nye and Riley,
Riley and Nye;
Grin and chuckle,
sob and sigh!
Never had such
fun by half,
Knew not whether
to cry or laugh.

Jest and joke and
preach and
sing,
They can do most
anything—
Make you laugh or
make you cry—
Dear old Riley!
Rare Bill Nye!

Their popularity as fellow-headliners was so great that Major Pond took them in hand for a tour that turned out to be the most extensive in the history of American lecturing, so far as that history had then been written. Mark Twain heard them and was overjoyed. In one of his books he discusses a story that Riley told on the platform. Says Mr. Clemens:

"Riley tells it in the character of a dull-witted old farmer who has just heard it for the first time, who is innocent and happy and pleased with himself, and has to stop every little while to hold himself in, but his body quakes in a jelly-like way with interior chuckles; and at the end of the ten minutes the audience have laughed until they are exhausted, and the tears are running down their faces. The simplicity and innocence and sincerity and unconsciousness of the old farmer are perfectly simulated, and the result is a performance thoroughly charming and delicious. This is art."

Their method of entertainment seems very simple in these days of movies and jazz. But people loved it then. The curtain would rise and Nye would walk into sight and relate one of his side-splitting personal experiences. He would then retire and Riley would come forth from the wings to give some studies in Hoosier dialect. Thus they would alternate. "At this point Mr. Nye will interfere with an anecdote," says one program. Again, "One of the author's literary gems, given without notes and no gestures to speak of." And Riley would talk on "Child Eccentricities," including "Little Orphant Annie," or on "The Poetry of the Commonplace."

But playing to crowded houses all up and down America was interfering with their work. People said Nye's newspaper humor was falling off. He was tired, too, he said, of "making a holy show" of himself, and Riley complained of not writing anything worthwhile in all his years of touring. They broke their triumphal progress, therefore, only to plan thirty weeks more of it in 1889 and 1890. The American public wouldn't let them alone.

Again they went forth. At Pittsburgh, after their appearance, it was reported that the janitor of the hall had gathered up a quart of buttons. Everywhere they scored success, yet again came a break, and this the final one.

The Combination Ends

Many things contributed to the ending of the long and fortunate relationship. One was Riley's desire to write poetry. Another, according to Mr. Dickey, his biographer, was the fact that he was making comparatively little out of public speaking, although his running-mate was putting away about $1,000 a week. Riley had signed a five-year contract with a lyceum agency in the West whereby half of his lecture earnings went to the agency manager. The contract still binding and only slightly modified, was transferred to Major Pond, and the absentee manager in the West continued to receive a large share of Mr. Riley's earnings.

The poor bargain rankled in Riley's heart. Blithe before the public, he "felt like a slave" under such an arrangement, and at last he balked. At Louisville one Winter's day the partners in "The Great Nye-Riley Combination" shook hands and separated. At the last they were as friendly as when, in mid-career, Nye would announce their program thus:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the entertainment tonight is of a dual nature. Mr. Riley and I will speak alternately. First I come out and talk until I get tired, then Mr. Riley comes out and talks until *you* get tired."

The parting in the midst of a big success, of two men so popular could not fail to create a sensation. There were rumors of disagreement and worse. But subsequent years showed that there was no quarrel and that the chief reason for their split was substantially as set forth here.

Riley's "Old Swimmin' Hole" at Greenfield, Ind., to Be Made Into a Memorial Park.

Photo by Ewing Galloway.

success with dynamic symmetry carries conviction, and the story of her experiment is clear and concise. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where she is curator of the Department of Classical Art, she became interested in the work of Mr. Hambidge, who was measuring the Athenian vases in the museum collections to confirm his conjecture that these would disclose the same underlying principles of proportion that control the Greek temples.

Miss Richter found this idea very attractive. It seemed to her that the mind of the ancient Greeks as she had come into contact with it was one to welcome the union of law and order with artistic inspiration and that "if they had found some principle of proportion that was in any way useful to design they would have used it." She was well acquainted with the fact that they were willing to spend work and time on precisely similar problems in their architecture and their sculpture. The Hambidge theory seemed to her neither preposterous nor untenable. She followed the analyses of vases and cups in the Metropolitan and Boston museums with increasing interest and with the feeling that "if dynamic symmetry—the symmetry claimed to be operative also in nature—is found so readily in Greek design, this may explain the peculiar sense of vitality in Greek art." In a word, she found herself entirely hospitable to the idea that an artistic people might have worked out a system of proportion that could be applied with equally satisfactory result to a wine-cup and to an architectural building.

Dynamic Symmetry

In her pamphlet she explains, "in a simple and superficial way," the mathematics and geometry used in dynamic symmetry, and illustrates the process of analyzing a Greek vase in accordance with dynamic symmetry.

The third section of her text has to do with designing based on dynamic symmetry, and here she uses her personal experience. Not satisfied to study the vases from without, limiting herself to what she says her eye could teach her, she embarked upon a project of herself designing and making vases in order to get that practical knowledge which is the strongest bulwark of criticism and expertize.

Her method of applying the principles of dynamic symmetry to her product was of the simplest and by no means the mechanical process it seems to the uninitiated. She began —and this may be the secret of her ease in managing the system—by a free design. "I draw a sketch," she says, "or several sketches of the pot I wish to make. When I have it about the way I want it, I test it by dynamic symmetry. That is, I put it into a containing rectangle, divide the height by the width or vice versa, according to which is the larger measurement, and obtain thereby the ratio." If this proved not to be a dynamic ratio, which she would ascertain by consulting her table of such ratios, she changed her sketch enough to obtain a dynamic ratio. Nearly always she found the necessary changes to be slight and the design much improved by making them. She would then go on to the consideration of the subdivisions of the vase in relation to its width and height, making the whole an interrelated theme. "How important an element this subtly interrelated proportion is," she concludes, "can be seen when we look at modern imitations of Greek forms, which, though they often correspond very closely in general outline to their models, almost invariably lack the element of vitality so conspicuous in the Athenian products."

The July Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum records further additions to their increasingly distinguished collections. An exhibition of prints relating to armor has been opened in the two little corridors leading to the Armor Court, and the attention of the visitor is called to the close kinship of prints at their origin and the shield and breastplate of the fifteenth and sixteenth century warrior.

Not only did the art of etching date from the discovery by the armorers that they could ornament their work with the aid of acid etching designs into the hardest steel, but the etchings, engravings and woodcuts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries representing scenes of battle, tournaments, or individual knights and squires, are living documents, made by artists who worked from the actual scene before them, familiar with its every aspect and giving not only exact information concerning the appearance of men in armor, but the action and accessories in a way to place the past before us with all its energetic interests, its liveliness, force and precious commonplace. The two woodcuts, for example, by Lucas Cranach and Jost Amman, the first dated 1506, the second made in 1565. Both represent tournaments, according to the Bulletin description, "taking place in wooden enclosures in the centre of crowded city squares, with the rabble all about and the aloof aristocracy watching the turmoil from points of vantage in near-by buildings. The scenes are animated enough, the mounted knights tilt at their adversaries with clumsy wooden spears; some have been dismounted and lie in the dust waiting to be aided by their men-at-arms; one knight is being helped into his heavy armor by his squires as he sits astride the fence; children and little dogs run about; women gossip; a mounted band plays; some of the spectators are interested, others bored. It is the medieval counterpart of ancient gladiatorial combats, and the forerunner of the modern football game." The visitor to the museum is advised to compare the horse armor in the Severance collection with these spirited scenes to see how such armor was used. Such a comparison will surely bring its reward.

Among other prints both instructive and amusing is a wood engraving by one of the lesser Nuremberg artists, Wolf Traut, who worked under Dürer's direction. It represents the Emperor Maximilian as Patron of Improvements in Artillery and Armor, with a verse by Johannes Stabius, the Emperor's constant companion, and should be compared with the contemporary Maximilian suit of armor in the museum, and with the swords, pole arms, and, especially, the various types and kinds of helmets represented. By such comparisons both the prints and the armor are given a greater reality, a more significant existence, than either alone could have for us.

A particularly interesting acquisition in another department of the collections of the museum is the piece of Roman sculpture portraying the Empress Lucilla. This handsome head, the hair dressed with a modern wave, the expression animated and self-willed, is a striking salient work that brings close to the present type the youth of the second century. The paragraph describing the character of Lucilla in the Bulletin article is a vivacious résumé of a wild career: "Lucilla," it says, "was married at the age of 17 to her father's profligate colleague, the Emperor Lucius Verus, at that time commanding the armies of the East. She became as gay as her husband, after eight years had him poisoned, was married again to a staid old Senator, conspired against her equally profligate young brother, Commodus, when he became Emperor, was banished and finally, at the age of 38, was killed by an enemy of her brother's. Not a savory life, but in accord with her age."

Place de la Republique a Rouen.

(Original Etching by Camille Pissarro. Frederick Keppel & Co.

Four Newly Acquired Treasures

The July Bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum describes four recent accessions, two paintings and two pieces of sculpture. One of the paintings is "The Astronomer" by Ribera, a man at work with a globe, his face upturned to the heavens, the face in a strong light with sharp shadows, the coat, hair, and beard black against a dark luminous background, a rugged, straightforward unsentimental that seems to uphold the comment in the Bulletin that "in his contribution to the art of his time he was superior to Murillo and Zurbaran." The second painting is a "Holy Family" by Vincenzo Foppa, whose influence Berenson says was scarcely less than that of Mantegna and the Bellini, "for no nook or cranny between Brescia, the Gulf of Genoa, and the crest of the mount Cenis escaped it." The picture is supposed to date from the same period as "The Adoration of the Kings" in the National Gallery, London.

A Chinese Kwan-yin in stone of the Sui dynasty and a head of a saint in limestone by a German sculptor of the early sixteenth century are the accessions in the field of sculpture. A couple of interesting pages in the Bulletin are given to an explanation of the classes for children in the museum. The writer comments upon the work, often seen in exhibition, of specially talented children and adds: "We are interested in the talented child, but more so in the child who is not specially talented, for the latter type is that which predominates. It is the public as a whole that museums serve, and while the talented few may understand the significance of a collection, the majority will pass through the galleries unresponsive to all that is unfamiliar. It is with the hope of making the unfamiliar familiar that we have classes in appreciation of art, not only for adults but for children as well." The illustrations of the work done by these "untalented" children show that the influence of the museum has been toward clarifying their ideas of the significance of the different elements of design, and it is impossible not to believe that the classes have not given them a very useful little equipment of experience in expression which should in some degree open their eyes to the expressiveness of any artist's design.

The Brooklyn Museum Quarterly which comes out this month contains an article by the Museum's Director, William Henry Fox, on the relation between Sargent and the Brooklyn Museum. Sargent was very friendly to the museum, made repeated visits to it, and aided it with advice and through his personal efforts to obtain paintings for its collections. It was through his influence with the late A. Augustus Healy, the former President of the Brooklyn Institute, that Boldini's portrait of Whistler came to be in the Brooklyn Museum, and the water colors by Tissot, illustrating the Life of Christ, were acquired by the Trustees fortified largely by Sargent's endorsement of their artistic merit. Mr. Fox quotes his saying, "It is a mistake to look on these illustrations as alone religious in feeling, literary in their allusions, or simply 'erudite' in their exposition of types and costume. They are all this, but they are much more from the esthetic standpoint.

Intellect and Intuition

"Technically, they are remarkable as showing Tissot's knowledge of composition, form and color. They are the work of a man of intellect and intuitive knowledge of human motive." Mr. Fox cites as a side light on Sargent's taste his interest in the museum's collection of Italian textiles and embroideries and the fact that he himself had made a similar collection, including many examples of Perugian towels like those in the museum. The following passage shows not only Sargent's candor but the independence of the museum in pursuing its own way against even so great a counselor: "On one occasion," Mr. Fox says, "he and his friend Helleu were in the museum when, by chance, we were exhibiting a collection of paintings of the advanced French school. Sargent said reprovingly, 'I am glad you do not own these works,' and his companion informed me that we were corrupting the taste of our public in showing them. I am bound to say in all frankness that we afterward added several of them to our permanent collection. When it came to the younger artists Sargent was kindly and encouraging. For example, he congratulated the museum on the purchase of Walter Ufer's 'Don Pedro de Taos' and on several different occasions he asked to see 'that picture of the one-legged fiddler.' "

"Normandy Farm," by Homer D. Martin.

In Summer Exhibition at Knoedler Galleries.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR OLD IRONSIDES

Children Gather "Save the Constitution Fund" to Repair Ship Whose Victories Inspired the Nation

By HERMAN F. KRAFFT

OLD IRONSIDES, the gallant frigate Constitution, is in imminent danger of falling to pieces. But rescue from ruin is at hand, for Congress has given to the children the privilege of volunteering for its preservation. Patriotic societies under the leadership of the Daughters of 1812 called attention to the deterioration in the ship's timbers. The Secretary of the Navy, himself a graduate of the Naval Academy in the days when the Constellation, sister ship of the Constitution, took the cadets on their annual cruises, made a personal visit to the Constitution in July, 1924. The board of inspection appointed by him reported at that time that the Constitution's timbers and planking below the water line were honeycombed with dry rot, and that the cost of rebuilding her would be $500,000. Above the water she is apparently in sound condition. She is like a house built on sand.

An appeal was at once made to Congress, which in the closing days of the last session incorporated a resolution in the Omnibus bill authorizing the reconstruction of the old ship, but appropriating no money for the purpose. To carry on the work of rebuilding, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized by Congress to receive voluntary contributions from the people of the United States. Accordingly, Secretary Wilbur has started the "Save the Constitution Fund." As an inspiration and an object lesson of the glorious days of 1812 to the boys and girls of today, the invitation to contributed to Old Ironsides's restoration is addressed first and foremost to the children of America—that the privilege and honor shall be theirs.

In the last year of Washington's Administration the Constitution, better known as Old Ironsides, was launched. With more fights to her credit than any two of our other historic men-of-war, after 128 years of service she still floats, and the purpose is to prolong her inspiring existence.

She was Preble's flagship at Tripoli when Decatur and his midshipmen in daredevil fashion set fire to the frigate Philadelphia and singed the Bashaw of Tripoli's beard. In the War of 1812 she destroyed after memorable duels two of the finest frigates in the British Navy, the Guerriere and the Java. Thus she helped to win the "second War of Independence," and before its end she had also captured single-handed the two British ships Cyane and Levant.

After the close of hostilities the Constitution was the innocent cause of spilling almost more ink than she had seen of blood in battle. After bitter political controversy she was repaired and rehabilitated, and thenceforth wore at her prow a carved wooden image of President Jackson—who had been anything but wooden or a figurehead in life. During many years the Constitution continued cruising in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, with a lookout for blackbirders. Two of her fighting commanders, then growing old, Isaac Hull and Charles Stewart, watched with sentimental interest her later career.

After her last cruise as a man-of-war, in connection with the breaking up of the African slave trade, the Constitution undertook preparedness duty, serving as training ship for midshipmen, her valiant traditions, which recalled all that was most glorious in the days of sail, inspiring their young devotion. In 1897 in Boston, where she still rests—the same port from which she set forth so often on her cruises and to which she returned after triumphing over the Guerriere and the Java—Old Ironsides is still stanch enough to be the stimulating figure in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of her own launching. When the school children of America have succeeded in the campaign to preserve this historic frigate against the ravages of time there will be another festival in her honor.

During the Tripolitan War the Constitution was the flagship of Commodore Preble. His men, called his "schoolboys," had learned their profession under one of the most rigid and efficient commanders of the navy of that day, also under the inspiration of such deeds in the fleet as that of the ketch Intrepid, in which a lot of the "boys" blew up the corsairs' gunboats, along with themselves. That was the deed that the British Admiral, Nelson, himself most strikingly fearless, called the most daring act of the age. Of Commodore Preble's schoolboys, three, Isaac Hull, William Bainbridge and Charles Stewart, were destined a few years later to command the Constitution in her memorable battles in the course of the War of 1812.

Under command of Isaac Hull at the outbreak of this war, the Constitution escaped from a British squadron of five frigates. By dousing her canvas with water, by warping her ahead during spells of calm with a kedge anchor fastened to a mile of hawsers, and finally by shortening sail in apparently panicky haste at the approach of a squall, Hull outwitted his pursuers. At the instant the squall covered him from the enemy's sight, he again unfurled all sail. Hull's resourceful seamanship won the day, and his crew took their first rest after a race that had lasted sixty hours.

Soon afterward Hull fell in with the British frigate Guerriere. They fought like two duelists. Hull's quick movements gave the Constitution the advantage. She raked with deadly fire the Guerriere's decks, yet by swift manoeuvring skillfully avoided being raked by the British ship. On the first of these occasions, when one of the Guerriere's masts crashed overboard, a seaman on the Constitution shouted to another: "Damn it, Jack, we have made a brig of her." Another sailor, who noticed that the British shot bounded harmlessly from the Constitution's sides, gave her the name she has borne ever since—"Huzza, her sides are made of iron!"

When Captain Dacres of the British ship came up the gangway of the Constitution, Captain Hull greeted him with the words, "Dacres, I know you are hurt; give me your hand." Thus began in the heat of battle a friendship that lasted till Hull's death in 1843.

Toward the end of 1812 the unluckiest of officers, William Bainbridge, who had spent years in dungeons in Guadaloupe and Tripoli, took command of the lucky ship of the navy, Old Ironsides. In her, off the Brazilian coast after a fight as brilliant in seamanship and gunnery as Hull's, he captured another British frigate, the Java. When the latter's brave skipper, mortally wounded, was about to be taken ashore, Captain Bainbridge, himself suffering from severe wounds and supported by two sailors, came on deck to bid Captain Lambert good-bye and to return his sword. Once more the Constitution carried to Boston the news of victory. It electrified maritime New England and changed the spirit of apathy to intense patriotism. In this sense Old Ironsides won the war.

Although both British and American commanders in distant waters had a suspicion that peace had been made, news traveled slowly, and Captain Charles Stewart, who commanded the Constitution in 1815, was anxious to add one more laurel to her record. Toward the close of February, off the Madeiras, he fell in with two smaller enemy ships, the Cyane and the Levant, and today the latter's flags hang in the halls of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Those two ships were beaten by what a midshipman has called the "three great ships" of the War of 1812—seamanship, marksmanship and leadership. England in the midst of her triumphs on the sea against Napoleon, with a thousand sail to America's twenty-one, felt terribly the losses inflicted during this war by "Yankee trickery." Despite our unpreparedness in 1812, this conflict with England marks a brilliant page in our naval history.

After the war Old Ironsides underwent a long overhauling. In the '30s the discussion of her first restoration made the Secretary of the Navy decide to scrap her on the ground that her repairs would amount to more than her first cost. It was then that a young law student in Boston, Oliver Wendell Holmes, dashed off his indignant protest:

Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!

His poem brought immediate response. Under her former commander, Isaac Hull, despite all opposition, the Constitution was restored. Her live oak timbers, still sound, had needed little replacing, but with glistening bright work and a new suit of sails and rigging she once more looked like her clever old self.

Andrew Jackson being at this time, 1834, President, Captain Jesse D.

(Continued on Page 23)

The Constitution—"Champion of the Freedom of the Seas."

THE WORLD OF ART: *August Exhibition*

"Effect of Morning Light," by C. A. Platt.

In Summer Exhibition of the Knoedler Galleries.

SIXTEEN years ago Knoedler Galleries seemed to every one very progressive with their Summer art exhibitions. Their seventeenth Summer exhibition is noticeable only by its quality. The slow-moving world of art finally has taken it in that art exhibitions are the favorite indoor sport of both traveler and home-staying citizen in Summer. If it is hot on the street it is cool and comforting in the galleries; if it is chilly and damp, as only a midsummer day can be, it is warm and dry in the galleries. And the seats are soft and the new galleries are all beautiful to look at in themselves, the red plush period past, the color schemes of distinction, the pictures carefully chosen with a few of the finest.

The exhibition at Knoedler's this Summer contains at least half a dozen canvases of delightful quality. One is the portrait by William M. Chase of his son Roland Dana Chase. The child, with his delicately cut features and slim elegance of figure, stands obviously posed and conscious of the pose, with a hint of disdain in the curve of his sensitive lips. The background, some sort of tapestry with foliage, is rather overpowering. The painting is done on a coarse canvas that seems to call for a heavier application of pigment in justification of its rugous surface. Craftsmanship of the cleverest and a vision of the external world not often paralleled.

Twachtman and Homer

A "Niagara" by Twachtman is here, shimmering in mist and exquisite in color, but missing the weight and force of the water falling behind the mist, and lacking altogether the sense of chill and the sense of tumult, in a word the essence of the scene.

Neither is "The Backrush" by Winslow Homer one of that great artist's greater canvases, although its notation of the familiar phenomenon of the sea has the swift vigor characteristic of all his sea pictures. Homer Martin's "Normandy Farm," on the other hand, is perhaps as good a thing as he ever painted. It was in the first exhibition of the Brooklyn Museum, lent by W. T. Evans. The low cottage set among trees is a pleasant incident in the landscape and the sky is peculiarly limpid and pure in color. One notes the beautiful old-fashioned device of letting you escape from the design, pushing your way across the fields and ever so far beyond. This device is employed with still more distinction in the grave and admirable landscape by Charles A. Platt. "Effect of Morning Light" is the title, completely descriptive. The sallow fields and dark, cold greens of the foliage emphasize the pale radiance gathering in the sky.

The Blakelock also is a cool picture, the hollow of the sky filled with white light, the trees as usual etched sharply against it. The Weir is a beautiful study of field flowers in a bowl. A recent painting by Louis Betts, the full-length figure of a girl, has the characteristic forward-striding movement of his stalwart models. A Rockwell Kent, a Walter MacEwen, a Gari Melchers, all running so true to form as to need no signature, add variety to the excellent group. To consider how many sides of American art are omitted is to realize how clearly art is writing our history for the future and what a bewildering set of documents will confront the student impassioned for complete information as to our tastes and tendencies.

At the Keppel Galleries the exhibition of the Barbizon prints holds through the Summer, giving a most desirable opportunity to become familiar with a school that keeps its freshness in season and out.

The two giants of the school, Corot and Millet, are admirably represented, especially the former, by lithographs in which the light spirit of his genius finds a medium even more satisfying and complete than pigment. "La Rencontre au Bosquet," the "Sapho," "Une Famille à Terracine," the beautiful "Saules et Peupliers Blancs," what could give with purer style, with less intrusion of medium, the charm and solace of that free yet curiously patient spirit, bearing you upon disciplined wings toward the upper regions of the sky. Seldom in art do you feel at once so free and so sustained.

The etchings are only second to the lithographs. In the Italian subjects we are promptly made conscious of the firm foundation upon which each skimming manifestation of the later tendency rests.

Millet's relation to the earth was not only more obvious, it was infrangible and exclusive. His paintings tell us how little the subtle realities of sky and air counted for him. Every line of his drawings and prints tells us of his absorption in the material of the earth and the muscular energy of those who toil close to its fecund surface. The faces of his men and women are impassive and inexpressive; their limbs and bodies chant the epic of man's war with nature as it has been chanted from the beginning of all the civilizations of the world. These shepherds and spaders and spinners and reapers are magnificent. Their fire is that of hearth. No flame is lighted upon the altar of shifting light and moving breeze. One thinks of hard-won growth of the fields, of beasts and burdens and the close-knit life of man making the fabric of his days from these interests. One thinks also of the indestructibility and permanence of that apparently ephemeral world to which Corot has directed his art, and the brevity of the life of man as Millet describes it.

Daubigny's blithe and kind temper is beautifully translated in this group of his etchings. An early morning man, like his friend Corot, his prints have a dewy freshness that conveys to a most extraordinary degree the atmosphere of the scene portrayed. "Le Lever du Soleil" and "Les Petits Oiseaux" are conspicuous examples of Daubigny's spontaneity of touch. He had, however, a little characteristic humorous attitude of mind, completely his own, that appears in such subjects as the famous "L'Arbre aux Corbeaux" and the less-known "L'Aurore: Le Chant du Coq." The gestures and attitudes of the birds, despite the artist's creed of realism, have a hint of theatre, at all events something of the comedy of manners transferred to the natural world. In the crowing cock we see the prototype of the Coq d'Or shrilling to a detached audience.

Pissarro Bridges a Gap

Pissarro's work provides the bridge between the Barbizon leaders and the "new school" of Impressionism which has so emphatically justified Mr. Brownell's prediction that it certainly would not be the last word in French art. It was, nevertheless, a well-chosen, suggestive word carrying a new conviction to the mind of the contemporary generation. With Pissarro this new conviction is expressed by a buoyant line and a vibrating play of light and dark—one might say, instead, of light and less light, so little is there of definite shadow. His plates are bathed in atmosphere. In this he was modern for his time. He is modern also for a later time through his swift syntheses, many of his little figures existing chiefly as lines of direction suggesting motion. His plates in which aquatint and etching are combined show a little world that floats in sunlight. In his streets and squares the dottings and fleckings of surface with definite varied arabesques in the detail show the modern feeling for pattern. His was a receptive mind, a receptive vision, quick to make use of ideas and effectively plot design. Of his technical method Mr. Hind says: "He always aimed at the production of a plate whose tone should be entirely expressed in the bitten work, leaving the smallest margin for variation in the printing."

Love of nature with the men of this interesting period in French art seems to have gone hand in hand with a deep respect for and understanding of technical methods. Their intense realization of the natural beauties of a scene seldom blinded them to the necessity of supporting their emotion with the utmost skill they could command. And that skill at times was superb in its adequacy. Braquemond, younger than the Barbizon leaders, three years younger than Pissarro, also is given a place in this exhibition. Meryon said: "I cannot etch. That one, there, is the true etcher."

Appian is included as well, very charming, unobtrusive, delicate and quiet, an artist who will be appreciated presently for the very qualities that caused him almost to disappear in the submerging light of his greater contemporaries. Among them all Charles Jacque is the only one with peasant tastes. The others are idyllic, intellectual, reflective, classically minded. He was definitely rustic, finding picturesqueness more appealing than nobility of design, and the life of the farms sufficient in itself without the spiritual significance of Millet's themes of labor. In spite of the fact that he was "a true enfant de Paris" and literally enough a Jacque of all trades, he was rustic in spirit.

But taking each for himself and what he gives how unthinkable would be the break if one could not retrace through their art the path leading to the ancients. How much more difficult it would be for us to understand the lusty temper, the stout character of many phases of the past.

"Master Roland Dana Chase," by W. M. Chase.

In Summer Exhibition of the Knoedler Galleries.

The Potter's Art

Gisela M. A. Richter recently has published, in cooperation with the New York Society of Craftsmen, a pamphlet on dynamic symmetry as applied to pottery, a reprint from The Journal of the American Ceramic Society for March, 1925. This little pamphlet should be circulated as widely as possible, not only because the subject is one of very great interest, and the manner of approaching it singularly attractive, but because Miss Richter's long experience with classical art has given her an exceptional background against which to place her instinctive impression of this theory. Her highly trained mind and constant association with objects of Greek art have provided a high standard and a clear perception.

She opens her discussion of the still disputed question of dynamic symmetry, however, with a characteristically modest statement. Since she is neither a professional potter nor a mathematician, she says, it may be considered rather presumptuous for her to speak on dynamic symmetry as applied to pottery. But, she continues, "just on account of my lowly status, I may be acceptable to you today; for one of the chief objections against dynamic symmetry is supposed to be its complicated nature. And when a plain, average person tells you that she has found dynamic symmetry applied to pottery quite simple, it may have a stronger appeal than if the statement came from an expert potter or mathematician." Most readers will agree that it has.

Accepting Miss Richter's denial of special gifts in these directions, her

ETIQUETTE IN THE MOUNTAINS

People of the Kentucky Cumberlands Reveal Strange Customs, and Even Stranger Conceptions of Geography

From an Old Woman Comes This Geography: "Kentucky Air an Island."

By NELLIE BALLOU

THE tens and dozens of us who find our way this Summer into the inscrutable Cumberland Hills set aside by Providence as the retreat of mule and mountain-man, the feud and the still, will feel vainly in our pockets for the handy book that may act as a guide to etiquette. It is for these White knights who like to travel equipped with beehives for gathering honey, and with protection against sharks, that I offer a few authentic hints concerning conduct and conversation in the southern highlands of Kentucky.

Greetings and farewells are extremely important. They are often the only events occurring for a whole week.

Should you be afoot be sure the fence is closely made so as to strain even houn' dogs of the leaner type.

If you see a sunbonnet bobbing among the growing bean vines, or a blue shirt among the corn in the garden, call "Howdy!" at the cheerful top of your voice. If there is no answer, the garment is on a scarecrow, and probably no one is at home.

Any one who is at home, or in a neighboring cornfield, will come hurrying out to greet you. Hurry is relative. Pep and speed are still undiscovered here. If a man moves fast enough to follow the shade around his cabin, he keeps up with his neighbors.

"Howdy!" cries the host. He may not shake hands, but his welcome is unmistakable (if he knows who you are). "Light and set a spell, won't ye? The boy'll take your critter."

"Oh, I reckon not," you should reply, vaguely. "I better be gettin' on toward home."

Excuses Should Gradually Weaken

"Oh, she! Now that's too bad!" he says. "You better come in, hadn't ye?"

This should continue for five or ten minutes, yourself growing weaker and weaker in excuses and protests, until you seem to be overcome by your host's urging, and surrender regretfully to it. By this time, his wife has seen you making up your mind, and is after a young chicken for your supper. You hear it squawking behind the cabin. This lady may not appear. If she does, you may not be introduced to her at supper. But it won't bother her, so why should you worry?

It all depends on the wife. Another may come in, ascertain your name, business, location "out North," who your kin are, and what religion you profess. Some are as clever as corporation lawyers, and by no means bashful.

The hardest requirement you will have to meet is the appearance of deep thought; for it is the queer old fashion to ponder and grind out what would seem to be your own idea on any subject.

Words are precious, hung at intervals on a chain of silence. If you smoke a corncob pipe it is easy to measure the distance between conversational efforts. Five puffs—and your host asks you a question. Four puffs—while you squint your eyes and consider well before answering.

You are led into the cabin; but you will probably wander out-of-doors again to be seated. The cabin is full of beds, at first glance; and herbs and vegetables are drying overhead on the rafters.

When the whole family gathers, especially if there is a grandmother, they will proceed to sit on you as closely as a Coroner's jury. There is much to be said for this system. You may rest assured there never will be much gossip behind your back which you haven't heard expressed frankly and disinterestedly. Classifying and diagnosing people takes the place of ladies' card clubs.

If you ask one of the boys to walk down to the bend of the creek with you he will appear extremely rude. "I don't care to," he will say, and go into the cabin. You set out alone.

In a moment he comes running and catches up with you. You look at him stiffly. "I thought you weren't coming."

"Why, sure, I'm coming!" he says. "I done told you I didn't care to, mister." And he meant it. "I don't care to" signifies "I'd just as gladly come as not if you want me."

Supper is ready when you return, and the oldest girl and her mother stand behind the chairs of those seated, waving fresh green branches to keep off the flies.

There are numerous dishes of things to eat, placed higgledy-piggledy on the rough table. In some mountain homes a long prayer is said as grace. In others, less pious, the diners may be well started while you are hesitating, for, as the magicians tell us, the hand is quicker than the eye, and you sit wondering how they all got those nice pieces of chicken when the plate has not moved from its spot in the middle of the table.

I remember one huge feed after a great church meeting one hot Sunday in July. Thirty of us were asked to dinner at one home. The table was loaded with chicken, mutton, pork and all the vegetables that grew in the garden. There were cakes, too, in a country where anything but corn meal is a rarity. The glory of the repast was a huge cake of three layers, put together with apple sauce and stuck full of small red cinnamon drops.

The table was long and high. I was smaller than I am now, and a husky mountaineer sat on either side. The dishes were hot, and after the first one I was wary about taking hold of them. So my neighbors passed things thereafter rapidly over my head. I don't think they really could see me for their elbows, or knew that the only thing I could reach was the dish of beets which had come to rest, nobody seeming to want it, and a cucumber pickle which fell off the dish as it went by.

If there is anything on the table you don't recognize, just sit tight and keep your ignorance to yourself. The queer white paste in a glass jar probably is butter—and good butter, too. If you can't name it, your hostess will think your kin lack provisions.

She will come to you and ask you if you want sour milk or sweet to drink. Now, if you are fond of buttermilk you will choose the sour milk and smile to yourself, thinking how quaint she is. When the milk comes smile on, if you are a good sport. Sour milk it is, not many hours old, and it never saw a churn. But it isn't going to be half as bad to drink as you might imagine.

You may get a possum to eat if you are with a family of Nimrods. "But I get squeamish when Joel brings one home," my hostess confided one day. "I hate to cook 'em, honey, they're sech sawft things!"

There are no restrictions against praise of food in Moonshine Land. Compliments give a great deal of pleasure to the cabin cook, who, perhaps, has fairly roasted her face over the fireplace or primitive wood stove to fill you with satisfaction.

And you must not fail to speak a good word for the well, the old-fashioned kind with a bucket and windlass. It may receive surface drainage; may give you typhoid; but it looks innocent and appealing.

As night comes on you may be pardoned a little uneasiness as to where you are to sleep. You needn't worry, however. If it is your first night visiting you won't sleep.

You Are Tucked In

In spite of the number of children and uncertain quota of beds there is room for all. Trundle beds pull out from under the big beds, and in these the children sleep like angels in their little calico shirts—or pretend to. Actually, all over five years will stay awake until the stranger is tucked in.

"You kin lay hyar," the mother says, indicating the best bed—or the best half or third of a bed.

Going to bed differs in various homes. Sometimes they just turn out the light and everybody hops in. Sometimes they sit and watch as you wonder what to do next. They themselves do not appear to undress; but whether that is company manners would be hard to tell. Mountain girls occasionally change one dress for another and slip off their shoes. But oftenest they wear their daytime clothes, and get up looking very tidy, too.

One old "medicine woman" took great joy in the contents of my "police" as she called my bag, and sent in neighbors to see my "pretties."

The thing that most puzzles mountain people is what we do to consume so much time going to bed. If entertained in a home of comfort, you will find a tin washbasin for ablutions. The majority of places on remote creeks expose no idea of even elementary sanitation, and such lack leads not only to unspeakable conditions, but to the prevalence of that Summer dread, "the fever."

To be popular, you must be an early riser. After the long night watches—in which insect life did its best to make you feel at home, and during which one child after another tiptoed over to see how you looked when asleep in the moonlight—you begin to grow peacefully drowsy about 3:30 A. M. It is time to get up at 4, or 4:30. The 5 o'clock riser is a lie-abed; the 6 o'clock, a sluggard.

But the smell of fried chicken is an alarm clock! Fried chicken is a breakfast dish in the foothills, and in some homes never appears at any other meal. It would be hard to say whether the mountain man gets up because there is chicken for breakfast, or has chicken to make him forget the dewy sleep he misses.

Unless you are unquestioned Primitive Baptist, you must be prepared to face the general opinion that you are bound for the Thereafter with little hope of reprieve. However, each individual will come to you privately and inform you that he ain't so sure but what, if you try to do right, seeing as you mean so well, you won't have some allowance made for you at Jedgment. You mustn't tell on him, though, for he'd be put out of church for such broad views.

It is a bad plan to be cocksure. The more doubtful your manner, the better your wisdom will be received. If you have a right thought to impart, begin: "Well, hit 'pears to me, as how—mebbe—"

If you feel moved to explain anything having to do with foreign countries—like Washington, D. C., or St. Louis, Missouri—it is more modest to preface it by: "As I've heered tell, I reckon—" You'll probably get the reputation of being somewhat of a liar, anyway. But try to seem a humorus one, without malice.

It is very bad form to upset local geography and history. They will think you are "feisty" if you come in airing what little learning you have picked up.

You can't prove the earth isn't flat; not in Kentucky, no, sireel You only took the teacher's word for it when she held up an orange stuck on a knitting needle, and you have the whole jury against you—twelve great strapping fine Anglo-Saxon men who "happened to hear tell" it is flat. But there are a lot of skeptics there these days.

It is likely that the idea of the progression of man from more primitive form would meet with better success among the highlanders than among those who take panic at the thought of quiet and open-minded examination of any question. The mountain man wants to hear all there is. Then he sits down, and after days or weeks will tell you what he has arrived at.

From an old, old woman comes this bit of geography: "Kentucky air an island, with other islands round about hit. You come from out north in Ohio, do ye? I hear tell the folks are right smart queer up thar. I wouldn't expect to see ye wearin' such good clothes."

From another this bit of history: "Yes, my grandkid he ware in the war. He ware in France, which I hear tell is t'other side Washington."

"When the Family Gathers They Will Proceed to Sit on You as Closely as a Coroner's Jury."

"Any One Who Is at Home Will Come Hurrying Out to Greet You."

WHERE THE RIFFIAN RIFLE DEFIES THE "75"

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy artillery, airplanes and gas must strike such terror in the untutored native as to make him fly or surrender at once. That was once true in Morocco. Hitherto it sufficed for the French to fire only a half a dozen shells at the tribe in order to subdue it. But in this war all the strange weapons of modern warfare have been used by the French, save gas, and have had no important moral effect. Why? They are no longer strange to the Riffians. The novelty wore off for them during the four years they have been fighting Spain. The Spaniards used heavy artillery, armored cars and tanks against them. They bombed them from airplanes and peppered at them with machine guns. They even gassed them. In a real sense the Riffians have been going to military school under the Spaniards. Before they engaged the French they had learned how to defend themselves against modern weapons.

Since they have failed to inspire awe, the military engines of our modern world must be judged in Morocco by the material results they have achieved. The Riffains do not seem to be greatly bothered. They are still slowly advancing as they have been doing ever since the war began. It is not that the French do not know how to use airplanes or artillery. They are probably the best aviators and artillerymen in the world. The difficulty is that they have next to nothing to shoot at in this war.

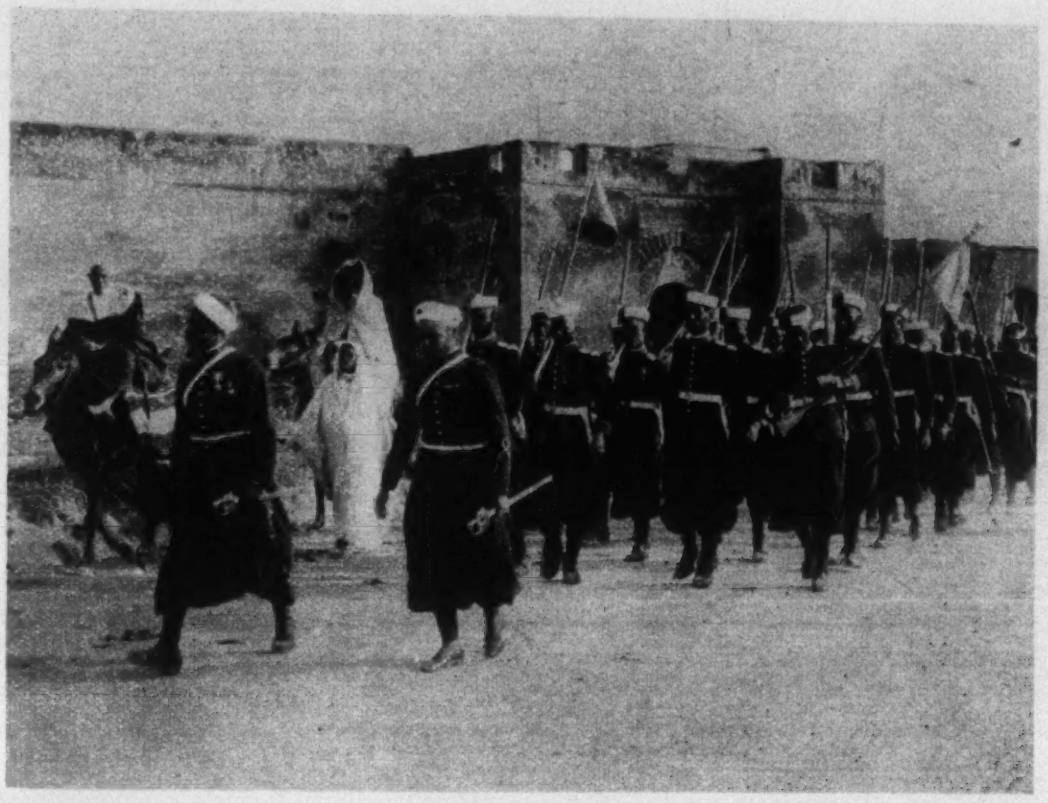
But the famous Riffain hordes? Ah, those famous hordes which tradition requires every native chieftain to have! How the French gunners and aviators would rejoice if they could only see them at the front as folk do back home! Their weapons were designed to be used against men in masses as they are found in civilized war. Let Abd-el-Krim but bring his hordes out in the open—he has between thirty and fifty thousand men on the French and Spanish fronts, enough to make a respectable horde—and the French could end the war without delay. But Abd-el-Krim has no desire to end the war so soon or in such a manner.

Mountains Give Cover

The mountains through which the front runs were made for cover, and the Riffians and Moroccans are more artful than our Red Indians in making use of it. Camouflage is nothing new to them. They have been known to tie green branches around them—as in "Macbeth"—creep at night into the camp of a French mobile column under the eyes of sentries, stab a sleeping soldier, steal his rifle and make off.

The hordes of Abd-el-Krim not only keep hidden—more than ever when they hear an airplane—but they keep scattered, as the Afghans do when their country is invaded, and they have a vast amount of country to scatter in while still remaining close enough to harass the French. Moreover, they protect themselves in cleverly concealed rifle pits, trenches and dugouts, scattered too. They have developed these tactics to such a point that a terrifically intense bombardment, costing a million francs or more, is needed for the French to kill 100 Riffians. You strain your eyes up at the front looking for the enemy and you are convinced there can't be any—until you see the French wounded and dead being brought back into camp.

The Riffians rarely move forward even in a small mass formation to attack the French. When they do they deploy their men in skirmish line and combine movement and firing in the best European style of manoeuvring. Nearly always, however, they simply entrench themselves around a French outpost and wait for a French mobile column to come to its relief. They wait until the column starts to return to its base. Then they open fire on it from their trenches, dodging from tree to hillock, and follow it as far as it is safe to go, picking off the French almost with impunity. They do this until the post succumbs or the French suppress it as too costly to maintain. Then, while strongly entrenching and fortifying this abandoned area against a possible French offensive, they move on south to the next post and repeat the same process. At the same time they push their agents on ahead, through the new French line, and incite the tribes behind to revolt. Thus the Riffians advance, gaining re-enforcements as they go and never leaving the French anything to shoot at.



French Colonial Troops in Command of French Officers on One of the New Roads Outside the Moroccan City of Rabat.

© Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

There is, of course, a certain mass movement of troops always going on among the Riffians. They relieve the men at the front every ten or fifteen days or they shift units from one sector to another. They used to do this in the daytime, with groups of a hundred or more, until they learned this furnished good targets for the French aviators. Now they carry on these movements, as well as most of the attacks they make against the French outposts, during the night, when there are no planes to bother them.

They have found this so successful that they go behind the French front at night and ambush their supply trains, making the lines of communication more and more insecure at night. During the day these raiders can stay where they are, in hiding or even in the open. For it must be remembered—it is one of the peculiar handicaps of the French—that all the tribesmen on both sides of the front are blood brothers, and it is impossible for a European to distinguish the rebels from the loyal partisans. The French do not doubt that Fez itself has a floating population of at least a thousand members of the Riff and rebel tribes, but they cannot pick them out among the sixty thousand other natives in the city.

Difficulties of the French

Having no hordes to aim at, the French would like at least to have a nice munitions factory, or a big arsenal, or a railroad, or a train of motor trucks, or even a road to bomb or shell. But the Riffians have none of these civilized luxuries, except some roads and trails which Abd-el-Krim has been building along the front—and the pack mules that he uses can get along fairly well without them. He has also been building some telephone lines, but it is rather hard to hit a wire. French artillery men have even told me that they wished the Riffians would bring some batteries against them, so that they would have something to knock to pieces.

The Riffians do have a number of cannon they have captured from the Spaniards and the French. They use them, however, not on the line as batteries, but as isolated pieces against the outposts, which make excellent targets, especially since the French in building them never imagined the natives would ever have cannon to fire at them. Aviators have destroyed some of these Riffian guns, but, on the other hand, the Riffians have captured the important post of Bibane and other minor ones by cannonade.

In fine, the French have found that though they have shot away tens of millions of francs of munitions with every conceivable weapon—aviation bombs, artillery ranging from .155 to .65, howitzers, rifle and hand grenades and machine guns—they have not terrified the natives at all nor inflicted any serious injury on them. Consequently they are beginning to have a most heretical doubt of the value of their modern weapons in this Moroccan war, where there is nothing "their size" to aim them at.

These weapons give the French a tremendous superiority in warfare in the open—but this war will never be in the open unless the French have to drop back much further than they like to imagine. Meanwhile, their costly equipment is chiefly useful for defensive purposes. The airplanes bother the Riffians most, but so far they have been chiefly effective for liaison with the besieged outposts, dropping supplies to them, reconnoitring, and evacuating the wounded who need urgent attention at the base hospitals. The terrain seems ill adapted to tanks and armored cars. They have been most useful in guarding lines of communication. As for the artillery, its action needs to be ten or twenty times more intensive than it is or it is largely wasted effort. The light mountain guns are by far the most useful; the bigger the calibre of a gun the less its value in this decentralized warfare.

There remains gas. The French have not used it. They—especially Marshal Lyautey—fear it might only make matters worse by envenoming the struggle and causing even the loyal tribes to fear and hate them. And some of the French officers have scruples typical of the French and of their old traditions of chivalry. Said one aviator to me: "We aviators would be the first ones who would have to drop the gas and we are the first to oppose its use. We feel we would be demeaning ourselves. We don't want to give Abd-el-Krim the chance to tell the natives that we had to use gas—that the French could not beat them in a man-to-man fight."

The Spaniards have not found gas to be very helpful. They did subdue the Anjera with it last year, but now this tribe has rebelled again and is putting up a more bitter fight than before. The Spanish have abandoned gas now. On his side, Abd-el-Krim has served notice that if any gas attacks are made he will take reprisals on the French and Spanish prisoners in his hands.

Returning then to the modern equipment which the French have tried out, one more point needs to be mentioned. These weapons have the disadvantage of forming heavy and often cumbersome impedimenta. They slow down troop movements. They make troops better targets for the Riffians. They require many men to use, maintain, supply, move and guard. Two examples: It is far easier for a .155 to get stuck than a .65—and its capture would hurt French prestige among the loyal tribes far more. Again, I have seen the supply trucks break down, block the road, hold up other units and expose them to the fire of the hidden Riffians.

Concentrate on Fighting

The Riffians are spared all this. They move quickly, almost invisibly. They have little to guard, little to lose. They can concentrate on the actual business of fighting. Nearly every man they have on active duty is, in the fullest sense of the word, a combatant in direct contact with the enemy. They have no "five mouths behind the line for one hand at the front."

The Riffians have made this essentially an infantry war, a hide-and-seek war, in which elastic movement, swift manoeuvre are all-important. It is a war in which the individual soldier and the sharp-shooting rifle—that old weapon which the memory of Indian fighting has kept Americans from disdaining, as Europeans have done—have come into their own again. It is significant that the native name for Morocco is Mogreb, for Mogreb means "The Far West."

In their Far West the French have done as we, as any civilized power, would have done. They have put their trust in the god of this, our age—the machine. Our god so far has failed them. He has failed to terrify the native warrior, failed to knock him out, failed to stop him. He has proved clumsy on the defensive and unadapted to the offensive. He has failed in arid, nomadic Morocco to justify his great expense or our blind faith in him.

The experience of the French is of wide significance. If modern civilization cannot devise a military organization as cheap, efficient and effective as that of Abd-el-Krim, they may—though they gain victories today—sink down tomorrow underneath their own dead weight.

'SWEENEY OF LEGION' GOES TO WAR AGAIN

(Continued from Page 9)

sheviki were becoming threatening—the newly created country of Poland desired protection.

Sweeney of the Legion assured Paderewski that he would take over as a Polish warrior. The chance came sooner, possibly, than any one had counted on. In the Autumn of 1920, with the ink on the Treaty of Versailles hardly dry, there came the sweep of the Red armies on new-born Poland. For days the advance was irresistible—all Europe stood aghast wondering if this onslaught was to spell the doom of an already reeling Continent. France threw into the breach trainful after trainful of staff officers—men who could direct the defense of Warsaw.

And then out of the mêlée began to come the old, familiar dispatches. "Charles Sweeney cited for gallantry in the face of the enemy." "Sweeney promoted to Brigadier General." "Sweeney in front of Warsaw." And he was. Sweeney of the Legion was Brigadier General Sweeney of the Polish Army. Out ahead of his line were going the fast planes of the Kosciusko Squadron manned by former American members of the immortal Lafayette Escadrille. The little group of fighting Americans had come into their own again.

Liked the Infantry

Sweeney of the Legion has been one of the few Americans who prefer to fight their wars afoot. He has seen comrade after comrade leave the ranks of the foot-sloggers to assemble in such aviation groups as the Lafayette Escadrille and soar as pilots and machine gunners over enemy lines. The infantry to date has been his hobby—his first and only profession. In five wars at least he has battled on his own legs or in the shell of a tank. But in this latest he is taking the air. The new "Lafayette Escadrille" being formed from Americans in France for service against Abd-el-Krim will have the name of Charles Sweeney, who has always been with the infantry, on its roster.

There will be a good many young Americans who will envy this soldier of fortune the chance to speed over a battlefield in action—to feel one's self a part of the biggest, fastest, wildest game known to man. But the career of Sweeney of the Legion is not for every one. He happens to be a man who is a tremendous success in his special, active line.

Sweeney is the man who fights battles while we sit home and read about them.

Heligoland During a Storm.

HELIGOLAND MENACED BY RESTLESS SEA

Waves Are Constantly Undermining the Bold Bluffs of the German Island Fortress, Now Dismantled

BY HERMAN SCHEFFAUER

HELIGOLAND, the German Gibraltar of the North, destined never to fire a single shot in the great war, is now waging a grim and silent battle for very existence. This wedge-shaped mass of red rock, lifting sheer out of the green plains of the North Sea, is fighting the elements of disintegration.

Seen from afar, the banded block of stratified stones takes on fantastic forms, resembling some glowing and fabulous mirage of the seas.

The rock bristles with ancient legends. Vikings wove myths about it—the name is said to come from Heiligland—Holyland. Smuggliers and pirates once infested it, among them the famous Klaus Stortebeker, whose shaggy head was fated, under the executioner's sword, to bounce upon the stones of the market-place at Hamburg in 1402, while his victims, the dignified merchants of the Hamburg Hansa, looked placidly on. Then, thanks to in-swarming shoals of herring, the lock became a fishing village, supplying the mainland—at that time a bone of contention between Denmark and the North German States.

During possession by the Danes, and following Nelson's capture of the Danish fleet, England picked up Heligoland as an "unconsidered trifle," and practically forgot it, though sending some gouty Governors over to rule the three-quarters of a square mile of grass-covered rock, with its 2,000 Frisian fisher-folk.

The Bargain of 1890

In 1890 Germany exchanged the large and opulent African island of Zanzibar for this tiny rock off her coasts. Both England and Germany were content with their bargains—at the time.

The strategic importance of the island was obvious, and Germany undertook its systematic fortification. From the low, wind-swept sand-bar, which up to the year 1721 was still connected with the "massif" of the main island, German engineers, by means of powerful suction-pumps, drained tons upon tons, acres upon acres, of sand, which were spread out along the broad southern base of the island, creating an expanse of new flatland. Stone moles and quays were flung into the sea; harbors and docks were built; workshops, barracks, munition depots arose; underground tunnels and casemates were constructed here and there, as at Gibraltar; chambers were hollowed out of the cliff itself.

Step by step a formidable naval base was created. German U-boats sported like whales in the fine concrete basins; cruisers came daily and made themselves at home. In the village near by and on the adjacent sand-bar Summer visitors promenaded, bathed and sported. The pretty little Kurhaus and its music provided a festive note. For Heligoland had also become ambitious as a watering-place; and, in addition, the island assumed growing importance as a station for the study of deep-sea life.

Before and during the war Heligoland, seen from an airplane, resembled a gigantic lobster, both in form and in color—the thin lines of the overflung harbor moles forming the feelers. Incidentally, the waters around Heligoland are the only German waters that produce lobsters.

Today the formidable forts and batteries, the big guns and mortars on the cliffs, the docks for the cruisers, torpedo-boats and submarines, the vast hangars for the seaplanes, the sheds and store-houses of this great modern naval base have vanished. The moles, built with such care, have been blown up. Here and there some rough mass protruding from the waves, still marks the line of the former sea-walls. The beaches of the new, or made, land are cumbered with enormous blocks of concrete, lying all topsy-turvy as though thrown there by Titans.

Sections of broken brick walls protrude from the sand. Gigantic pier-blocks of granite sprawl everywhere. Thick iron rods and beams have been bent and twisted like straws; tangles of bars and wires mingle with welters of seaweed and kelp.

Like a Spouting Crater

Dismantlement of the fortifications, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, was to prove an operation formidable, almost, as had been their construction. Many problems confronted the sappers and miners in this inglorious siege. Hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of concrete, cement and brick work were blown up, loosened and leveled to the ground. A mock bombardment was in constant progress during the drilling and blasting.

The air and water surrounding the island shook with explosions; the made land trembled, grew convulsive, became chaos. At times Heligoland, seen from the sea, resembled a spouting crater of smoke and flame. It was twenty-five years of painstaking labor, at a cost of some $85,000,000, that fed this smoke and flame.

Huge guns and turrets, the heavily armored observation stands of the commanders, were cut up by the sharp, withering tooth of the oxy-acetylene flame; and one may assume that the steel has gone to make the proverbial ploughshares and pruning hooks, or more practical and modern engine bearings or motor car axles.

Warlike activities have given way to peaceful ones in this place. The mimic, health-giving warfare of sport is to follow upon the sinister forces of destruction. Workmen are clearing the site of the former naval station, and handsome golf, tennis and sporting grounds are being laid out.

A new menace, however, has come to Heligoland. Or rather an old menace has assumed new and alarming forms. This menace is the rapid disintegration of the cliffs, a phenomenon which is causing much concern in Germany.

Heligoland is a geological curiosity. The whole rock is a striped block of thin and slanting strata, pitching downward and inward on the western side of the island, upward and outward on the eastern side. These layers are composed of irregularly alternating soft red sandstone and gray clay. The whole truncated mass was broken loose at the close of the Tertiary Period by terrific submarine convulsions and forced, diagonally, high into the upper air. Further convulsions then converted this region of the North Sea into solid land, over which the stark brutal hulk of what is now Heligoland rose as a great flat table mountain, similar to the Enchanted Mesa.

The Glacial Period passed over it and ground it down along its top and sides. When the ice receded, it loomed forth in the shape of a two-horned hill. Heligoland, still connected in those days with the mainland of Schleswig, was peopled with the men of the Stone Age.

The strata of stone and clay now lie pitched at an angle of 18 degrees. The upper edges of the cliffs crumble away through the seepage of rain and the buffeting of wind. These bases of the cliffs are hollowed by the sea. In addition, the softer clay layers are, in many spots, washed out to a considerable depth, leaving the stone layers suspended over these fissures and thus exposing the whole superincumbent masses to perilous landslides.

Battle With the Elements

The Heligolanders' battle against sea, rain, wind and frost has been carried on for years. No measures of preservation were taken, until the German Government turned its attention to the island. The whole western edge of the flat grassy plateau has been paved with a protective armor of vitrified brick, which at the same time serves as a walk. Drain pipes carry the seepage water over the cliffs. In many places, however, this brick pavement now hangs suspended in the air, or has fallen to the beach below, with the sections of cliff it formerly covered.

The iron rods and heavy wires once guarding the pedestrian from the brink of the precipice, have been moved inward, foot by foot. In some sections there are two or three rows of these wires—like a series of trenches abandoned behind retreating lines of defense. The elements

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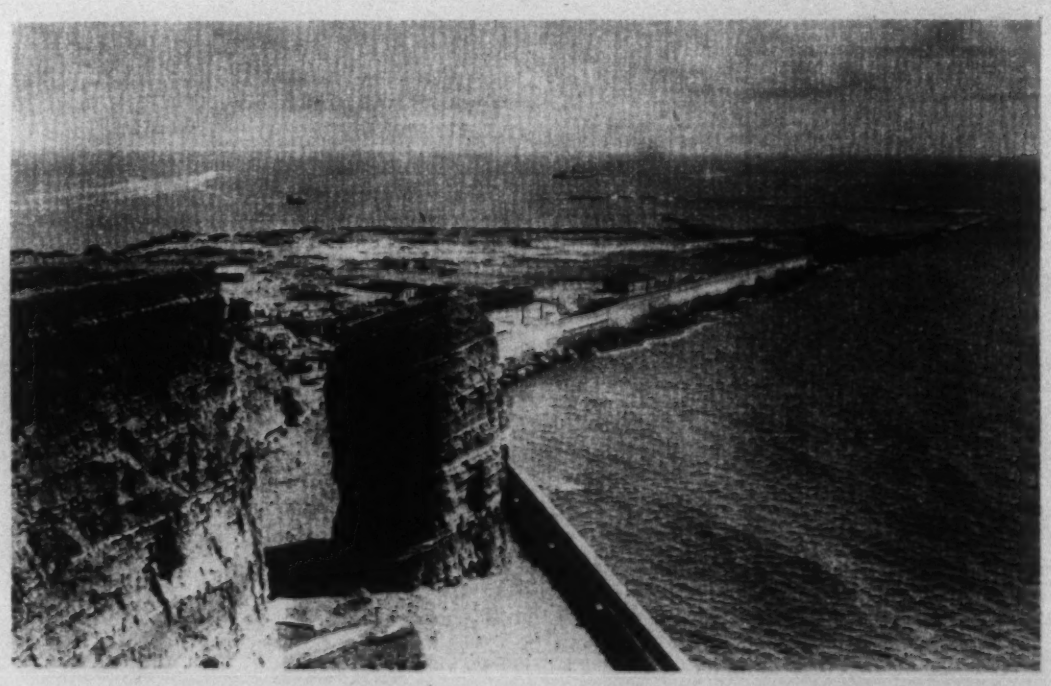

The Southeast Corner of Heligoland, Showing the Site of the Former Naval Station.

Photo by Schensky, Heligoland.

A MONK THAT WAS TELLS OF MONASTIC LIFE

Twentieth Century Did Not Exist for Siberian Fathers, Who Had Not Heard of Ford or Even Darwin

"I Would Attach a Millstone to His Neck and Throw Him Into the River."

The author, a New York business man, spent three years as a novitiate in a remote Siberian monastery, and in the accompanying article describes the medieval atmosphere in which the pious monks live and die, having no contact with modern thought or progress.

By GLEB BOTKIN

NOW that for almost three years I have lived the life of an American business man and Long Island commuter, I often wonder whether I am dreaming—or was I dreaming all my previous life? Very different is this city of subways, skyscrapers, easy-payment plans and glorifications of American girls from the small monastery in far distant Siberia, where only seven years ago I was undergoing a practical study of monastic life, to which I imagined then I felt an irresistible calling.

In a monastery, especially a Russian Orthodox Siberian monastery, there is no twentieth century with its technical progress and cosmetic atrocities. Nobody ever heard there of Henry Ford or even of Darwin and evolution. People there live the pious life of the early Christians, and St. John Chrysostom, one of the four Greek Christian fathers, who lived between 347 and 407, is still looked upon as one of the leading modern theologians whom only very advanced people read.

Father James an Archangel

With many of the holy fathers I spent a good deal of time discussing how St. Pamva lost the divine bliss by smiling at the sight of the devil riding on a pig to the cathedral. But it was Father James, or, in Russian, "Otets Takov," who overdid them all in sanctity. Although not even a priest, he was looked upon as a senior and spiritual guide even by the Bishop himself.

For Father James was a "skhimnik," that is, a monk who gave the greatest possible number of impossible vows and thus was equal to an archangel. Not that Father James looked very much like one, but spiritually that's exactly what he was—an archangel. Physically he was small, and he had a tremendous beard that almost reached his knees. This beard originally was probably white, but at the time of our acquaintance had turned a kind of olive green, for, as you may know, one of the greatest orthodox Christian virtues consists in never washing one's self. And in that respect Father James was decidedly one of the foremost saints of his age.

Father James wore a long black mantle and a small pointed cap; above that he had still another cap with long tails hanging down his shoulders and back so that the father himself hardly could be seen at all. The mantle was of black velvet, with innumerable skulls, bones and prayers in Slavonic script embroidered on it in white silk.

A "skhimnik" is supposed to live in an earth cabin and never come out of it except for church services. But Father James chose for his earth cabin a spacious room in the Bishop's palace. He covered the walls with pious inscriptions, the biggest of which read: "Who talks much—does nothing." The truthfulness of that saying was daily proved by Father James himself, who did nothing but chatter all day long like a coffee-grinder. The rattle of a machine gun might give you some idea of Father James's talking capacity. Yet silence was one of the great vows given by the father, one of the vows that made him equal to an archangel.

He also was supposed to fast much and always taught others to practice abstemiousness. Once a devoted lady presented the monks with an enormous apple pie that could easily have satisfied the appetite of the whole monastery. As nobody else was at the moment at home, the lady left her pie in care of Father James. On her way back she met some of the monks and informed them of her present. Delighted with the prospect of such a luxurious meal, the monks hastened home, but nowhere could they discover the pie. At last Father James came to their aid. "Is it the apple pie you are looking for, children?" he queried. Answered in the affirmative, he searched in the enormous pockets of his soutane, and after a while excavated a tiny little piece of the famous pie wrapped in an old newspaper. "Here you are, children," he said; "may Christ save you." Needless to say, the wishes of the monks toward Father James were of a somewhat different nature.

Father James was not quite free from curiosity. Once the Bishop had a conference with the Abbot, when the latter, feeling a sudden desire to leave the room, briskly opened the door. At the same moment the Bishop and the Abbot heard a piercing scream, and rushing to the doors found "the archangel" with an enormous bump on his forehead.

There still are many preachers even in America who do not think culture and education to be of much value. They generally point to the fact that the apostles themselves were simple Jewish fishermen, yet alone perceived the truth of Christ's teaching, a teaching overlooked and even condemned by the wise, and learned ones of His days. This is undoubtedly important, and easily explains many a theological puzzle over which our learned D. D.'s are vainly breaking their heads. And Father James was certainly an outstanding representative of these holy fishermen, for he could read only with difficulty, but was firm in his pure, if simple, faith.

A Versatile Priest

I used to spend much of my time with a certain Father Theophan, who was truly a learned clergyman, and besides his theology talked an excellent French with a pure Parisian accent; but on top of all he knew an amazing quantity of utterly indecent anecdotes. His cell thus became to me a veritable asylum where I had the inexpressible pleasure of talking once more French after a whole year of nothing but the Siberian dialect. And the Christian dogmas, enlivened with stories that even the editor of La Vie Parisienne would never dare to publish, became so much easier to digest that I felt my faith outgrow even that of St. Paul himself.

We were thus sitting once and talking as usual when we suddenly heard the familiar voice, "In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost." Father James burst into the room, much excited.

"Here," he exclaimed, "I've read a book and just wonder what is our Government doing! If I only could get hold of the man who wrote that book I would attach a large millstone to his neck and throw him in the river."

"Holy prophet, Father James," I exclaimed, "what did the wretch write?"

"Christ save you, my child," answered the archangel, smiling kindly. "Yes, if I only could drown that man I would fulfill the command of the Lord Himself, for He told us that it would be better for a man to have a millstone attached to his neck and be thrown into a river than to lead astray a single one of those minors."

Filled as I was with prayer books and patristic literature, I took the book from Father James with faint hope of seeing something worth reading. Great was my astonishment and disappointment when I opened an ordinary Russian Primary Reader published in Moscow in the year of grace 1898.

"Th t is just a primary reader for little children."

"Exactly," answered Father James, "and that is just the reason why I would like to drown this man in a river. Look here," he continued, "here is the story I read. It tells you that a fox got into a rabbit's house and chased the rabbit away. And all the animals—dogs, wolves, and even a bear—could not get the fox out of the rabbit's house. Then came a cock and told the fox all sorts of dreadful things and clapped his beak so fiercely that the fox got frightened and ran away and the rabbit got the house back.

"Now tell me, child, Christ save you, isn't that the worst of crimes imaginable to tell children such stories? Think only, not a word said about God. Ah, what are we coming to?"

It is a rule that every monk on the day of his ordination is entrusted to the care of an elder, who for the rest of his life becomes his spiritual father, with absolute power over his soul and body. "Obedience counts more than fasting and prayers," says the ancient monastic rule. In some cases the rule of "holy obedience," as the monks call it, comes in handy. For instance, I always wondered how a monk, after all the vows of poverty, abstinence from even the slightest comfort, repudiation of every personal ambition and even personal will, could become a Bishop, dwell in a palace, dress and eat like a King and otherwise live in a most luxurious and worldly manner. I dared once to ask a Bishop that question. He raised his eyes to heaven. "For the sake of holy obedience we have to do it," he answered, with a sigh of despair.

Father James, to enforce obedience, would not have hesitated to send his spiritual children into a blazing furnace, could he have forced them to go there. As matters stood, however, he had to satisfy himself with petty chicanes and abuses.

The two fathers liked each other—the same as Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig. But being a learned theologian, Father Theophan always stayed in the limits prescribed by Church canons, and to all of Father James's abuses would answer according to the rule: "Christ save you, holy father." And thus having fulfilled the rule of obedience, he would relieve his soul by adding something like: "You wait, you unwashed orchard bogey man; I'll teach you manners some day." To which Father James would answer: "I'll have a good laugh when the devil will roast you with all your theology, Father Theophan."

"Christ save you, Father James," would answer Father Theophan

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The Drama of the Apple Pie.

A Small Siberian Monastery.

SCIENCE STUDIES JUNGLE ORCHID

Strange New Beauties Are Revealed in Specimens Recently Brought to This Country From the Tropical Forests of Central America

This Species of Orchid Grows on Trees.

By UTHAI VINCENT WILCOX

THE orchid, because of its exotic and often flaming beauty, has for centuries exerted a fascination over those who live in temperate zones.

Nearly 300 years have passed since orchids were first found blooming in the New World. During that time the jungles and mountain heights known to be their native realms have been combed periodically.

Central America has proved one of the happiest hunting grounds of scientists interested in this flower. Horticulturists have traveled from all parts of the world to see for themselves those storied fields of splendor and to seek acquaintance with new members of the vast orchid family. Dr. Paul C. Standley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has recently completed such a tour of exploration. He spent five months in Central America seeking unknown or little known orchids and has brought back with him no less than 15,000 specimens.

Search took him into dense swamp jungles which, he says, "satisfied to the fullest extent one's preconceived notions of what a tropical forest ought to be." The covering of the tree tops was often "so dense that no sunlight reached the ground. Even the rain cannot fall directly, and during a heavy shower one may walk for miles without becoming wet. Gigantic trees abound, with trunks sixty feet or more in diameter, fantastically buttressed.

"Large woody vines are characteristic of these forests, while the ground is covered with ferns and numerous sorts of palms. In these steaming jungles I could sometimes look in every direction and see no sign of color other than the dull, dark, monotonous green which distinguishes tropical American forests."

It was in such lush regions as this, as well as upon mountains of volcanic origin, that Dr. Standley found his orchids in abundance, lodging, for the most part, in the tops of trees, where they spring from bark and crotch, splashing the opaque green gloom with color.

Costa Rica, Dr. Standley says, is the most notable orchid country in the world. There the blooms range from some of the largest ever seen to blossoms so small that they are hardly perceptible except by close observation. Many of these plants grow with their roots fastened into the mossy bark of the tallest trees set amid a growth of tangled ferns of enormous size. Each of these trees forms a miniature jungle—a sort of sky-scraping apartment house of vegetable life.

Canal Zone a Good Field

But charming little Costa Rica, with its picturesque villages, where the people collect orchids and grow some of the most colorful flowers in their gardens or upon the trees of their streets, is not the only region plentifully supplied with this beautiful plant. Dr. Standley found many interesting species also in the 40-mile strip of country comprising the Canal Zone.

The digging of the canal entailed a flooding of the country roundabout, and a unique effect has been thereby produced. "After the canal had been completed and water was turned into the Gatun Lake basin," this scientist states, "great stretches of forest were covered. The trees soon died, and expanses of the lake's surface are still thickly pierced with protruding dead treetops, which contrive a dreary aspect. With life in the trees extinct, certain of the orchids have continued to grow, and it was easy to collect them from a boat."

In the canal region Dr. Standley was assisted by a man who makes the study of orchids a hobby, and who has thousands of species blooming in their full gorgeousness. Major C. W. Powell has enriched science with no less than seventy-five new varieties.

The Powell Orchid Garden at Balboa Dr. Standley describes as "one of the most interesting sights of the Canal Zone. Botanically it is by far the most remarkable thing to be seen there. It is something absolutely unique in tropical America, if not in the world—a show place tourists love to explore.

"The garden, situated on the lower slopes of Ancon Hill, is surrounded by a vine-covered wire netting fence eight feet high, which is carried overhead to form a tropical roof. Various climbing plants are used for covering the netting, and by pruning them from time to time the right amount of shade and sunlight may be obtained.

"There are now growing in Major Powell's garden over 7,000 orchid plants, representing about 400 species. Among these are many that have never yet flowered and which, it is expected, will furnish more new species.

"Most orchids bloom for only a short period, but there are always some in flower at any season of the year. In Panama, as in all tropical countries, the majority of orchids, contrary to popular belief, are inconspicuous flowers, possessing scant interest for the casual observer. Yet most of these flowers, even the tiniest, are strikingly beautiful when viewed under a lens.

"Visitors anticipating a lavish display of color are sometimes disappointed when faced with actuality, since even in so large an assemblage of blooming orchids as one finds during Central America's most favorable season, the percentage of plants with showy flowers is surprisingly small."

The orchids that grow most abundantly in the tropics, according to Dr. Standley, belong to the epiphytic class and inhabit the trunks of trees, deriving nutriment chiefly from decaying organic material about the roots.

Many orchids, on the other hand, Dr. Standley explains, are of the terrestrial sort, growing like ordinary plants. Of these the saprophytic live wholly upon decaying plant matter, and are easily recognized by their lack of green coloration.

Orchids have their enemies as well as their friends among citizens of the insect world, some of which are mysterious in their attachment. Cockroaches are particularly vicious, eating the tender flower buds and often ruining the rarest blooms. Even birds are attracted.

Collecting orchids is not always an easy thing. Dr. Standley had to make his way over trails that were negotiable only on foot, or through regions that had no trail at all. Sometimes he would travel in this slow and laborious manner for a long time without seeing any orchids. Then suddenly he would perhaps espy one perched high on the branches of some giant tree. It would often be necessary to cut the tree down in order to get the plant. Two natives might work a day—sometimes two days—felling the tree and securing the precious orchid.

Often Grow High Up

Science, ever seeking the unattainable, perseveres. Climbing a tropical tree is generally a most unpleasant experience. According to Dr. Standley: "The smaller and more interesting plants cannot be seen from the ground, for they grow mostly upon the upper side of branches and are thus hidden by vegetation. Even when it is feasible to climb a tree, the orchid hunter finds himself attacked by ants or other insects, and it is only by submitting to acute torture that he remains aloft long enough to secure the specimens he wants."

In the jungles of Panama dwells that strange Holy Ghost or dove orchid. This grows in the lowland regions. "From a cluster of green bulbs rise a few narrow leaves and a flower stalk three or four feet high, which bears a fragrant waxy-white flower about two inches broad. The organs in the centre of the flower show a striking resemblance to a dove with spread tail and outstretched wings, the head and bill also being perfectly reproduced. You can doubtless imagine in what esteem this flower is held by the natives, who have evolved many superstitions in connection with it."

The Holy Ghost Orchid, Sacred in the Eyes of the Natives of Central America.

The orchid, it seems, possesses almost human qualities of sensitiveness. Some have bulb-like organs in which they store moisture. These bulbs, being hollow, are frequently inhabited by colonies of ants, vicious in the extreme.

The bucket orchids found by Dr. Standley in the back hills of Panama also are furnished with bulbs which, he says, "exhibit remarkable manifestations during the process of fertilization. The huge masses of roots are inhabited by innumerable small ants—the fiercest I have ever encountered. So bad are they that the only way I could obtain plants was by pulling them in masses from the trees with a rope and dragging them to a stream. There they would be held under water until the ants had left or were drowned."

Certain tropical plants, it was discovered are equipped with special organs designed, apparently, to house and care for insect friends. Whether these are for protection or for purposes of fertilization science is not yet able to state.

About the only orchid with commercial value is the vanilla orchid, from which flavoring extract is obtained. The vanilla orchid is grown chiefly in Mexico, but is also encountered in Tahiti and the East Indies. Its flowers are showy and the extract is taken from a substance that crystallizes on the outside of the seed pods.

There is another orchid, recently discovered and studied by Dr. Standley, which yields a flavoring fluid similar to vanilla. It is a gorgeous plant—all that an orchid is popularly supposed to be—and grows to a height of 15 feet.

Another strange orchid is the Sobralia, which grows in dense clumps and delights the eye with flamboyant bursts of rose, purple and white. The manner of flowering is very peculiar. "All over a large clump of plants the blossoms open, one on each stalk, on a certain morning. They remain open for only a few hours, then close and drop off unless they have been fertilized. After several days a fresh crop of blossoms appears. Between whiles not a single flower will be seen in the plant community." They are like a débutante in their blooming and unless well received droop and die.

There are orchids of the saprophytic class (subsisting on decayed organic matter) which resemble a yellow bird's head and are three or four inches long. These are cultivated by the natives.

Another New Specimen Has Yellow Flowers With Crimson Lips Veined With Gold.

GHOSTLY CHATEAU HIDDEN IN LONG ISLAND

Builder of Peperidge Hall, Now Vacant, Lived Amid Splendor, Like His Norman Ancestors

By HOWARD MINGOS

BURIED in an immense tract of woods and marshland on the shore of Great South Bay, Long Island, there stands a vacant castle built on dreams, a medieval castle where living characters of the older generation played their parts in a true life romance that rivals fantastic fiction. It is a French chateau of the twelfth century period, though it is less than fifty years old. On the tax records it is listed as Peperidge Hall, so named by the dreamer who conceived it. Others have nicknamed it "Wild Man's Folly."

Superstitious natives say that it is haunted; they would not go near the place under any circumstances. They recall the house-warming which marked the completion of the castle. Workmen who helped build it and who aided the master when he installed his furnishings and decorative treasures recall his devotion to the place. They profess to know what broke his heart; and those of them who believe in ghosts assert that he was the sort of man to remain on earth amid the scenes that he loved intensely. He died with a bullet in his head some thirty years ago.

He was Christopher R. Robert, an American and the son of wealthy parents. His father was the founder of Robert College in Constantinople. As a boy he had a staff of tutors to train and keep him away from the rabble. At an age when the average youth would be learning how to take his place in this democracy young Robert was absorbing his own family history, which was traced back to William the Conqueror. Whileother American boys were thrilling to the accounts of how George Washington had thrashed the British in the days of '76 our hero was glowing with pride at the manner in which the Duke of Normandy had laid conquest to England back in the eleventh century.

There were many facts for him to dwell upon. King William's son was Duke Robert of Normandy, and he also was written up in the family textbook as a crusader of note. He left a line of descendants who retained his name. Some of them were noted scholars. Others were notorious Protestants at a time when the French kings had a tendency to behead Protestants, and they, too, went down in history. The family became a leader of the Huguenot cause and the men repeatedly distinguished themselves in battle, their greatest feat being the heroic defense of Rochelle during the siege of 1627.

When Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, thereby compelling the Huguenots to flee the country, Daniel Robert came to America, where he founded the town of New Rochelle, N. Y. Christopher was of the fifth generation in America, yet he could not forget his Norman lineage, the little that remained to him after all those years. As a young man he was known to be inordinately proud of that ancestry.

He was rated as a millionaire in the days when there were few on the tax list, and he could afford to indulge any whim. He spent much of his time in Northern France browsing about in quarters made famous by his ancient forebears. Those who knew him well say that he took especial delight in day dreaming, fancying himself still in the gorgeous days when the Roberts were dukes. They do not know when the idea struck him, the idea that he later put into operation, but they remember when he commenced buying up Norman antiques. His agents abroad had only to notify him that a certain article was for sale to bring him across seas to examine it. He would pay many good American dollars for something Norman made centuries ago. This he would pack carefully in copper-lined cases and store away in a French seaport.

He had passed his forty-fifth birthday when he met Mrs. Julia Morgan, the young and vivacious widow of a wealthy American shipowner who had bequeathed her an income from his estate. They found each other congenial from the first. Their close friendship over a number of years warranted the prediction among acquaintances that they eventually would marry, though Robert's friends often said that his austere bearing and cold dignity would not seem to harmonize with Mrs. Morgan's care-free temperament.

One day--their servants afterward learned—Robert confided to her his great plan. He wanted to perpetuate his family name in a castle. He asked her to marry him and promised to install her amid luxury and beautiful surroundings fit for a Duchess of the Conqueror's line.

Built in a Swamp

Soon after the wedding he went out to Oakdale and bought more than a thousand acres. A mile back from the highway he paced off a full acre of land that was then swampy and covered with undergrowth. This he designated as the site for his chateau.

An army of workmen was soon converting the marsh into foundations for the building. A dike was dug around the plot and the water drained off. Hundreds of truckloads of brick were laid underground and interwoven with logs with more brick on top to form the bottom of the cellars. They knew very little about reinforced concrete and this was the best method available for keeping out the water. A fortune was spent on the foundations alone. Carpenters, plumbers, masons and other artisans were called from nearby villages and placed in charge of construction gangs. They say that Robert was an asset to the county. He paid three dollars a day to the bosses and a dollar and a half to the laborers—good wages in the '80s. They were ten years building Peperidge Hall. During that period the workers had plenty of opportunity to observe the Robert romance and were prepared for the sequel.

Decorations From France

The castle was, and is today, a mammoth pile of brick with stone trimmings, with four wings arranged in a square to cover an acre, and a great courtyard in the centre. The Roberts remained to oversee the placing of cellars and foundations, then went to Europe for their antiques. The entire front wing grew up around that collection.

A mammoth fireplace with a mantel of solid wood, in which the great Roussel had carved four of the principal scenes in the siege of La Rochelle, the affair in which Robert's forefathers had participated, occupies nearly all of one side of the main hall. On the opposite wall is a sixteenth century tapestry set in panels. It is fourteen feet long, or high. All the rooms on the first floor of that wing were built to accommodate such articles of decoration.

There had been a Norman Duke rich enough to play patron to struggling artists, and he had caused a wonderful balcony to be carved. This he presented to a cathedral. Later, the edifice went to ruin, but the balcony remained. Robert paid $20,000 for it. The artist had carved the heads of his noble patron and his lady in quite the most prominent places, and there were marvelous bits of handiwork over the entire structure. The modern castellan of this Long Island chateau installed the balcony as a musician's gallery.

An entire room from one of the old castles was transferred to Peperidge and the walls built up around it. It is ranked among the especially beautiful works of art that have been brought to this country. The ensemble, save the fireplace which was made for the original room, is of panels carved like lace, with 150 small heads, each one different, standing out in relief from the tracery some five feet from the floor.

The panels had been worm-eaten and otherwise damaged during the centuries in the dreary old castle abroad, and on arriving here they were restored by artisans which Robert summoned. The carpenter who put them in place said that this restoration cost Robert a pretty penny. But the room is in perfect condition today. The owners used it as a dining saloon.

The ballroom, music room and art galleries were also brought from France, panels, gold furniture, hangings, tapestries, fireplaces and crystal chandeliers—all of a period. At that time there were few such rooms outside of the museums and a few of the royal palaces.

There were double walls four and five feet thick, with plenty of air space between to keep the rooms warm in Winter and cool in Summer. While the main wing was being built the Roberts lived in the farmhouse which had been erected at one corner of the estate. They superintended the work and helped unpack the valuables which seem to arrive in unceasing quantities. The owner was prouder than ever, and he boasted in mild fashion that no woman here or abroad would have such luxury as he proposed to give his wife.

A Marble Bathroom

Assuredly no chatelaine was ever blessed with so many beautiful objects under one roof. Her rooms were on the second floor of the main wing, all brought over from the Old World. There were mirrors framed in solid gold, bronze statues, painting by the old masters set into panels. Each room had its fireplace which had been made for a similar decorative scheme centuries before.

Her bathroom was of solid marble, a rare thing in the New York age of innocence. Her boudoir was paneled with love scenes wrought in the manner of Fragonard and done with such grace and beauty that the place even today, deserted as it is, seems full of life, while all the rest of the demesne has the aspect of an abandoned farmhouse.

Robert placed choice rugs and carpets in these rooms. There were secret closets behind the panels where his wife could keep her jewels. Her bed was a copy of Marie Antoinette's famous bed, procured at a cost of $20,000.

When the other wings had been built up and roofed the Roberts held a celebration, inviting some fifty guests from abroad, and those who came were amazed to find an ancient chateau in so new a country. In one wing were fifteen guest rooms and apartments, kitchens floored with tile brought from Holland, an icehouse holding a thousand tons, great refrigerators and other modern apparatus so camouflaged that they were inconspicuous.

Two servants were employed solely to keep the brass and copper cleaned, and they were known in that establishment by the ancient and honorable term of pot-wallopers, as in the days of the Norman Conquest, though it would be somewhat lower than slang today. There were accomodations for thirty servants in that wing, with a hall resembling the old ward rooms.

Across the court was the conservatory taking up all that side, a greenhouse containing rare plants and flowers from the tropics. Today the panes are broken, the pots are empty. There is no trace of the mushroom garden in the cellar.

The fourth wing, which is opposite the main part of the building, and thus forms the square, contains eight box stalls and as many others built of solid mahogany, for horses. Above are quarters for the grooms and other attendants. The wrought iron gates in this wing, the stables, affords the only means of entering the chateau except by way of the front. And those gates were kept closed like the drawbridge of a castle. Robert instructed his flunkeys to open them for half an hour in the morning and again late in the afternoon. After 7 o'clock at night they were shut.

It was the only means by which the servants could enter or leave the castle, and—one of the first domestic strikes of record occurred at Peperidge. The servants left. Others took their places, but they, too, left after the first pay day. They said the place was more like a jail than anything else. They did not like the customs transplanted from the historic past, for they were constantly being summoned to perform extra duty until theirs became a twenty-four hours' job.

The owners meanwhile were completing the courtyard. Robert told the workmen that he was installing the huge swimming pool in the court simply to please his wife, because it would be years before the grounds extending to the beach would be in shape to attract her in that direction. As she liked swimming, he would provide a pool, though it meant the outlay of another fortune. Brick and tile foundations extend under the court for a depth of many feet, and the water mains lead to the tower where a big tank was kept filled from artesian wells in the courtyard. During the few years that the Roberts occupied the place a special attendant was at hand to keep the pool at a pleasing temperature by means of warm water, which he was compelled to carry from the

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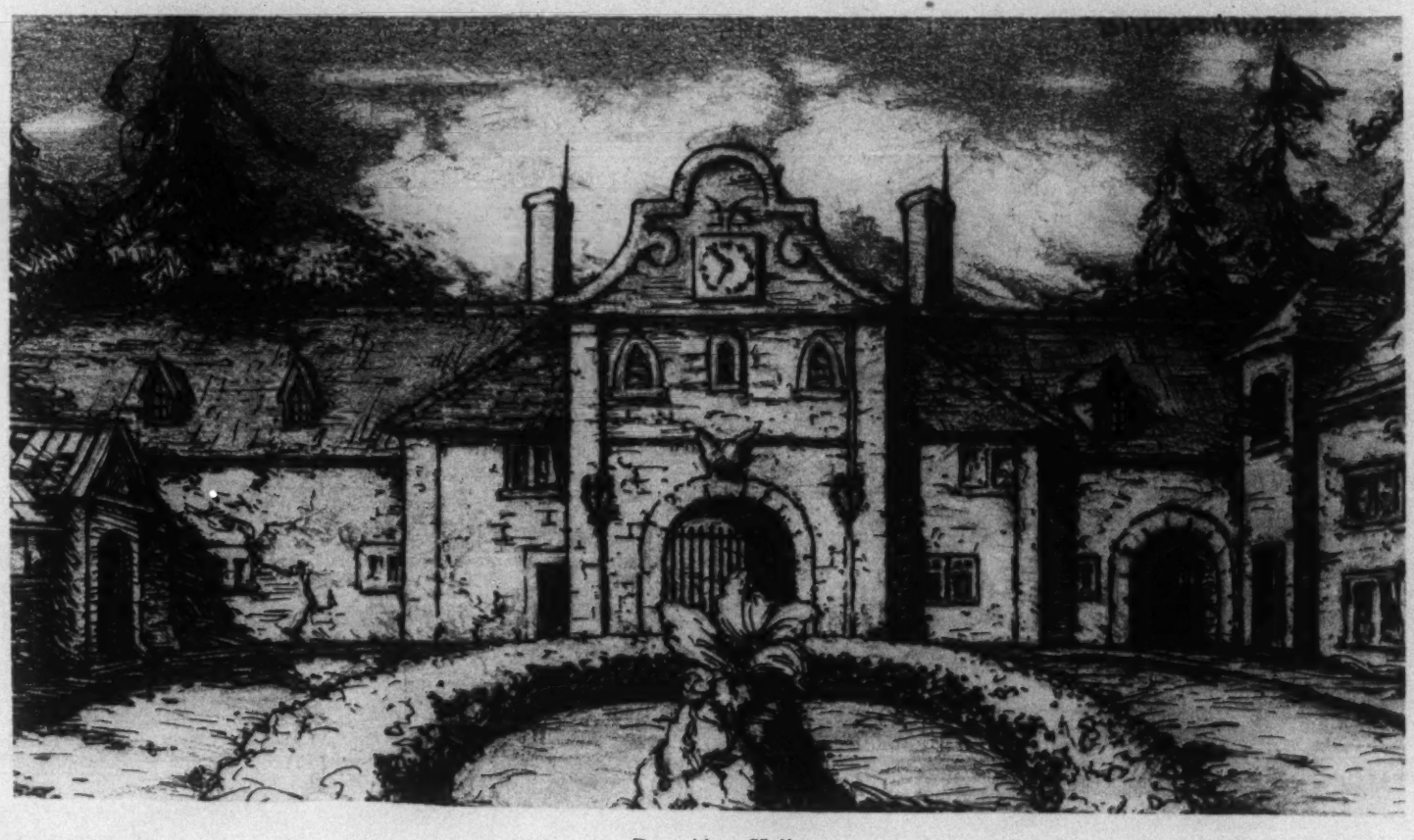

Peperidge Hall.

'SWEENEY OF LEGION' GOES TO WAR AGAIN

Adventurous American Soldier Takes to the Air Against Abd-El-Krim, Leader of the Riffian Army

By STEUART M. EMERY

ABOUT three thousand miles away from here there is a real war going on—a vivid, shifting kaleidoscope of arid lands and burning sun, of white-burnoosed harkas that drive vindictively against the best barrage that can be thrown down by a line of seventy-fives in action.

Abd-el-Krim has hurled his dodging legions against a stiffly held French line for weeks. He has inflamed his followers with the precepts of Islam and the idea of Morocco freed from white dominance. He knows the troops that his forces are facing—the heat-bitten desperate divisions of Morocco, the Spahis and the Foreign Legion whose name is like a sword wherever it has fought. Now and again the news that filters through from the fighting front has indicated that the situation is growing serious, that 15,000 veterans of the defeated European armies have joined the troops of Abd-el-Krim. Consequently within the last few weeks there has been a sudden and amazing rallying to the opposing Tricolor.

Ten years or so ago a certain group of Americans deserted the easy, gay ways of the boulevards and the glamourous flood of life in Paris to don kepi and capote and march away to the front as soldiers of the Legion. Sweeney, Seeger, Chapman, Thaw, Lufbery, Bouligny—to mention only a few—were Americans all who couldn't stay neutral when the first distant thunder of the guns of the world rolled toward their horizon. There are many people today who fancy that soldiers of fortune of the type beloved of Richard Harding Davis and Stephen Crane vanished when the period of which they were a part was taken over by succeeding eras of standardization and machinery. The trade which followed the flag, they declare, permits them no more.

Old War Spirit Revives

But just the other day the news came over the cables that the spirit of 1914 which sent hundreds of Americans marching through the streets to the Invalides behind their own flag has not yet "gone west." The little group for which the boulevards then cheered were on their way to become soldiers of the Foreign Legion of France. The deeds which they accomplished individually have become part of the history of two nations. And now Charles Sweeney, one of the first Americans to enlist in the Foreign Legion, has just become a member of a new aviation force made up of Americans for service with the French against the Riffs in Morocco.

Somehow with that announcement the thunderous years of the war that is past seem to live again. One sees that particular flag being carried below the fronts of ancient houses bending over Paris streets, the cries of "Vive l'Amerique!" rise from sidewalk café table and pavement throng alike—women rush out with cigarettes and chocolate, their children lifting tiny hands to salute. That, of course, was a good while ago and only those who viewed those scenes remember the thrill and the power of them. The others of us sat back and read about them in the newspapers. But somehow Sweeney of the Foreign Legion—probably the most outstanding soldier of many flags that America has produced in this century—has just signed up in Paris for another war.

Sweeney is a man born and built for fighting—a man who lives for the sight of a horizon split with flame, whose ears enjoy only the rolling drumfire of the barrage and the incessant tapping of machine guns. His element is the storm—the wired hill to be taken amid the crash of high explosive and the whine of shrapnel, the dawn attack when one short blast of the whistle sends the line over shattered ground to gain its objective or not come back at all. He has known no less than five wars, and in them all the killing stretch of road under full pack, the terrific weariness that sends men into battle at its end with the strength of demons.

Charles Sweeney happened to be the son of a Spokane millionaire. There have been scores of soldiers of fortune who have enlisted under the banners of many countries with the hope of promotion, battle and pay. But to Sweeney the idea of battle alone was what counted. He went to West Point and when he was through he found that there were no wars in which the United States was engaged. But the United States had a noisy border—that of Mexico—and below that border Madero was pushing forward in an effort to oust the dictator, Diaz. And so Sweeney—the man whose name in a few short years was to be known wherever there was the shock of battle—thrust his way across the line and joined Madero. He fought with Madero, he was wounded with Madero and when that ill-fated expedition was over his fighting nerve called him to combat even further south. There are nearly always revolutions brewing in the countries around and below the Equator—there are Presidents to be removed and unjust Governments to be overturned or land to be recovered. It has never been said of Sweeney that he fought in a cause which he did not consider just.

And so we find Sweeney—by this time one of the few survivors of the spirit that once sent American fighters the world around—traveling in the hot African provinces of France during the Summer of 1914. In the meantime he had married a Belgian girl. So when on a blazing day in August the field gray hordes of Germany poured across Belgium's frontier it was no wonder that Sweeney rushed from Africa to Paris and enlisted in the Foreign Legion, to whose ranks a memorable and dashing band of Americans had been attracted.

Since he went into the Foreign Legion he has served in many other branches of the service, and under other flags, but as Sweeney of the Legion he will always be remembered. No other American ever "won to" the commission of a captain in that fierce and gallant outfit. And Sweeney won it at the cost of wounds that laid him flat on his back for weeks in the American hospital at Neuilly. "I have no intention of dying," he wrote to a friend on the day after an ambulance had come plunging back from the front carrying him on one of its stretchers. The next day he was better. He recovered and there was a tremendous demand from America—by this time an entrant in the war—that he be returned to this country to aid as an instructor of our raw forces.

Sweeney had fought in the Battle of the Marne. Single-handed he had charged a German machine gun nest and had taken the gun and its crew of six. He had saved the life of his superior officer. When all the commissioned officers of his company had been killed, he had assumed command and carried the line across the German trenches. He had been laid low by machine-gun fire and had spent six hours, helplessly wounded, in a shell crater. A French General had called upon him as he lay on his back in a hospital cot and had conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The cables had flashed the news to America that Sweeney of the Legion was one of the great fighters of the war.

In consequence Captain Charles Sweeney, who had risen all the way from the rank of private, arrived in the United States as an officer detached from the French Army and ready to proffer his services to the American Army then in the making. This was in the early Summer of 1917, when, it must be admitted, the City of Washington was getting entangled in red tape. Sweeney spent some time in delivering lectures on the use of tanks. It appears that he had been in command of no less than sixteen of those lumbering trench-smashing fortresses just before he was sent back to America. But the rules of the War Department were adamant—Sweeney of the Foreign Legion, adorned with the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor, late commander of his own company in the Foreign Legion and of a battery of tanks, was assigned to the Officers' Training School at Fort Myer, Virginia, as a rookie!

He did the manual of arms, he wielded a pick when there were post holes to be dug; he took his turn at lowly fatigue. But still the War Department ignored the fact that in the ranks at Myer there was a man who was used to leading his own company into battle, who had served on the staff of a French division—a man to whom all the ghastly, red-hot details of making war were things learned by vital experience.

Sweeney of the Legion had seen many a gray dawn lighten a field wrecked by shellfire and strewn with quiet figures; he was a past master of the art of combat in the maws of black trenches where every corner meant a new bomb; he knew the creeping midnight patrol of No Man's Land, the white flare of dropping lights and the malignant rattle of the searching machine gun. He saw no particular reason why he should be instructed by officers who had learned their battles out of the pages of a manual. He announced that fact in explicit terms.

Doughboys Follow Sweeney

The result was that overnight Candidate Charles Sweeney became Major Charles Sweeney. The officers who had been teaching him the day previous were now under his command and were being informed how things were done on the western front, where hesitation or error meant extinction. The old slogan that the Legion knew—"Suivez Sweeney!"—which used to go crashing along the line as the first wave went over, was heard again in the practice trenches of an American training camp. "Follow Sweeney!" His men learned it—and they never forgot it.

The Eightieth Division was formed, took ship and arrived in France. It was hurled into the line against the wired, gas-shrouded hills of the Argonne, the "post of honor," against which Pershing's forces smashed in the concluding months of the war. Sweeney of the Legion was Sweeney still. His men found out that their leader was in the line—that he could not be bothered with remaining in the P. C. receiving reports from the advanced trenches. Sweeney was as likely to be found instead out ahead of the wave in a fox hole.

"He is six men in one; you can't keep up with him," wrote one soldier. Sweeney went ahead, and he took more wounds in his already scarred body. Just before the armistice was signed they had to send Sweeney—now a Lieutenant Colonel—back to a hospital in Paris to keep him out of the war. He had about as much machine-gun lead and stray shrapnel in him as one human frame ought to be allowed to carry. But his regiment had swept across its objective, and that was all that mattered to Sweeney.

"I'm no hero," was all the comment that Sweeney ever vouchsafed when newspaper men tried to interview him. To him the thrill of wild days in the line had become a commonplace. It was something that had been born in him and that was bound to endure. Hardly had he recovered from his wounds before he was found holding an interview with Premier Ignace Paderewski of Poland in regard to creating a force of officers for the Polish Army. The Bol-

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Sweeney of the Foreign Legion.

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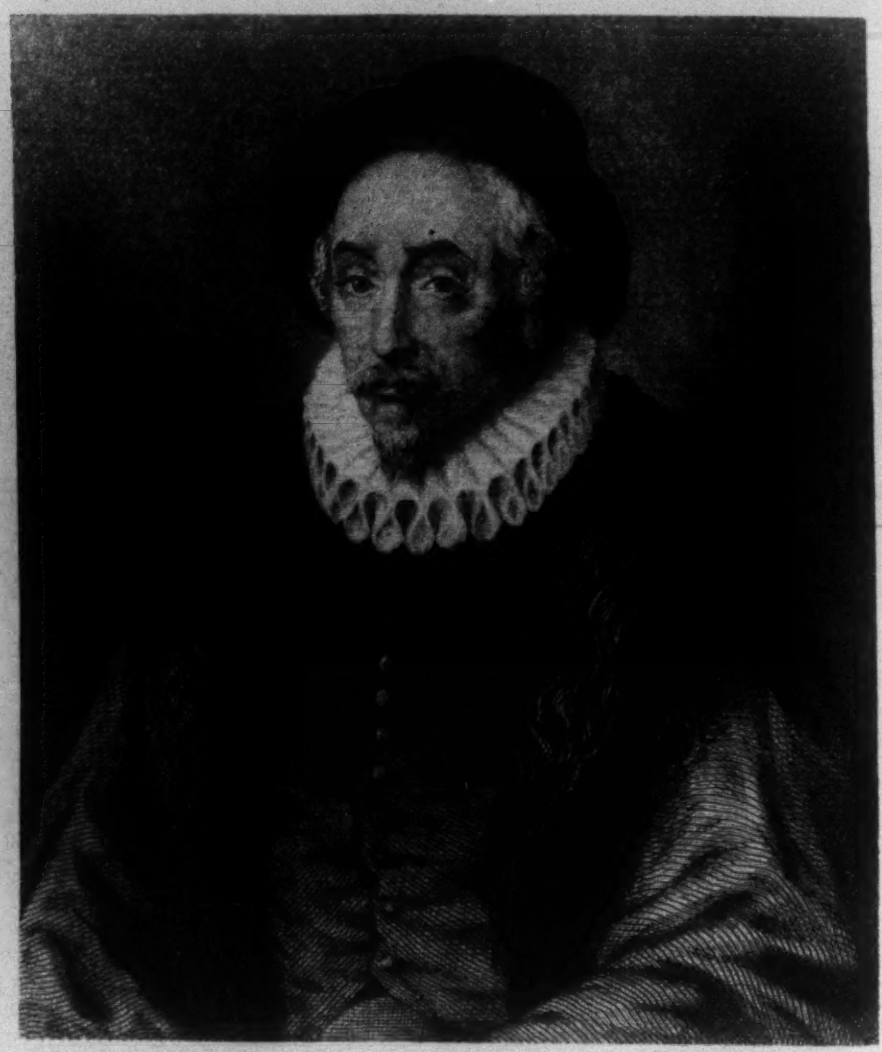
MONTAIGNE LINKS PRINCETON WITH PAST

Recent Gift Draws America Closer to French Essayist, One of First Moderns



Michel Eyquem de Montaigne.

By H. I. BROCK

IN spite of our political standoffishness regarding European affairs, links which bind us to European culture are being forged each year. Every time an American collector buys an old master and brings it across the ocean for exhibition, he forges such a link; every American traveler abroad who possesses any power of assimilating new impressions forges another; and every library of good European books supplies a whole chain. To the chain that is gothically housed at Princeton University a very important link has lately been added, in the collection of French material presented by the widow of Pierre L. Le Brun, architect and connoisseur, who died in New York in February of last year.

Two Great French Masters

This collection, the bestowal of which received only casual mention in the press at the time it was made, relates to two great French masters, Rabelais and Montaigne. The Rabelais collection consists largely of editions de luxe, modern translations and critical studies; but the Montaigne collection is the most complete and valuable in this country, including the very rare first edition of the famous "Essays" (Bordeaux, 1580), the three other editions issued during Montaigne's lifetime, and the original copy of the edition of 1595—which was the first issued by that extraordinary Mlle. Marie de Jars de Gournay, who fell madly in love with Montaigne's works at first sight, and became, as somebody has said, "the first woman editor in a time when editing was a fine art."

Michel Eyquem de Montaigne, born in 1533, six years before the decree of Francis I gave official recognition to the French language in France, may be counted almost the first of the moderns. His very modern—if quaintly innocent—adventure with this sixteenth century young woman who became the Egeria of his old age is, therefore, appropriate enough.

At the age of 24, when Montaigne was approaching 60, Mlle. de Gournay whose pictures show that she was very plain, with a round face and prominent eyes, and who had been brought up in "the compulsory solitude of the family chateau in Picardy," encountered the first two books of the "Essays." She read them "with such excitement that her relatives had to administer hellebore as a sedative to her nerves." Immediately, "she began to wish to know the author more than anything else in the world." Soon afterward, Montaigne came to Paris. She wrote to him. He called and "hailed her as his adopted daughter."

To quote from Edith Sichel's excellent book on Montaigne, "this high-flown practical Egeria, when she got what she wanted, made the most of it. She lost no day of her happiness." Mlle. de Gournay spent some nine months in the admired one's company in Paris, and he paid her a visit of three months at the castle in Picardy—whether with or without the full approval of her mother, "an eccentric lady of high rank," does not appear on the record.

As a consequence of joint readings of Plutarch and the discussion of "tales of tragic love and the fatal results of passion," the young woman undertook, at Montaigne's instigation, it is said, to write a novel—which turned out very dull.

After Montaigne's death she visited his widow and daughter at the Chateau de Montaigne in Perigord and stayed on there fifteen merciless months. It was after this that she brought out what is still counted the "definitive" edition of Montaigne's "Essays"—founded on the so-called Fifth edition, which had been profusely annotated in Montaigne's own hand with additions and corrections, and which thus became the manuscript of the revised version. A photographic copy of the annotated fifth edition is included in the Le Brun collection, and is now in the Princeton library.

In her old age Mlle. de Gournay, who put on intolerable literary airs, became the butt of the wits of Paris. Once more, to quote Miss Sichel, "her faults and her virtues, alike innocent, did not age well—they attracted ridicule." She kept a coach—which was quite proper in a lady of fortune and quality. She had a page, "who was the illegitimate son of Ronsard's page, Amadys Jamyn, and therefore an indirect grandson of the Pleiade" — which savored of swank. There was also a cat.

She ran a little Academy of her own, whose purpose was the preservation of the ancient purity of the French language; but being an advanced radical in politics, she "wrote a treatise on the education of princes, which might well have sent her to the Bastile." Great Richelieu mocked her, and she rebuked him roundly for laughing at "a poor old woman." Mlle. de Gournay died in 1645, more than half a century after Montaigne, whose death occurred in 1592.

The extraordinary influence of Montaigne's essays upon intelligent and thoughtful classes all over the world is a fact of history, solid as is the influence of Plato or Shakespeare. The man himself, therefore, commands a continuing interest. Fortunately he has in the "Essays" given a picture of himself far more complete and accurate than the pictures we have of most other great men at second hand.

There is also the picture of his father, Sieur Pierre d'Ayquem de Montaigne, a Gascon, whose grandfather had been a seller of dried fish at Bordeaux, but who was himself Mayor of the city, a personage of no mean consideration, a country gentleman of wealth, philosophy and ideas, besides being a notable athlete who could "throw himself just as he was in his fur robe upon the back of his horse and go around the table on his thumbs."

It was this worthy who educated his younger son, Michel, according to a system of his own. First, during the period of infancy, Michel was placed with very poor, plain peasants, so that he might start, as it were, from primitive contact; then he was sent to a German tutor, who used with him only Latin till he was 6 years old, the family and servants likewise being obliged to get along with the boy, as well as might be, on tags of Latin. So Montaigne says:

"I was above 6 years of age before I understood either French or Perigordian any more than Arabic, and without art, book, grammar or precept, whipping or the expense of a tear, had by that time learned to speak as pure Latin as my master." When he went to the College of Guienne, however, his "Latin immediately grew corrupt." Afterward, he says, he "lost all use of it."

Made Criticism Creative

Nevertheless, Montaigne's French style is founded upon his early and perfect, if childish, command of Latin. For French prose was only then taking on its modern form, and he may be counted the first of the pellucid line which descends directly to Anatole France. Miss Sichel puts it aptly when she says: "Criticism is the genius of France, and Montaigne made criticism creative." She also styles him "supreme pessimist," adding: "He loved the moment. Yet he sat loose to life." All that may be said equally well of Anatole France.

For those of us whose historical backgrounds have a way of getting mixed or of vanishing altogether, the reminder is not impertinent that Montaigne was a contemporary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and of all the troubles that grew out of the conflict of Catholic and Huguenot. Though of a sceptical turn, he counted himself a good enough Catholic; but one of his brothers, known as M. de Beauregard, was an active Huguenot. Montaigne was about the court—as a lawyer and magistrate representing the Parliament of Bordeaux—in the reigns of the sons of Catherine de Medici, and even enjoyed the title of "Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber." He was a particular favorite and trusted friend of Henry of Navarre—a fellow Gascon—who, when he came to the kingdom, confirmed Montaigne in that courtly and intimate title. The essayist was once immured in the Bastille, from which he was released by Catherine de Medici herself. His imprisonment was, indeed, very brief, lasting only a few hours.

In later life he held the office of Mayor of Bordeaux, which had been his father's. He lived by preference at his Château of Montaigne, chiefly in his library, where he was accustomed to walk about as he read or meditated. "My thoughts sleep if I sit down," he said.

But he loved also the city of Paris, where he went frequently in attendance upon the court. Montaigne gave as his chief reason for desiring to live longer the wish that he might see the completion of the Pont Neuf, the "new" bridge, to this day so called, after more than three centuries—whereas it is actually the oldest in Paris. It is still adorned with the statue of Henri Quatre—the King whom Anatole France calls Vert Gallant.

For the benefit of modern efficiency experts it may be recalled that Montaigne's method of work was desperately desultory. In his library he turned over the leaves of first one book and then another, as the mood led him. He calls himself modestly a man "of some reading but no retention." Since the sincerity of Montaigne is beyond question, and the splendor of his permanent achievement in letters is abundantly acknowledged in his influence upon so many successors, it may be permitted to his inferiors in so much to take comfort, especially in the last item of his characterization of his own defects as he realized them. The list runs: "A slow understanding, a languishing invention and, above all, an incredible defect of memory."

His Contacts With Men

The other side of that defect of memory was, perhaps, not the least of his merits. He got from his contacts with men and things not forms of words which remained fixed, but ideas which interpreted and illuminated.

Montaigne who, as a young man, had paid court to Marguerite de Valois, the lively authoress of the "Heptameron," and to Diane de Foix, also lovely and brilliant, married at 33 an excellent lady named Françoise de la Chassaigne. He was not unkind to her, but displayed no connubial ardor. He married because it was the proper thing for a landed gentleman of position to do. "Might I have had my own will," he wrote, "I would not have married Wisdom herself." At least until he met Mlle. de Gournay, Montaigne held that "the normal woman is not capable of converse."

He regarded as "trumpery" such medieval romances as that of "Launcelot of the Lake," but delighted in Virgil, while Plutarch was his bible. In his own life the outstanding thing was the friendship with Etienne de la Boëtie, carried to the height of idealism by this man who is so deliberately not an idealist.

Title Page of the Fifth Edition of Montaigne's Essays Annotated in the Author's Handwriting and Used as Manuscript of the Sixth or Definitive Edition.

The Fez, for a Century the Official Headdress of the Moslems of Turkey.

TURK DOFFS FEZ, DONS STRAW

Adoption of Western Ideas Is Rapidly Transforming the Whole Aspect of Near-Eastern Life—Woman's New Status

By WILLIAM JOURDAN RAPP

TURKS in Constantinople are wearing straw hats! This news heralding the demise of the fez, traditional headdress of the Moslems of Turkey, was recently broadcast through the world. It is another confirmation of Turkey's determination to emulate the West.

One after another the institutions of old Turkey have been thrown into the discard. The Sultanate, the Caliphate, the religious courts, the religious schools—all have been abolished. With them the former régime dominated by Mohammedanism has passed away. Only its symbol—the fez—has resisted the rising tide of nationalism. Now it also is going. Islam is doomed.

The East, in order to survive, has felt itself compelled to imitate the West. In some respects this is to be regretted. The triumph of the hat in Turkey does not mean merely the end of the fez; it means the eventual disappearance of various picturesque headdresses which have charmed the Westerner traveling in the Near East. Headgear in the former land of the Sultan will be reduced to colorless and uninteresting uniformity.

A year ago, I stood at the Stamboul end of the Galata Bridge, that span which, in connecting the European quarter of Constantinople with the Asiatic, joins two worlds; and I watched the parade of headdresses go by. An old Turkish friend, formerly professor of history at the Ottoman University, was at my side, commenting upon the different fezzes, turbans and kalpaks as they passed. We had not been there long before I had received an excellent survey of the geography and history of the Ottoman Empire, for headdress in Turkey is not just a covering for the head, it is a veritable "who's who," indicating place of origin, religion, class, wealth, politics of the wearer.

Of all headdresses seen in Turkey, the most popular is the fez. There are the very straight, well pressed fezzes of the prosperous gentlemen—almost as broad at the top as at the base and usually dark red. Wearers of such fezzes as these are dressed in the latest styles for men from London or Paris. In fact, a better-dressed individual than the Turkish man-about-town is hard to find.

The fezzes of the merchants, clerks and less prosperous professional men have more of a slant and are a brighter red. The straight fezzes require more pressing than do the slanting ones and therefore indicate a greater degree of wealth. The workingman's fez is of soft felt, often knocked in, and instead of the long black silk tassel, it has merely a little round knob in the centre of the top.

A century ago the fez became the official headdress of Moslems in Turkey. Sultan Mahmoud, known as the Reformer, introduced it in 1826. At that time the Ottoman Empire was threatened with destruction as a result of successful revolts of the Serbs and Greeks. The inability of the Turks to suppress the revolutionary movements of their subject peoples was largely the result of dissension among themselves.

The Janissaries, troops originally organized as the special guard of the Sultan, had become so powerful that instead of serving they dominated the Padishāh. Intrigues and jealousies greatly weakened the army. Therefore Mahmoud, in order to consolidate his powers, massacred all the Janissaries in Constantinople, thus permanently destroying their organization. He then made it illegal to wear the extremely ornate headdress affected by the Janissaries and required the fez to be worn by all Turkish Moslems.

Certain modifications in the plain fez were allowed to different groups.

A Persian Fez of Horse Hair Cloth.

A Hodja Wearing Religious Fez.

The kadis, or religious judges—among the most powerful men in the Empire before the adoption of the civil code, and when the jurisdiction of the religious courts was still general—were permitted to wear white turbans wound about their fezzes. Hodjas, or religious teachers, and immams, priests, were accorded the same privilege.

Small Boys, Large Turbans

I remember one of the most picturesque sights in old Stamboul as being the long line of divinity students—youngsters from 10 to 14 years, each wearing a great white turban—marching back and forth between their class rooms and their dining hall, situated at opposite ends of the city. Today Mustapha Kemal and his lieutenants have done away with all the religious schools, and visitors to the Bosporus will no longer see small boys and large turbans hurrying through the narrow alleys of "New Rome."

Another variation from the plain fez was allowed to the hadjis, those who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca and were present in the Valley of Arafat, outside the sacred city on Kourban Bairam, the anniversary day of Abraham's offering of his son Isaac as a sacrifice to God. The hadji was permitted to adorn his fez with a green turban.

Still another departure was that which characterized the blood descendants of the Prophet Mohammed, all of whom supposedly belong to the Koralish tribe of Arabia. These might wear a checkerboard pattern on the top of their fezzes. All Moslems instinctively paid them great respect. However, the claim to blood relationship of many of Mohammed's so-called descendants is exceedingly dubious.

By far the most common color of the fez is red. Occasionally a brown, yellow or black one is seen. The fez, of course, meets all the requirements of a Moslem headdress. It permits the faithful, as required by the Koran, to keep their heads covered while in the mosque and at the same time to touch their foreheads to the ground in performing those genuflections which accompany Moslem prayer. The Western hat with its brim makes this ceremony impossible and therefore its adoption by the present-day Turks emphasizes the extent of their emancipation from Mohammedanism.

The requirement that a Moslem headdress must be brimless has resulted in much inconvenience, even suffering, for the faithful. Turkey is a hot country, where the sun shines with fierce brilliancy, and to be without a protecting brim is a real hardship.

During the World War sunstroke became so common among the Turkish soldiers fighting at Gallipoli and in the Sinai desert that Enver Pasha, then Minister of War, adopted for the army a sun helmet which had a narrow and sharply descending brim. The helmet was designed to give maximum protection and at the same time to resemble the brimmed helmets of the giaour (infidel) British as little as possible. In spite of this, its adoption caused the devout Moslems severely to criticize Enver, and charge him with a wish to undermine the faith.

Among the most picturesque headdresses in Turkey are those worn by the dervishes. Dervishes are the nearest thing in Islam to the monks in Christendom; and as the various monastic orders are distinguished by their costumes, so the orders of dervishes are differentiated by headgear.

One of the most powerful of the orders of dervishes is known as the Mevlevi, or Whirling Dervishes. The chief of this order, on the occasion of the installation of a new Sultan-Caliph, used to girdle the sword of Mohammed about the new incumbent to the imperial throne, much as the Pope formerly crowned the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Mevlevi wear a brown conical headdress with rounded top. It is more than eighteen inches high. Those among them who are hadjis (pilgrims) wear also the green turban. It is fascinating to watch a group of these dervishes with tall headdresses and long, flowing robes go through their ceremonial whirling on the Moslem Sabbath (Friday).

During the last few years the most popular Turkish headdress has been the kalpak. This is a tall brimless hat made usually of fine black Persian lamb's wool. It was popularized by Mustapha Kemal, who sets the styles for men in Turkey very much as does the Prince of Wales in England. To a certain degree the kalpak became the insignia of the nationalists.

Women Have Changed, Too

The headdress of women in Turkey has also undergone radical changes. Before the revolution of 1908—which was the first great step in the emancipation of Turkish women—the yashmak and petche made up the customary female headdress. The first consisted of a heavy black veil which covered the entire face, except the eyes; the second was a white or black shawl, covering the head and descending to the waist. Neither the woman's hair nor arm was permitted to be visible. Today the veil has been abandoned and the shawl merely covers the top of the head, allowing the hair to show at the sides, and no longer conceals the arms.

To appreciate the extent of change in the status of women, symbolized by this alteration in head-dress, it is necessary to know something of the place of women in orthodox Moslem society. Women in Islam were considered the absolute property of their husbands. A man could have four wives and as many concubines as he desired. The harem was virtually a prison. Divorce could be secured merely by the formality of a man's denouncing his wife, who was permitted no defense.

A woman's sole function in life was to please her husband and bear him sons. At death paradise was closed to her, no matter how well she might have fulfilled her earthly obligations. The conventional Moslem heaven was a place where the sensuous desires of men would be fully gratified. Here the males of Islam were promised innumerable maidens of a beauty far surpassing any known in the world. There was no place in this man-made hereafter for mere woman who had lived on earth.

New Turkey, however, which has abolished polygamy, makes the status of women similar to that obtaining in Western lands. The personal statue governing questions of marriage, divorce, wardship, inheritance, &c., at present being elaborated by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, is to be modeled on Western lines and will give women practically the same privileges and rights as are accorded men.

Kemal is a virtual dictator and rules because of his control of the army. His party, in casting aside one sacred institution and tradition after another, has tried somewhat to placate the outraged sentiment of the devout Moslems. Either before or after every radical change the chief religious judge, or kadi, is asked to hand down a ruling to the effect that such reform is in accordance with the dictates of the faith. As sanction for the wearing of hats, the chief kadi cited a statement in the Koran, which points out that if a Moslem buys a cow from a Christion and the cow refuses to give milk unless the Moslem milks her while wearing a Christian hat, then the Moslem may wear such a hat. That this sort of exegesis satisfies is hard to believe; but there is no doubt that many a faithful follower of Mohammed seizes it as a life preserver in the whirlpool of his kaleidoscopic world.

The Outward Forms

The Turkish Nationalists are selective in what they accept from the West. They are anxious to have the power and wealth that characterizes our industrial civilization, but do not sufficiently realize that business integrity, religious tolerance and individual freedom play an important part in any real progress. There is no doubt that the violent nationalism of Mustapha Kemal and his associates has completely vanquished Islam in Turkey and made Turkey a nation in the Western sense, so far as outward forms are concerned, but it is folly to forget or ignore that it takes more than a republican form of government, more than secular courts and schools, more even than the wearing of hats to make a modern State.

The Old Janissary Headdress Worn in a Costume Festival.

Depicting England's Most Famous Race Event—"Derby Day" (1858).

By William Powell Frith, R. A., in the National Gallery, London.

MAYFAIR'S LITTLE PICNIC AT GOODWOOD

Races for Fashionable and Feudal England Open in Old-World Countryside on Tuesday

By CLAIR PRICE

LONDON.

ENGLISH feudalism is not all that it used to be. Yet its forms are still untouched. New millstones have closed upon it and are slowly grinding into it, but its ancient gayety remains.

The Maypoles which once expressed it are not now as common as they were, but the horse is still the national hero of the English; and in the horse the old gayety of English feudalism lives on. Whatever may happen to English feudalism, the pagan gayety always characterizing it has never possessed the country more completely than today. Which reminds us that the Goodwood races begin on Tuesday next.

The world-famous Derby belongs to everybody, and is run almost in the outskirts of London. The Ascot races are run a little further from London, and make more obvious the feudal structure of England. The Goodwood races are quite remote from London, and the lower end of the feudal structure plays as small a part in them as in any race meeting in the country. They occur at the end of the London season, so that those who participate in the London season may stop at Goodwood on their way to the royal regatta at Cowes and thence to their Augusts on the Scottish moors or the Venetian Lido.

King Wears a Derby

At Ascot the King wears a gray top hat and a morning coat, but at Goodwood he wears a derby hat and a plain business suit. This indicates the atmosphere of Goodwood's little picnic.

It is possibly true that a too abundant use can be made of the term "English feudalism," for it implies a small privileged class and the larger unprivileged mob. It is our American way to resent a privileged class. We sometimes forget that in older countries there are duties as well as rights which accrue to a privileged class, and that it is the sum total of duties and rights which explains the rise of privileged classes in Europe.

You and I, who have the honor to belong to the mob, are apt, in our unstable way, to swing to the opposite extreme five minutes after we have landed in foreign parts. On these subjects, as on most subjects, the English are a steadier race, for their feudalism has had the effect of a severe discipline.

Mention his ancestral feudalism to an Englishman and, fearing that you are about to become sentimental, he is likely to recollect a pressing engagement elsewhere. The English are a people with a large capacity for endurance, but they are utterly unable to endure sentiment—being themselves the most sentimental people on the face of the earth. English sentiment, however, cloaks itself in uniform and clicks its heels. It is civilian sentiment which terrifies the English.

To an Englishman the fact may never occur, but it is nevertheless true, that the forms of his ancestral feudalism surround him still. The feudal barons up and down his countryside may be less wealthy than they once were, but they are still as carefully bred as the horses they worship.

Not long ago a certain Englishman entered into possession of the estate of his ancestors. It involved a castle of modest size, a few thousand acres, a bit of timber and a few cottages—all of it carrying the lordship of a manor. It came to him as an inheritance, since he was the next of kin, and on a small scale made him a feudal baron—which is a very glorious thing to be. So he quit work and moved into his castle.

Instead of paying rent he was now in the happy position of living rent-free, while his cottagers paid rent to him. And there were other revenues besides those his cottagers paid. Old and musty revenues of which he had never heard before increased the stream of gold which now began flowing in. There was, for instance, a Nonconformist chapel which rendered in lieu of fealty the sum of threepence a year.

Nor was this all the baronial glory which now enveloped him. There were outgoing as well as incoming sums. There were rates, taxes and levies of one sort and another, some of them quite modern and some of them so old and obscure that he had not dreamed of their existence. He had, of course, expected that there would be death duties, income tax and local rates to pay, but when notified that he was expected to pay his income tax twice over, this was news to him.

However, he paid it, once on the supposed annual value of his land and again on its supposed annual value plus tithe. He called the attention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the injustice of it; told the Commissioners also that the supposed annual value of land was quite different from its actual return in money. But the Commissioners never deviated a hair's breadth.

The poor wretch paid his tax on the suppositional income which the Commissioners had assigned and, having paid it once under Schedule A, he paid it again under Schedule B. He also paid his tithe and an ancient levy called a land tax and a more mysterious and still more ancient levy known as fee-farm rent—another detail of which he had not heard before.

The upshot of it so far has been that, by felling his timber to pay taxes, this Caesar is now enjoying from his little realm a net income which works out at nearly $2.14 a week.

Feudalism Remains

But, although England's baronial Caesars may grin sourly nowadays at Adam Smith, who said that a tax is the payer's badge of liberty, they remain the finest type of Englishman; and at its finest their type is a very fine type indeed. Their sons and daughters may leave the soil of their fathers for Mayfair and degenerate into the charming people of a Michael Arlen novel, but the forms of English feudalism remain; and at Goodwood this week you may see as many of the Caesars of the English countryside as can afford to be there.

You may also see, possibly in larger numbers, their sons and daughters, en route from Mayfair to Cowes and thence to Augusts on the soil. In fact, Goodwood is almost exclusively Mayfair's annual picnic, so rapidly have English money and English blood been shifting from the countryside to the cities. In the history of nations it is an old story. I suppose the same thing happened in Babylon.

Goodwood is tucked away in one of the most beautiful spots in all the English countryside. Men who know the famous race courses of the world say that not one of them is more beautiful than the Goodwood course. It lies in the folds of the West Sussex downs, with some of the loveliest of English beechwoods shading one side of its course, and the hill, which they call the Trundle, rising steeply on the other side. Country people and holiday-makers from the neighboring seaside towns gather along the crest of the Trundle to peer down on the races, and between the races to gaze off over the rolling wooded sweeps of the distance—on clear days right away beyond Chichester and the turrets of Arundel Castle to the open channel, with the Isle of Wight on the horizon.

Goodwood sunshine has a salty tang. The shade of the beeches takes a sparkle from the polished roofs of hundreds of parked cars; takes color from the striped luncheon tents of the Cavalry and other clubs and of the Royal Sussex Regiment; very large crowds which can be stowed away on the beechy side of the little course.

"Glorious Goodwood" is its customary description, but "glorious" is surely not the right word, for (excepting the races) there is nothing which even remotely suggests excitement in the scene. It could not be lovelier than it is, but its loveliness is that of the English countryside. It is lush and green and quiet.

"Old-World Goodwood" is another favorite—and possibly a more apt description. I doubt whether anybody knows exactly what the expression "Old World" is intended to convey; whatever it means, it has a convincing sound when applied to Goodwood. There are motors—hundreds of them—at Goodwood; but the four-in-hands which pass you as you walk through the cool dim greenness on your way to the course seem much more native to the place.

Goodwood is the kind of spot which makes you glance around instinctively for coachmen in silk hats, fawn overcoats and huge white stocks, straight out of Dickens's pages. And you are usually successful in finding a few of them somewhere about. Nor will you, perhaps, be surprised to learn that there is no telegraph at Goodwood. It is the sort of nook where there would be no telegraph.

I am under a rather serious handicap in mentioning the absence of a telegraph at Goodwood. Were I a Nonconformist clergyman, I should be able to tell you off-hand exactly what proportion of England's telegraph tolls is paid by its racing industry. But to my infinite regret I am not a Nonconformist clergyman, and only know the proportion to be a very large one. I know, too, that Goodwood is now the only race course in the country which has no telegraph wires. How the racing correspondents of the London papers get their stories away without a telegraph I have no idea. I suppose they go down to the course in mail coaches and send off their stories by pigeons. That is the kind of game they would play at Goodwood.

Like a number of other race meetings in which the gayety of English feudalism still lives, it began as a hunt gathering for the squires and farmers of its neighborhood. Compared with Ascot, Goodwood is young, for it was not until 1802 that the third Duke of Richmond laid out its course; not until 1816 that its classic, the Goodwood Cup, was instituted.

One of the proudest stories in its history, by the way, is the story of George IV's capture of first, second and third places in the Goodwood Cup of 1830. The King was dying in Windsor Castle on the day of the race, but lived long enough for postboys on picked horses to relay the news to his bedside. It was the proudest hour of his life, he said. A day or two afterward he was dead.

The Ducal Owner

The Goodwood course still belongs to the Dukes of Richmond, and the Royal Standard flies during Goodwood Week over their castle in the beech woods. There is no royal procession, however, as there is at Ascot. There is a hum of subdued cheering when the King and Queen and the rest of the Duke of Richmond's house party arrive in motors and enter the Duke's private stand; but an almost complete lack of formality marks the occasion.

Goodwood is no longer a simple local hunt gathering; yet it retains much of its original simplicity. Times change. The Dukes of Richmond change. Among the big and little Caesars of the English countryside, the Duke of Richmond is now three times a Duke. He is Duke of Richmond, Duke of Gordon and Duke of Lennox—not to mention his French title of Duc d'Aubigny.

England itself changes. Nowadays it is largely Mayfair which flocks to Goodwood when the Duke of Richmond entertains his King. But as for Goodwood—that remains a little picnic, hidden away in the folds of the West Sussex downs; the fact that horses are raced merely indicates that it is an English picnic.

WAR PROFITEERS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Walter Hines Page School Will Study Them and Other Menaces to Peace

By JOHN R. ELLINGSTON

NOW the war profiteer is to be placed under the microscope of research. The scholars of the new science of international relations, for the establishment of which Walter Hines Page School has been founded at Johns Hopkins University, mean to discover whether the quest of excessive business gains is a contributing cause of war and, if so, whether national mobilization of industry as well as of men in times of conflict can eliminate it. A gift of $250,000 has been made by Bernard M. Baruch to the Page School to defray the expenses of this inquiry.

Not only scientific research in such a field as that of war profiteering but the entire program of the Page School represents an undertaking without precedent in the history of education. It will be primarily a school of research, manned by scholars who have already attained eminence in their special fields. Its object will be to discover, so far as possible, new facts and to assemble and analyze existing knowledge in such a way as to reveal more clearly the precise nature of the causes that lead to wars. It will endeavor to remove the subject from the realm of political speculation and nationalistic bias and reduce it to a basis of scientific fact.

Proposed University Hall for Johns Hopkins University, the Home of the Page School of International Relations.

Enters Virgin Territory

Charles K. Edmunds, Provost of Johns Hopkins University, has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES facts that show how the school will operate and how the special investigation made possible by the Baruch gift will be undertaken.

"The Page School," said Dr. Edmunds, "is in the position of a discoverer going into unknown territory. All that we can do for the pioneer is to give him his supplies and send him in. What he brings back will depend upon the type of man he is and upon his qualifications for original research. That is why we are concerned primarily with acquiring the men who can best discover facts, if they are to be discovered.

"We sense a problem in the field of war profiteering as a cause of war. It is a subject on which no one has ever made an investigation before. We know that it is a tremendously difficult subject. How much can be learned about it will have to be decided by the investigators as they dig in, step by step.

"It is possible of course to foresee certain broad phases of the investigation. First of all, economic and financial experts will have to undertake a thoroughgoing study of the conduct of all business during and after the war in order to discover what businesses benefited by the war and to what extent. The difficulties involved in this phase of the research become evident the moment you consider how many organizations concealed their war profits by expansion of plants and new construction.

"Once the economist has isolated the war profiteer, it is conceivable that the psychologist will be called upon to make a study of the particular human passions which come to the fore in the profiteer's case.

"The problem of mobilizing industries as men are mobilized in time of war in order to eliminate the profiteer is one which will have to be taken up after it has been discovered what businesses make excessive gains out of war. This problem would seem to involve such difficulties of organization and administration as to be almost impossible. But, however that may be, the mere discovery and publication of the facts of war profiteering may be expected to have such an influence on the molding of public opinion as to deal a tremendous blow to war. Think of the psychological effect upon the millions of men and families for whom the war meant a blood loss of presenting them with a simple statistical statement showing in one column the total of the fortunes made out of the war and the number of men who made them, and in the other the figure of the millions of killed and wounded."

Walter Hines Page.

Provost Edmunds emphasized repeatedly the purpose of the Page School to discover facts. He quoted Owen Young, Chairman of the Trustees for Raising the Fund of $1,000,000 for the School, in calling it "a research organization of facts." To prove how great an influence the discovery and publication of facts in the international field may have, he instanced the reparations problem, which Mr. Young helped solve, showing that before the Dawes Committee set to work no political representative of the people either in France or Germany dared to face his own constituents with the facts regarding reparations, but that as soon as an impartial and authoritative body presented them they were universally accepted without demur, and no Government dared raise an objection to them.

Interrelating the Sciences

The Page School Provost Edmunds characterizes as a sort of "permanent Dawes Committee on all the problems of international relations." The original nature of the contribution of the school will be in its interrelation of these problems.

"It is this interrelation of sciences which Johns Hopkins University is peculiarly fitted to do. The genius of the university lies in permitting a very high degree of freedom to the individual departments while developing a willingness and a practice of cooperation. Such a method is necessary to the discovery of truth—the discovers must neither wear blinders nor be checked by reins.

"As an example of how the theory of cooperation between departments works out at Johns Hopkins, the physics department during the past year has collaborated in the solution of twenty problems outside its own field. For instance, the School of Medicine called in the physicists to determine whether cod liver oil, the common medicine prescribed for the cure of rickets, had any radiation similar to ultra-violet light, which also cures rickets.

"In their own fields of research the individual experts who make up the Page School will be self-determining. What they are to do and how they are to do it will be left entirely to them. But they will all work with a common aim and consequently the services of each will be at the call of the rest in the solution of the common problem."

Provost Edmunds gave a list of seven tentative categories which are believed to cover the subjects affecting international relations, and into which researches will be made at the Page School. These are physical and geographical, commercial, industrial and economic, financial, racial and psychological, legal, diplomatic and administrative.

"These are very broad headings," said Provost Edmunds, "and we do not pretend to have exhausted the number of subsidiary subjects which will be included under each of them. How important it is to get at the facts of all of them in the manner which the Page School plans is illustrated by such problems as that of Franco-American debts and the trouble foreigners are having in China.

"Mr. Young has referred to the debt problem in these words: 'These two nations are now looking at each other with suspicion and doubt and irritation. Why? Because no impartial authority, free from the handicaps of domestic politics in either country, has been able to study the question of the amount or the practical method of payment of the French debt.'

"It will be the purpose of the financial experts of the Page School to do exactly what Mr. Young points out that no impartial authority has hitherto existed to do in any country.

"As for China, that is a field in which I am personally more at home. The trouble there, I believe, arises from the refusal of the British to take into account certain psychological factors of the utmost importance. The Chinese are not rising against the foreigner because they dislike him; they are rising because the foreigner, and in particular the Britisher, has robbed him of freedom in his own land. On certain British-operated steamships on Chinese rivers, no Chinaman can ride in the first class. If the Chinese Secretary for Foreign Affairs himself enters the foreign quarter of Peking at night to dine at a foreign embassy he has to carry a lantern.

"It is for such things as this that the Chinese have risen against the British, and it is because the Bolshevik emissaries of Moscow have avoided such flouting of racial pride that they have so strengthened their position with the Chinese. The Russians make no demand for special privileges or concessions. They are infinitely better psychologists than the Western Europeans.

"The Page School will make a profound study of racial antipathies and of the psychological factors affecting international relations. The publication of their findings should do much to prevent such errors as those of which the British in China are at present guilty.

"In any given field of scientific knowledge, of course, there are no national boundaries. If you go at fields which are of international interest in that spirit, you are bound to arrive at more basic underlying facts."

Really a Laboratory

Provost Edmunds made it clear that the Page School is to be rather a laboratory for investigation than a place for the instruction of students. The authorities have envisioned two types of men for the professorial staff. The first type is the older man with a world-wide reputation for original investigations in particular fields. Such men will insure serious consideration of the findings and work of the school. The second type is the younger man who has already given promise of capacity for original research and who can be counted upon to rise to the importance and standing of the first group.

Such a staff will continue their investigation in the new institution and will have working under them a group of carefully selected advanced students who have shown their capacity for striking into new territory.

Provost Edmunds stated that Johns Hopkins had already received hundreds of applications from students and scholars in every part of the world inquiring as to the conditions of entry into the school.

"The interest the Page School has aroused is astounding. Wherever I come in contact with a group of Hopkins graduates their first question and primary interest concern this experiment in studying international relations. It is to that that they want to give their money, no matter what their professions."

The conference of educators, publicists, statesmen and business men which conceived the plan was called at the invitation of Julius Barnes, former director of the United States Grain Corporation; John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain;

(Continued on Page 23)

THE SOCIABLE OYSTER IS LOSING CASTE

People No Longer Eat Him With Relish, and the Dealers Put the Blame on Prohibition

Not Being Seagoing Vessels, They Were a Little Fanciful.

Linoleum Blocks by Barbara Lathan

IS the lack of legitimate liquor responsible for the failing market of the oyster? The wholesale dealers say so—adding this to the heterogeneous phenomena already attributed to prohibition, from crime waves, the increase in drug addicts and savings accounts to the quality — whatever it is — of the younger generation. Dealers in New York affirm that the long arm of the law, operating in the name of Volstead, wiped out the public taste for oyster fries and Blue Points on the half shell when it took away beer and ale and Chablis. It is only an opinion, yet not without substantiating evidence.

The failing market is a fact, yet oysters are said to be better today than they ever were, and that in spite of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which states that degeneracy due to sedentary habits has reached its most advanced stage in the oyster. The encyclopaedia had in mind comparative degeneracy among bivalves. Oysters today are no longer left to the appointed processes of nature. They are farmed, planted and transplanted, nurtured to a larger size and sweeter flavor. But the market continues to decline.

When Oysters Were Popular

Time was when men stopped at one or another of the famous oyster bars on their way uptown from the office, ate a dozen oysters, drank a glass of ale, and went home to dinner with appetites whetted. Oyster bars used to send out two hundred orders or more each of oyster fries on Saturday nights for late suppers at home, and saloons gave them away gratis with a glass of beer. To the same period belonged the restaurants on Broadway which lived through a desultory daytime business for the few profitable hours at night when good livers who knew Mattitucks from Lynhaven Bays and indulged their preference, flocked in. It was a stalwart generation that could eat its three or four dozen at a sitting. The one that has come after has given over oyster-eating in favor of clandestine cocktails. If it takes late suppers it eats anchovy and cavier which go better with home-brew. And it did not take to the famous old restaurants. Most of them have closed their doors.

The oyster business had picturesque features. Most colorful were the oyster barges that came to anchor among fishing smacks in Peck Slip when Fulton Market passed out of the disputed control of the butchers into the undisputed control of the fish-dealers, when the world of fashion even journeyed down to Fulton Market once in a while to an oyster bar to be so much nearer to the source of fresh supply. The oyster barges anchored in the East River offing were the places of business of the middlemen.

Fleets of thirty or more assembled there. They were triple-deckers, a cabin for office room and supplies, a wide middle deck for sorting and opening and shipping, and a capacious hold. Some of them could lodge as many as five thousand bushels in Winter against stormy weather or a rush order. Not being seagoing vessels, they were a little fanciful. They had balconcies upstairs and front porches down below, and were painted red and green and yellow picked out in white. At the back porches, wider and less decorative, sailing vessels coming up from the oyster beds around Long Island unloaded their cargoes.

That was fifty years ago. The story of the oyster barges is a story of defeat. They were amphibious hybrids, and the waterfront of New York had no permanent parking space for boats that neither crawl on dry land nor go to sea. The increasing proportions of the fish trade crowded them out of Peck Slip and as a fleet they began to break up at that moment, but for a time the bulk of them took refuge in the North River at the foot of West Third Street. A few years later they moved to West Tenth, and from West Tenth, always in decreasing numbers, to West Twelfth, to the old "Goose Market." Eight years ago what was left of them came back into the East River because of crowding in the North River.

Today there are five left, tied up in a row under Manhattan Bridge, freshly painted every Spring, equipped with electricity, ice-cracking machines and telephones but still not proof against the mutations of civilization. Two others had dropped out in the recent typhoid scare. Of those that are left two are still in the hands of sons or grandsons of the original owners, but it is a failing business. Where a company used to keep four or five boats busy all the time bringing up oysters from the beds, now one boat, depositing a paltry five hundred bushels twice a week on the back porch of the barge, will keep up with the demand.

William Lowney, oyster-opener par excellence, champion of contests and maker of "world records," who is now opening oysters at $1.50 per 1,000 in the barge furthest north in the present line of five, probably knows more about the heyday of the oyster than any one else. He began opening oysters in Providence, R. I., in 1865, when he was a boy of 12. From the time he was a side-knifer, which means that he opened with one slit of the knife, as opposed to the "Baltimore style," which knocks first with a hammer. By the time he grew up he was known as about the fastest opener on Narragansett Bay.

His Professional Debut

His public career didn't begin till the Winter of 1883, when, on a Friday night, he entered a contest staged in the Theatre Comique. Five of the fastest openers in New England were assembled; the task was two hundred oysters and the winner was to meet the champion of New England on the following Friday. William Lowney won the contest and took the plaudits of a packed house. His time was 7 minutes and 18 seconds. A week later, in the language of the sport, he "opened" William Curran and sent that champion down to defeat. He beat him by seventeen oysters, established a new record for 200 in 7 minutes and 14 seconds, and won for himself the championship of New England and a gold medal.

From that day William Lowney's career was more public than private, till the day when there were no more worlds to conquer. On March 28, 1884, he "opened" George Beech in Philadelphia, champion for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This time William Lowney's score was 100 oysters opened in 3 minutes and 3¼ seconds. And a few years later he "opened" Jack Lahey, champion of New York and Baltimore, in Sweeney's Hand Court Alley in Thirty-fifth Street near Third Avenue. To this day Jack Lahey holds the best-known record for 1,000 oysters, opened in 45 minutes, but on this occasion in Hand Court Alley Lahey lost to Lowney on 500. They were extra large box oysters and Lowney beat him by twenty-five in 26 minutes and established another record for box oysters.

That was the end of the championship meets. For a long time William Lowney had money posted in The Evening News but he could not get any one to "open" him. At last he got tired of waiting and went into the museums, opened fifty in 1½ minutes in Austin & Stone's in Boston, with a contract that called for fifty oysters in 2 minutes or no pay. Then he opened in a museum on the Bowery. Later he left the show business and went back into restaurants.

It is to be forgiven an undefeated champion if he sees his business from a personal angle. For twenty years William Lowney opened for Burns's Oyster House on Sixth Avenue—which has gone out of existence now, together with Sweeney's Hand Court Alley and the heyday of the oyster—and he has been opening for his present employer during another twenty. He will tell you that oyster consumption is falling off, but he is primarily concerned with the fact that though he has been opening for sixty years and is not so young as he once was, he himself would "still have to fall off pretty far before he could get any one to challenge him."

Times change, and the oyster, for all its conservative ways, has been made to conform with changing conditions. Not so long ago, well within the recollection of William Lowney, the Atlantic coast was generously sown with natural beds. Even in the neighborhood of New York the larvae spewed up to the surface by the parent oyster—correctly referred to, incidentally, in the singular person—used to float about in clean water for the first days of their separate existence, were swept back and forth in clean currents, and descended at last to fasten on a clean bottom and prepare for several years of peaceful growth, each year duly recorded by a ring on the shell, and for the first three or four an added inch or so of diameter.

Oil Bad for Oysters

Clean water in this vicinity is a thing of the past. Today there is a thin coating of oil on the top, very bad for young oysters before they have any shell at all, and beds have to be made because there are no more clean bottoms, only the dregs and settlings of refuse of a great city.

It will be interesting to see if the proposed investigation by the Department of Commerce into the more profound reasons for the decline of oyster eating will bring light. There is an opinion that the public has grown unduly wary of infection, and it is certain that the recent typhoid epidemic in the metropolitan district has wrought havoc with the oyster market through the country.

The oyster farmer can learn to circumvent the blights of nature and the unnatural blights of civilization —all but one. He can raise his oysters by hand and remedy the deadly matter of oil on the surface of the water and dirt at the bottom. But in his opinion it was useless to have planted young oysters four or five or six years ago to be ready for half shells or fries today when a perverse public meantime has elected to deprive itself of the concomitant champagne, white wine or beer that had become part and parcel of the savor of oysters during unreckoned generations in every sea-bordered white country.

Depositing a Paltry 500 Bushels on the Back Porch of the Barge.

GENUINE ANTIQUES CHEAPER THAN THE FAKES

New Excavations Supply So Many Relics That They Are Offered at Bargain Prices to American Buyers

Small Bronze Statues Range From $5 Up.

By F. A. COLLINS

GENUINE relics of the ancient world are cheaper in New York today than their imitations. The wily counterfeiters of antiquities have virtually been put out of business by the flood of authentic objects of early art that has swept over the American market. The art museums are so deluged with trinkets once thought immensely precious that one great institution is going to hold an auction sale of its duplicates at bargain prices. The high cost of collecting is no longer an excuse for ignoring the handiwork of the buried past. Anybody may take home a Roman lamp, a Greek vase or an Egyptian statuette for $1.

A housewife of ancient Rome or Athens might find many tempting bargains in the household articles of her time for sale today in New York. Many of the antiques are in such perfect condition that they have apparently come from the ancient factories without knowing a day of use. An enormous supply of them from Rome, Athens, Babylon, Egypt and elsewhere has lately gravitated to New York. They swamp the market and force down the prices perhaps to the retail figures of twenty or thirty centuries ago.

Bargains in Lamps

If one is looking for a bargain in Greek or Roman lamps, for instance, there are scores of designs to choose from; many of them are as good as new. The commonest of the relics are the lamps. Much the same form of lamp was used for many centuries in Greek, Roman and North African cities. They are modeled in clay and baked, and appear quite as good as new. The manufacturers of lamps evidently went in for quantity production, for the lamps are found by the thousand. The lamps incidentally bear evidence that the manufacturers knew their business, for many of them are stamped with the name of the maker, and at times an advertisement announcing that this particular make was the best in Rome, Athens or Carthage, as the case might be.

The lamp consists of a round bowl, with a handle at one side and a small spout at the other, into which a twisted wick was inserted. It yields a small, smoky flame. Several such lamps must have been required to give enough light for reading. Any one who experiments with these lamps is cautioned against the fire risk, for the flame is very likely to ignite the burning fluid in the bowl. But an ancient Roman lamp makes an excellent cigar lighter.

The remarkable bargain prices of these lamps today is due, of course, to the fact that they are discovered in large quantities. Millions must have been made and, since they are almost indestructible, they are preserved in surprising numbers. It is not uncommon for them to be turned up in plowing on the sites of ancient cities. The archaeologist often comes upon hundreds in a single cache. At the Metropolitan Museum cases of these lamps are displayed, showing an amazing variety of design.

Beautiful old Roman glass is especially common; vases, bowls, cups and other forms of it are to be had in wide variety and are quite flawless, despite their age. It is only recently that the secret of making the beautiful iridescent glass has been rediscovered, yet the ancient product is far cheaper than the modern. It includes even vanity cases and rouge pots that are suited for modern needs.

It is remarkable that such quantities of ancient glass should have been preserved free from cracks or flaws. The antique glass is usually in the form of vases, plates or bowls. The designs are often very graceful,

Roman Glass Pitcher Can Be Had for $3.

judged by any standards, ancient or modern. One of the commonest designs is the tall, thin vase with lily-like tops. After so many centuries these still hold water. Judging from the quantity of glass unearthed these vases must have been very common in Greek and Roman homes.

There is besides a great wealth of pottery of many forms and materials. Jars and other cantainers are found with their original stoppers or coverings, which exactly fit today, as they did perhaps twenty centuries ago. They were originally employed, probably, for holding salves and cosmetics, and therefore are found useful in our own day.

The collections now on sale include specimens of ancient cloth in a remarkable state of preservation. The mummy cloth is comparatively common. Examples may be purchased of material of delicate weave decorated in colors, which are almost as bright today as when they came from the looms. These fragments are used in dressmaking, and lend a distinctive note.

The list of antiques now pouring into America is long. An exploring expedition not long ago chanced upon a Babylon storehouse containing 100,000 cylinders, recording much that was interesting to the bookkeeping department of the storehouse in a forgotten age. Most of these cylinders have been brought to America, thus filling the demands for such records for some time to come. A Babylonian cylinder that has been sealed for perhaps forty centuries may be purchased for a nominal sum. The recent acquisitions of Roman relics by the Metropolitan Museum have been so numerous that a sale of the duplicates will be announced this Fall.

The experts are agreed that the antiques which have recently come to New York are for the most part authentic. There has been at times wholesale forgery of many such antiques, but that industry, once so profitable, has been killed for the most part by the competition of the ancient factories of bygone civilizations. The supply of actual products from the Old World is so great that there is profit no longer in imitating them. The counterfeits are likely to be even more expensive than the originals.

Coins From Ancient Rome

A small silver coin minted in ancient Rome may be bought for 30 cents. There would be small profit in counterfeiting it. Coins may be had that seem to be fresh from the mint, so to speak, or at least without signs of usage. An artistic lamp, Greek or Roman, in one of many designs, may be purchased for a song. These lamps are literally as good as new, in the sense that they will hold oil as well as ever and show no signs of wear. The counterfeiter of Roman lamps cannot face such competition. Roman lamps have frequently been imitated in recent times, but the forgeries are obvious. The originals are much commoner in New York today than the forgeries.

Makers of spurious antiques have gone in most heavily, perhaps, for imitations of things Egyptian. The principal sources of supply for the "ancient" ushabti for many years were Belgium and Japan. These picturesque little statues, representing servants of the wealthy dead, were manufactured wholesale and shipped to Egypt for disposal. Doubtless many of them now cherished in museums and private collections are but a few years old and have never seen the inside of an Egyptian tomb. The demand for these relics has been large for years, and a thriving business was done in satisfying it both at home and abroad. The supply of authentic ushabti is today so great, however, that one has a choice of hundreds of forms, and can acquire a collection without leaving New York. For a dollar one can purchase a well authenticated example of the art of 3,000 years or more ago.

Egyptian beads of the time of the Pharaohs are brought to New York today literally by the bushel. Doubtless many such beads have been imitated in the past. Much skill is required, however, to produce the design and the colors of the ancient beads so as to deceive intelligent customers, and the work is expensive. When original beads can be picked up so readily today, the forgers of such antiques are naturally out of work.

The Egyptians often covered the eyes of the mummies with bands

A Good Example of Roman Glass Vase Can Be Bought for $5.

formed of thousands of fine beads, skillfully woven. This cloth of beads resembled the bands of Indian wampum made in America, except that the Egyptian work was much finer. In ancient Egypt these bands could only be afforded by the wealthy. They may now be found in New York at prices to suit the most conservative.

New York has become the greatest market for antiques in the world. The discoveries made in the ruins of ancient civilizations drift naturally to the land whose people can afford to buy them. The methods of obtaining such relics, especially in wholesale quantities, are often mysterious, and the route to market is tortuous. Some foreign countries have sought to prohibit the exportation of antiques beyond their borders, notably Italy and Egypt. The tokens of the past nevertheless continue to flow to America in a steady tide. Border smuggling is known to be common. In some lands the Governments require a large proportion of all antiquities to be retained, allowing a small proportion to go abroad.

There Is a Large Variety to Choose From.

Gathered by the Tourist

Soldiers returning from the World War brought with them, in the aggregate, tons of relics unquestionably authentic. These were often picked up or dug up. Some of our soldiers fought or rested on the sites of ancient Roman camps in France which are still rich in leftovers from the past. Many Roman relics thus lay untouched for centuries, to be unearthed at last by the American doughboys.

America sends abroad every year a great army of globe trotters, who ransack every corner of the world for curious things. Large sums are collected by the customs officers every season on the antiques thus imported, and much other stuff is smuggled in. It is estimated that enough material of this kind is brought back by travelers in any year to overstock our museums. Much of it, of course, finds its way into circulation among the dealers in antiques.

The American tourists who purchase antiques so lavishly abroad would do well to consult the American market first. The saving would be enormous.

A larger supply of relics may be found in New York than in many of the cities visited abroad. The chance of being swindled with imitations is less, on the whole, in New York than in the foreign markets. An American dealer says that a dollar goes as far in purchasing antiques in New York as $5 in the shops in Europe.

One of the chief carriers of relics to New York is the immigrant. Foreigners have an exaggerated notion of American wealth. They have probably seen American tourists part with thousands of dollars for antiques abroad, and naturally conclude that they will buy as liberally and unwisely at home.

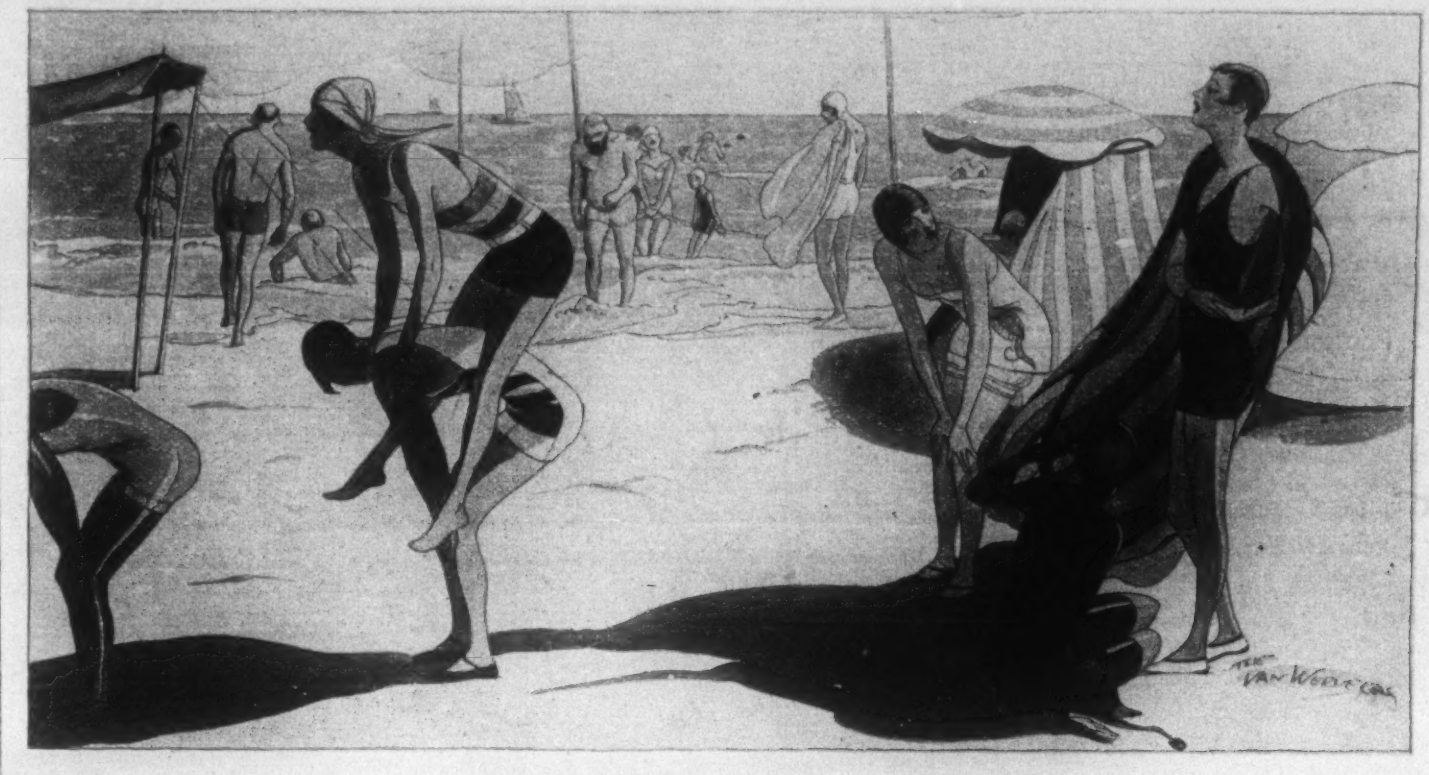
Museums and dealers here are constantly besieged by plausible foreigners who wish to dispose of such wares at impossible prices. They explain that these particular relics were actually dug up on their farms or are authenticated in some other manner. But they find themselves dealing with men, who know more about the antiques than they know themselves.

It is one thing to convince a wealthy American tourist in a foreign land and quite a different thing to sell to an experienced New York dealer or collector. Some Roman relics were offered by an immigrant to a Sixth Avenue dealer the other day for $1,000. The dealer offered $25, which was a liberal price, in view of the oversupplied condition of the market.

Specimens Like This Can Be Obtained for a Few Dollars.

LIDO BECOMES EUROPE'S ATLANTIC CITY

Barbed Wire Prevents Public From Seeing Duchesses Play Leap Frog



"English Duchesses Playing Leapfrog in Bathing Suits."

NEWS from Italy indicates (or if it doesn't it ought to) that the man who invents the rubber bathing toys on the Lido is about to be made a cavaliere. We are a little vague about the ceremonial which attends investitures of this sort on the Lido. But it seems probable that the hero of the simple scene kneels on the sand while the managing director of the Compagnia Italiana dei Grandi Alberghi di Venezia breaks a flagon of Chianti over him, the massed jazz bands playing a popular anthem which Hilaire Belloc says is entitled, "It Is Not Going to Rain Any More," and the choral effects are supplied by English duchesses playing leapfrog in bathing suits and French countesses doing tricks on a beach trapeze in pajamas. For what would the Lido be without duchesses in bathing suits and countesses in pajamas? What would it be without the escapades that give pungency to international fiction? It might still be a sun-baked sandbank, but it would assuredly not be the Lido.

Animated Orchids

And if the man who invents the rubber bathing toys on the Lido merits knighthood, so does the man who designs the bathing suits. On the Lido a bathing suit is a delectable confection in cerise, gamboge and lettuce green which has the effect of making fully clothed passers-by grow absent-minded and totter as they pass. The deviser of these animated orchids of the Lido surely has earned knighthood, but so has the man who patterns the pajamas on the Lido. The subject of pajamas is one with which we, Kansans hardly consider ourselves conversant. It is generally understood among the Kansas cognoscenti that there are circles in Topeka and Wichita in which the institution of pajamas is known, but if any proper Kansan were ever to be so completely bereft of his senses as to wander out into his native streets in his pajamas he would certainly be conducted firmly and promptly back to his room either to put on his clothes or to await the arrival of the police, or both. On the Lido, however, persons attired in silk trousers and tunics of the authentic pajama pattern are permitted to appear in public. Not only are they permitted so to appear, but when they do appear they are greeted by deputations of camera men from all the world's picture papers and by fashion scouts from Fifth Avenue, from Bond Street, from the Rue de la Paix, from Unter den Linden and from the Via Condotti.

All these purveyors of piquancies have earned knighthoods and, for that matter, so has the man who first thought of the Lido itself, although he seems doomed to anonymity. The Lido, as you doubtless know, is not merely the name of a new Long Beach suburb or of a new Pullman sleeping car. It is an island off Venice, popular with three generations of travelers, which has suddenly been boomed into the picture papers as the Atlantic City of Europe. Its season runs from April to October, but it is in July and August that it becomes the waiters' paradise and the duchesses' delight.

Being on the Adriatic, the Lido is naturally hot. Its almost tropical sun comes up as regularly as the dawn and shines from a cloudless sky without let-up. Accordingly, bathing on the Lido is hardly a definite act. The sun, the sand and the sea are all of about the same temperature on the Lido. You lie on the velvety yellow sand bronzing in the sunshine. You rise and walk through a creaming surf into a blue sea with a painted ship becalmed upon a painted horizon. You come out on to the sand and are dry again almost before you lie down. Nothing matters except to remember, when you have bronzed nicely and evenly on one side, to turn over and give the other side a chance.

It is important, however, that the Lido should not be too lightly dismissed as the Atlantic City of the Continent. The parallel is a close one, but it is not quite a complete one. Both the Lido and Atlantic City have their beaches, their Ocean Avenues, their Splendide-Imperiale Palace hotels. Both are purely bathing resorts and both drop off the map in Winter. The Lido is more closely linked to Venice than Atlantic City is to Philadelphia. By motor boat it is only fifteen minutes from Venice. It is Venice's own city bathing beach, a fact which makes its international vogue surprising. In the singleness of its bathing industry and in the wide distribution of its clientele the Lido is the Atlantic City of Europe, but you must never run away with the idea that the Lido is a public bathing resort as Atlantic City is.

Any Kind of Money Goes

There used to be times when we found it difficult to escape the suspicion that Atlantic City owed its rise not altogether to its love of its fellow-man, but in part at least to the institution of private profit. No such suspicion, however, occurs to anybody regarding the Lido. Nobody has time for it. Everybody is too busy paying bills of one sort and another. Dollars, sterling, francs, marks, crowns, lei, dinars, drachma and its own native lire, the Lido accepts any of them and all of them. In these matters the Lido is one of the Old Masters and Atlantic City is the veriest chubby-cheeked infant.

Never fancy that you can tuck your bathing suit into your pocket and cross to the Lido from Venice for an afternoon's swim, as you can go down the bay to Brighton or Rockaway from New York. If you do you will find that it is no trouble at all to reach the Lido, but, unless you know exactly where to go, you will spend your afternoon tramping back and forth beneath the plane trees which border the avenue of hotels and clubs, discovering that every gate which leads down to the beach is locked and labeled "vietato," which is the Italian equivalent of what Governor Smith has been worrying about respecting Long Island. Over the locked and labeled gates, you will catch an occasional glimpse of the beach behind the hotels and clubs. You will note that it is crowded with bathers and, as the afternoon drags on toward its weary ending, it will occur to you to wonder how they ever managed to get in there. How does any one ever manage to get down to the beach on the Lido? Is it necessary to secure permission in advance and, if so, to whom do you have to apply? Does your Ambassador have to take it up with Mussolini?

A Private Bathing Resort

By the time you have given up the thankless business in disgust and are going back to where Venice stands "like fabrics of enchantment piled to Heaven," the truth may dawn on you. This is that the Lido is not a public bathing resort. It is anything but a public bathing resort. It is a very private bathing resort. There are two miles of beaches on the Lido and every hundred yards they are crossed by fences of barbed wire and every strip of beach so enclosed is a private bathing beach. Some of these private beaches are attached to Venetian or other Italian clubs and are for use by members only. Others are attached to the hotels and are for use by guests only. And if the rates of the Lido's Splendide - Imperiale - Palace hotels jump to 1,000,000 lire a day during July and August, what is 1,000,000 lire in dollars? A mere nothing; only 1,000,000 times 4 cents.

No, no, democratic Atlantic City has much to learn.

If you know where to find them, however, there are public bathing places on Lido Island. They are not a part of the Lido, not at least a part of what the world understands as the Lido, for they know neither press agents nor jazz bands. No duchesses in bathing suits ever delight spectators with leapfrog, no countesses in pajamas ever dazzle there by dancing between cigarettes at tea-time. In fact it is not certain that on the public beaches they would know a duchess or a countess from a kitchen girl. Furthermore, they are studded with signs which request you to maintain the purazza of the island by a suitable purazza of bathing costume, which in itself is conclusive evidence that they have nothing in common with that sparkling international beauty contest which the world knows as the Lido.

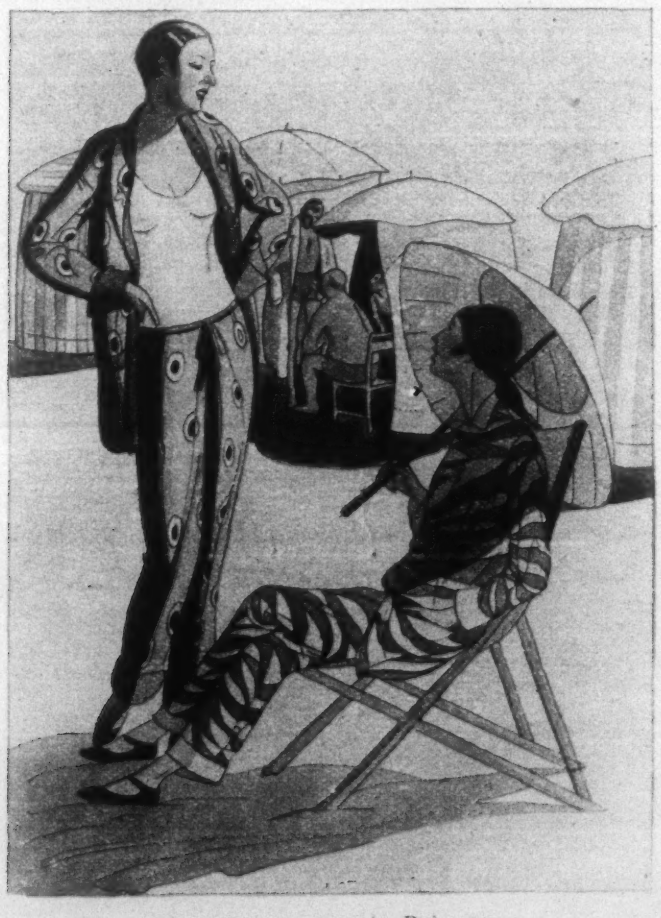
If you walk far enough out toward the end of the Lido's avenue of plane trees you will eventually discover one of these public bathing places. When you reach it you will find that its gate is labeled "Il Grande Stabilemento Bagni" instead of the "vietato" to which you have become accustomed. By this you may know that anybody is at liberty to bathe from the beach beyond it, even such low forms of life as you and I, provided, of course, that we have the necessary three lire or 12 cents to pay for a cabin in which to don the dingy strip of cloth which custom describes as a bathing suit.

After your swim, if you don't know the island and its ways, in all probability you will deem it necessary to dress before going to the balcony restaurant and you will be duly surprised to find yourself having your coffee at a table in the company of a girl in a bathing suit and a man in a couple of bath towels. After that, if you care to, you may pay at the turnstile to go out on the pier for a view of the famous Lido in panorama. You will be able to see the entire two miles of its private beaches, their barbed wire and their bathing cabins, their terraces and their tennis courts, the vast hotels and clubs behind them and the open sea in front of them.

Byron Rode on the Sands

You may even remind yourself of the days a century ago, when the Lido was a virgin sand bank where Byron kept his horses and took the young Shelley to ride with him and all Venice trooped across to watch the two mad Englishmen. You can see it all from the end of the pier, but you will be reminded before you begin looking at it that the only seats on the pier are those in the pier café, and that you are expected either to stand up or to buy another cup of coffee.

In fact, there are some who say that the Lido by this time has become hopelessly commercialized, but this, of course, is nonsense. Wild talk of this sort always arises in connection with any successful enterprise, and in the case of the Lido there is a complete and sufficient answer to it which we shall be glad to give you as soon as we succeed in remembering it.



French Countesses in Pajamas.

DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST AMAZING COURT SCENE IN ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY": WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

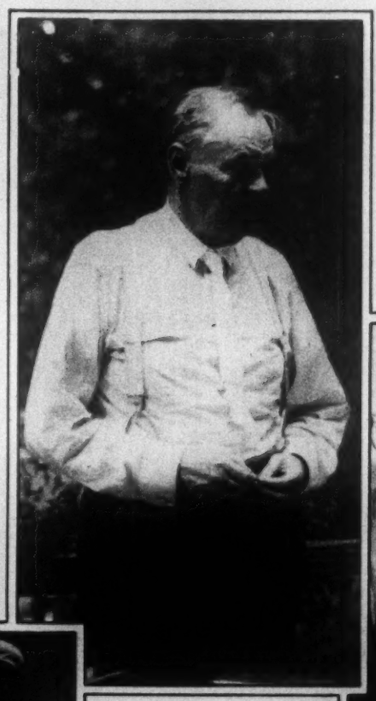
Submits to Cross-Examination by Clarence Darrow Upon His Views of the Bible in the Open-Air Session of the Scopes Trial at Dayton.

(United.)

THE ONLY PEOPLE IN DAYTON WHO DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO HEAR THE TRIAL: THE JURY OF SCOPES'S LEGAL PEERS

Waiting to be Called While the Hosts of the Lord and the Hosts of the Law Fought It Out Inside the Court House.

(© P. & A.)



THE GREAT INQUISITOR VERSUS THE GREAT COMMONER: CLARENCE DARROW

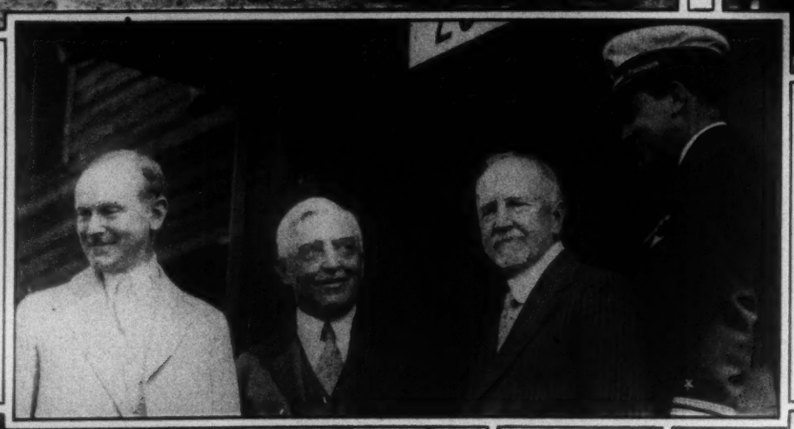
Hurling an Impromptu Biblical Catechism at Bryan Under the Trees in Front of the Dayton Court House.

(© P. & A.)

THE FIELD MARSHAL WEARS WAR PAINT ONCE MORE: EARL HAIG

Becomes "Chief Bullhead" of the Sarcee Indians at the Annual Western Canadian Stampede at Calgary.

(© Oliver.)



SKIPPER OF THE MAYFLOWER: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

on the Deck of His Yacht, Which Has Taken Him on Short Cruises About Massachusetts Bay.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Rides Into Calgary for the Annual Stampede, Driving Thirty-six Black Percherons Hitched to Ten Wagons of Grain.

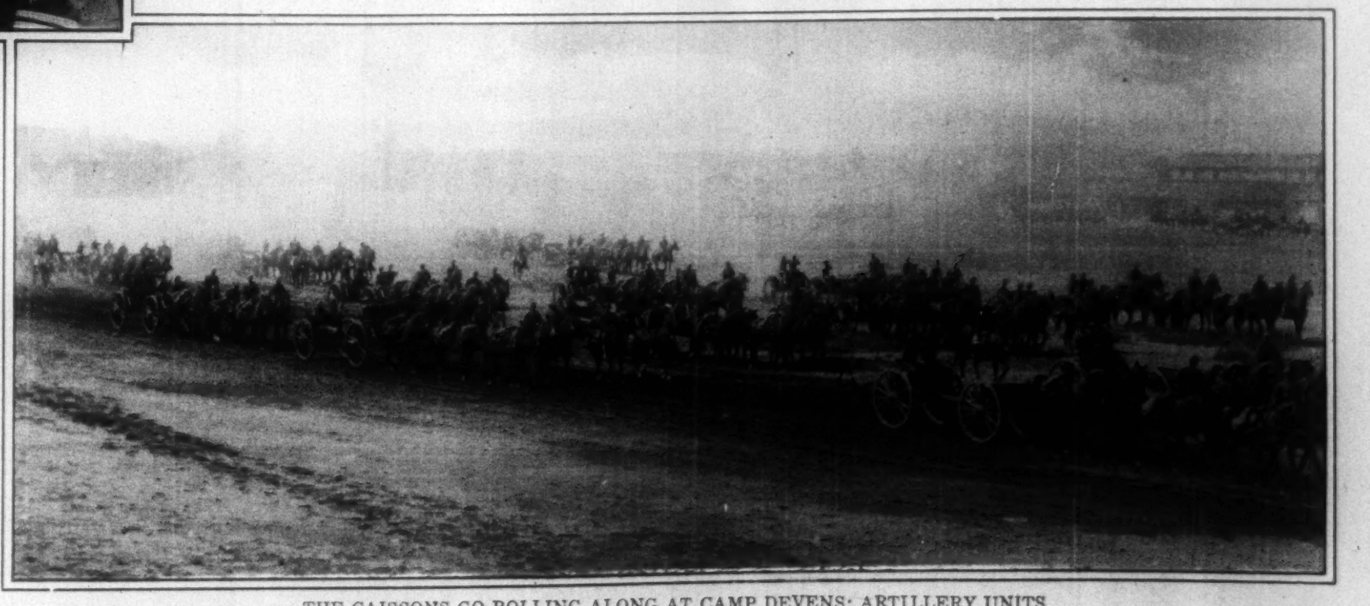
(Times Wide World Photos.)

REVIEWING THE YANKEE DIVISION: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE,

With the Massachusetts Senators, Butler and Gillett, and Captain Andrews of the Mayflower, at Camp Devens.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

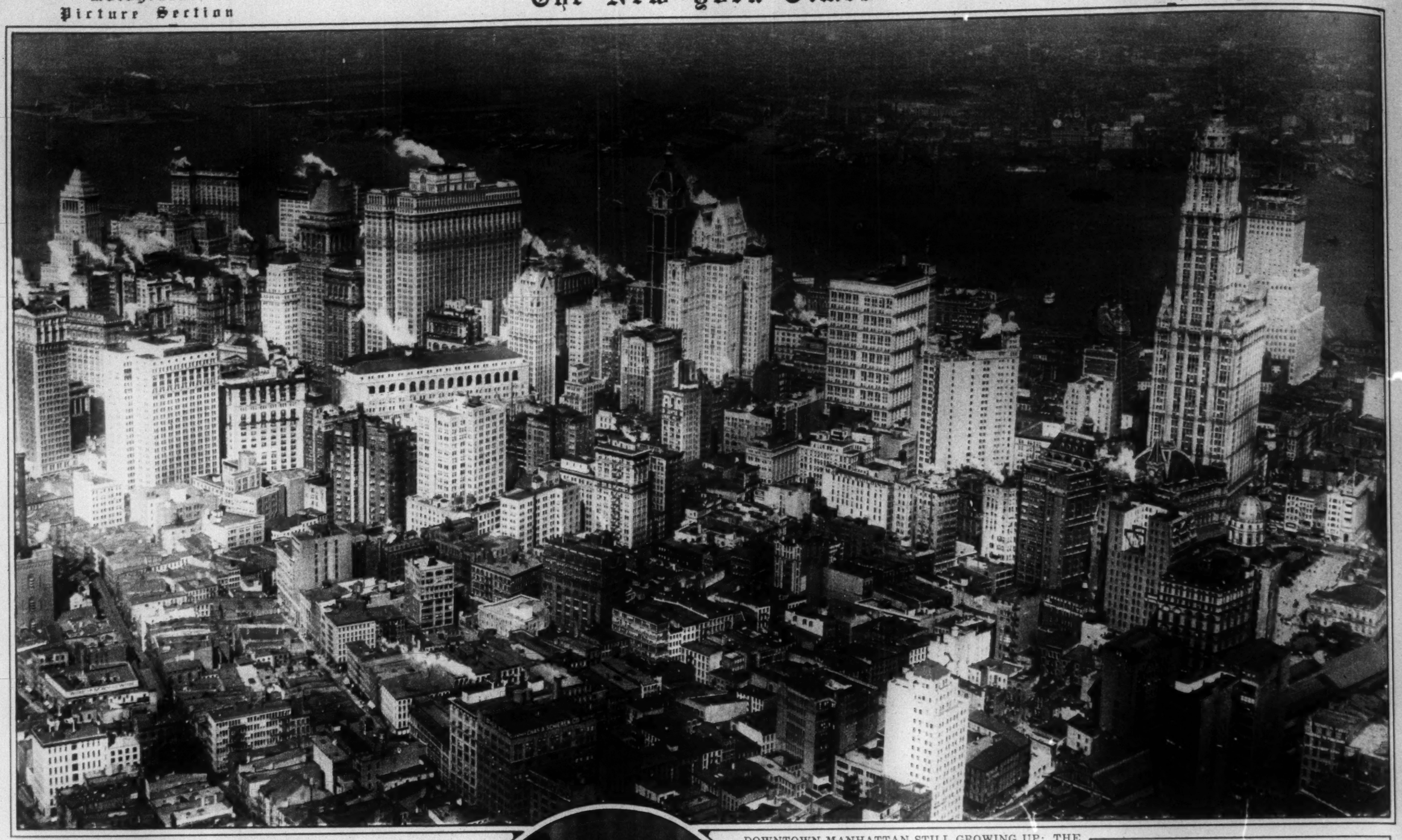
THE WORLD'S LONGEST TEAM OF HORSES: SLIM MOOREHOUSE



THE CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG AT CAMP DEVENS: ARTILLERY UNITS

of the Yankee Division Passing President Coolidge in the Reviewing Stand at Camp Devens.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

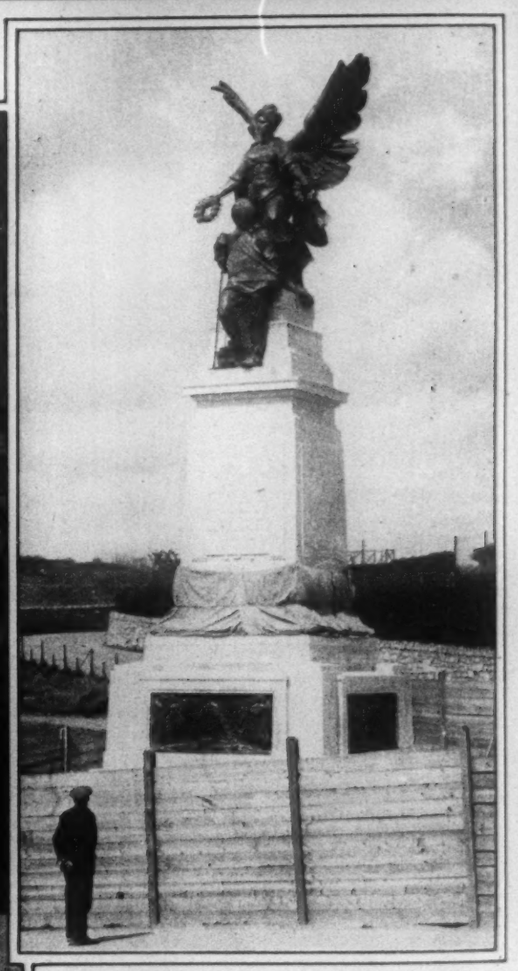


DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN STILL GROWING UP: THE NEW SKYLINE OF THE LOWER ISLAND,
With the New Telephone Building at the Extreme Right and the Standard Oil Building at the Left, as Seen From an Airplane.
(Fairchild Aerial Surveys.)

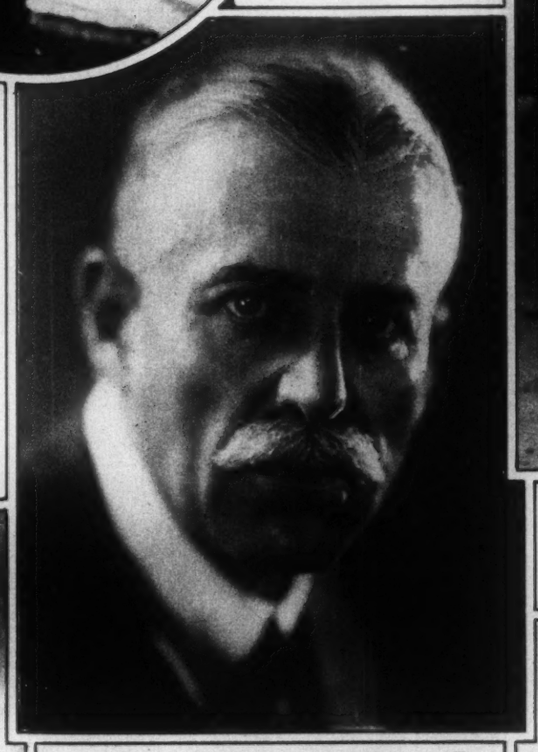
PORTRAIT OF ANNE, COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD,
Sold at Christie's in London for $15,000 From the Collection of the Late Earl of Carnarvon.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO ADDRESS THE FRENCH BAR ASSOCIATION: MLLE. JULIETTE VEILLIER,
Second Secretary of the Association, Who Took Her Degree at the University of Syracuse, New York, and Who Spoke at the Opening of the Conference in Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

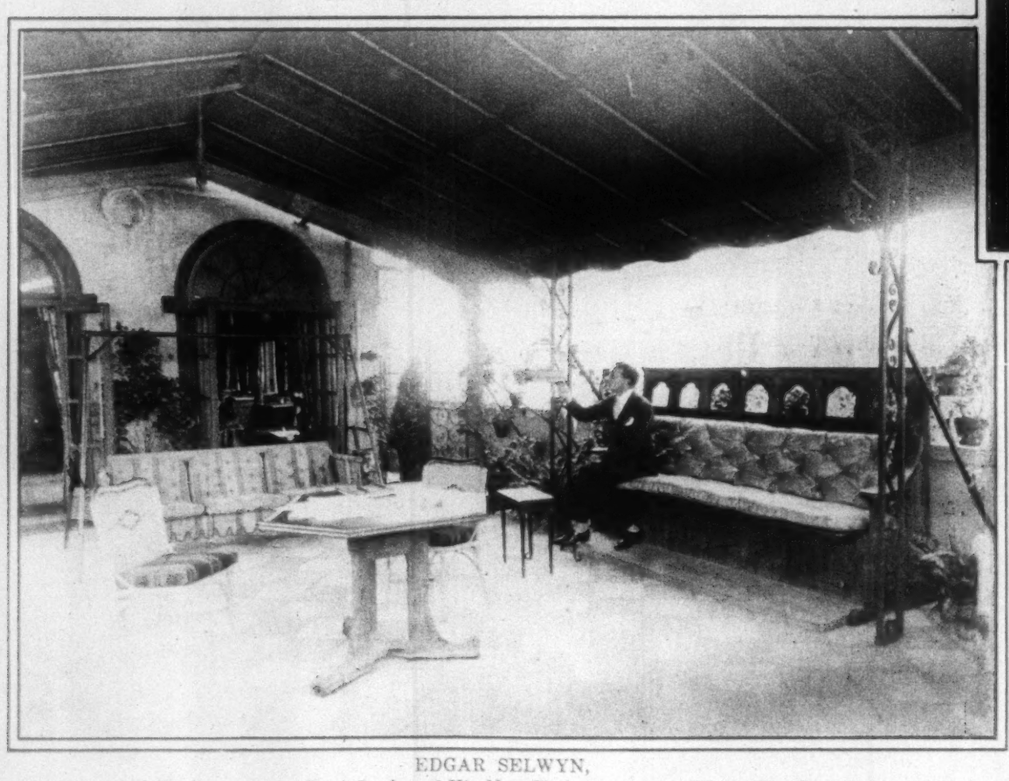
AMBASSADOR HOUGHTON'S SUCCESSOR: JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
Formerly President of Cornell University, at the Office of the American Embassy in Berlin.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TO A HERO WHO DIED ON HIS QUEST: MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN ROBERT FALCON SCOTT,
the English Explorer, and His Companions, Who Were Lost in 1912 at the South Pole, Shortly to Be Unveiled at Plymouth, England.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE,
Who Recently Returned From the South American Jungles. From a New Studio Picture.
(Times Wide World Studio.)



EDGAR SELWYN,
the Theatrical Producer, in the Roof Garden of His New York Apartment, Which Was Designed by William S. Massarene From Mr. Selwyn's Own Ideas.
(Jessie Tarbox Beals.)

A REVOLUTIONARY HAT FROM PARIS: NEW SHAPE IN BLACK AND GRAY FELT AND SILVER LEATHER.
Designed by Mme. Agnes to Get Away From the Always Evident Seams and Inevitable Trimming.
(Bonney.)

REHEARSING WITH THE SUN FOR A FOOTLIGHT: HAMILTON MACFADDEN
of the New American Theatre Reading a Play by David Karb to the Company on the Rocks at Marblehead.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE HOSTS OF THE DEAD REVIEW THE LIVING: PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE, in a Stand Near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Under the Arc de Triomphe, Watches the Military Parade in Paris on the Fourteenth of July. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

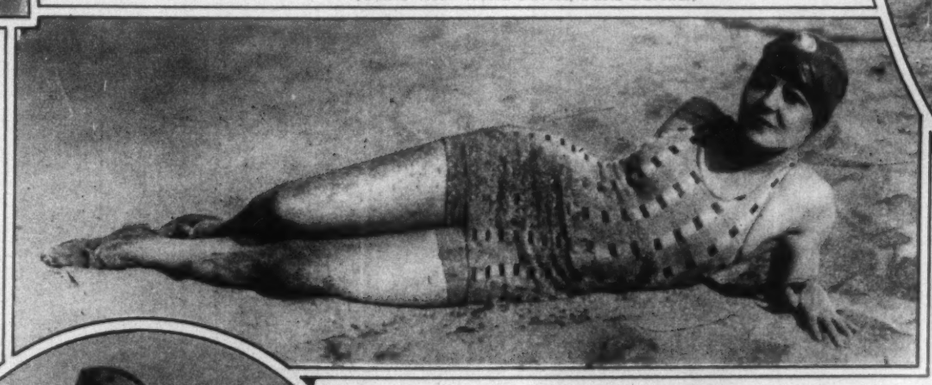
BROADWAY'S SISTER STARS: VIVIENNE AND GENEVIEVE TOBIN in Paris for a Vacation Before the New Season in New York. (Abbe.)

GLENNA COLLETT, the American Golfer, Comes Back From Europe on the Majestic, After Losing the British Women's Championship and Winning the French. (Times Wide World Photos.)

A FAMILY REUNION AT DEAUVILLE: MRS. REGINALD VANDERBILT, With Her Sister, Mrs. Thelma Morgan Converse; Her Mother, Mrs. Harry Morgan, and Her Daughter Gloria. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

JACK PICKFORD, Mary's Brother, With His Wife, Marilyn Miller, at Deauville. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

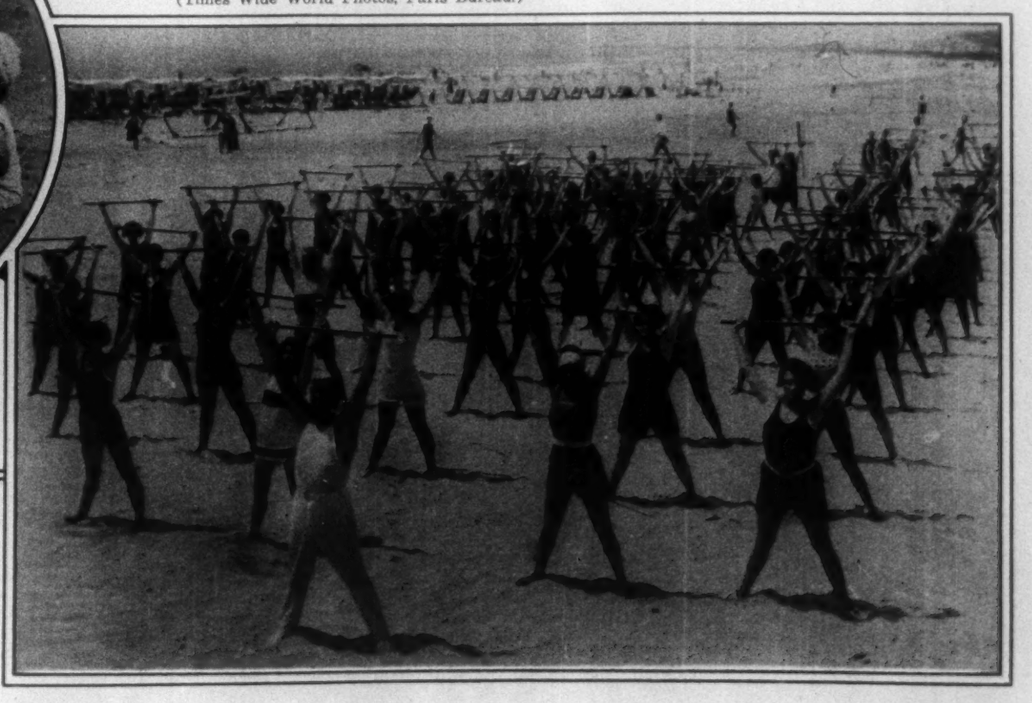
A MONUMENT TO THE MEN WHO MANNED THE SOIXANTE-QUINZE: PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE Dedicates a Memorial to the War Dead of the French Artillery Units in Front of Their School at Fontainebleau. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



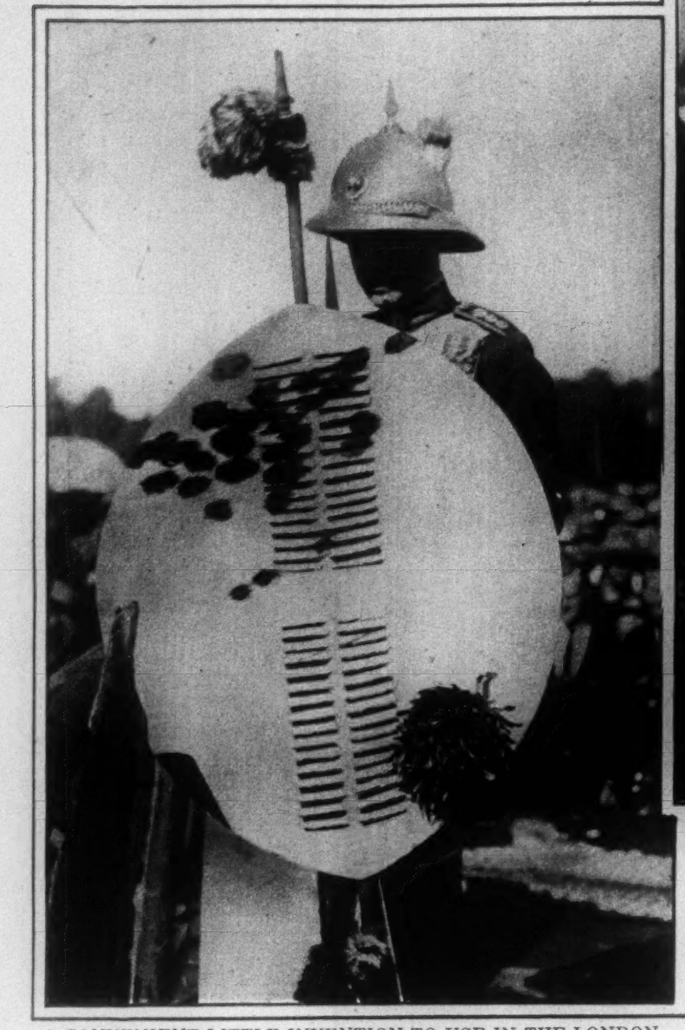
"THE HAREM" MOVES TO DEAUVILLE: VIVIENNE OSBORNE, Star of the Belasco Play, Takes a Vacation in France. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

ANDRE CITROEN, the "Henry Ford of France," With His Little Daughter, Building Sand Castles at Deauville. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

THE CHEVALIER BAYARD RETURNS TO FRANCE: THE GRADUATING CLASS OF ST. CYR, the French West Point, at Their Annual "Triomphe," Enact the Battle of Marignan in the Pageant of the Life of the "Chevalier sans Peur et sans Reproche." (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



WORKING THE KINKS OUT: WARD BEAM, Philadelphia Athletic Instructor, Leads the Daily Calisthenic Class on the Beach at Ocean City, N. J. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A CONVENIENT LITTLE INVENTION TO USE IN THE LONDON TRAFFIC: THE PRINCE OF WALES
With the Shield Which the King of the Swazis Presented to Him on the Royal Visit to Swaziland.
(Central News, from Underwood & Underwood.)

CELTIC AND GAELIC: PRESIDENT COSGRAVE
of the Irish Republic Talking to Two Visitors From Brittany, Who Appeared at the Garden Party at His Residence in Dublin in Breton Costume.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

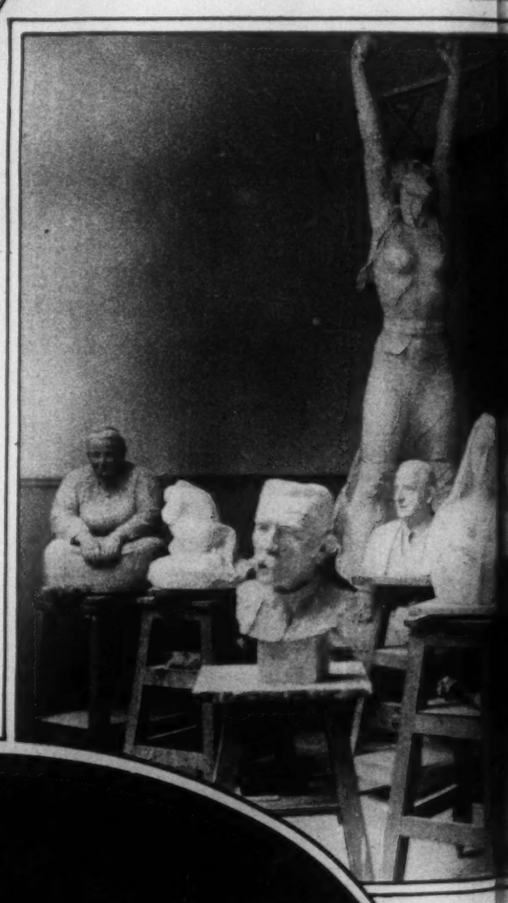
THE WORLD'S LARGEST MOTOR SHIP:
the New Royal Mail Steam
(Times

LARS HANSON,
Swedish Actor, Who Is a Recruit to the Movies in Hollywood, in the Revival of Strindberg's "Gustavus III," Which Was His Farewell to Stockholm.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ALLA NAZIMOVA,
Screen Star, Comes Back on the Leviathan From a Visit to Europe.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

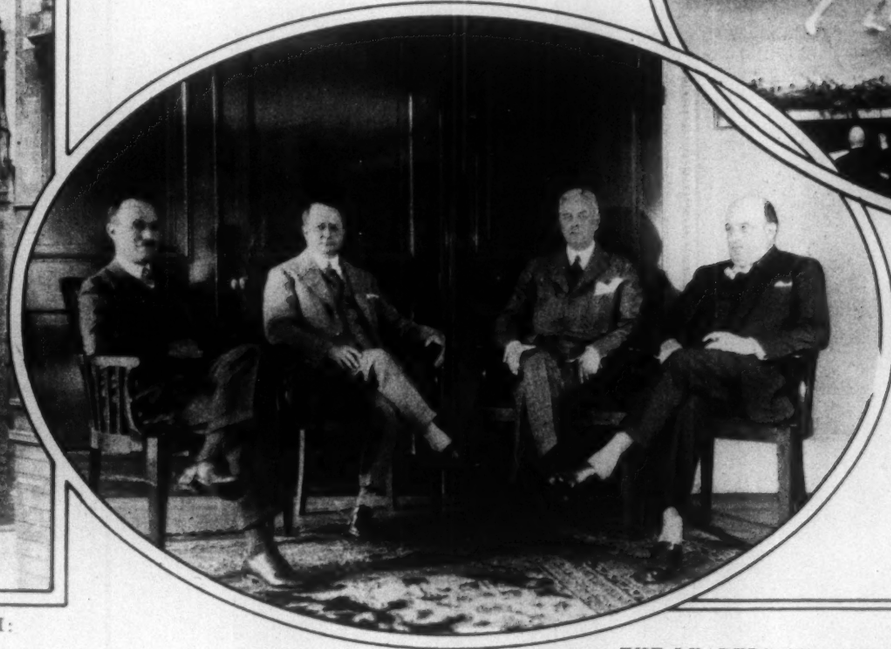
THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAYREUTH: SIEGFRIED WAGNER,
Son of the Composer, With His Wife and Their Children, in the Garden of the Villa Wahnfried.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL DELEGATION,
Which Went to Europe as a Reward for Its Efforts to Raise Funds for the Purchase of Monticello, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

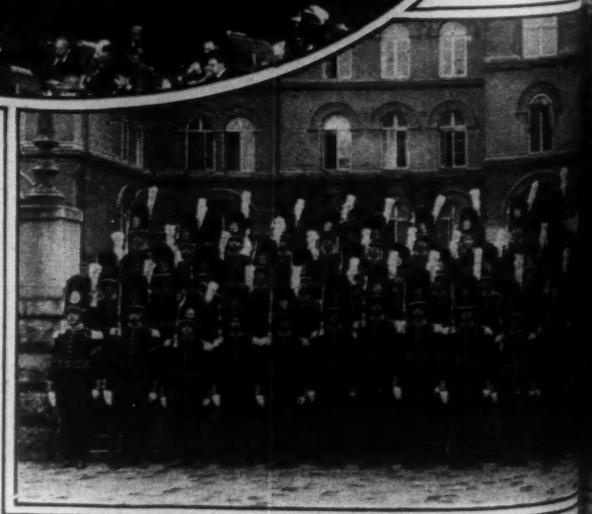


THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BECOMES A FLAMING TORCH: KELVIN GROVE UNITED FREE CHURCH
Enveloped by Flames From the Great Fire in Glasgow, Which Did More Than $5,000,000 Damage.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE FETE DES NARCISSES AT MONTREUX
Opens With an Out-of-Door Performance of the Ballet of the Paris Opéra.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



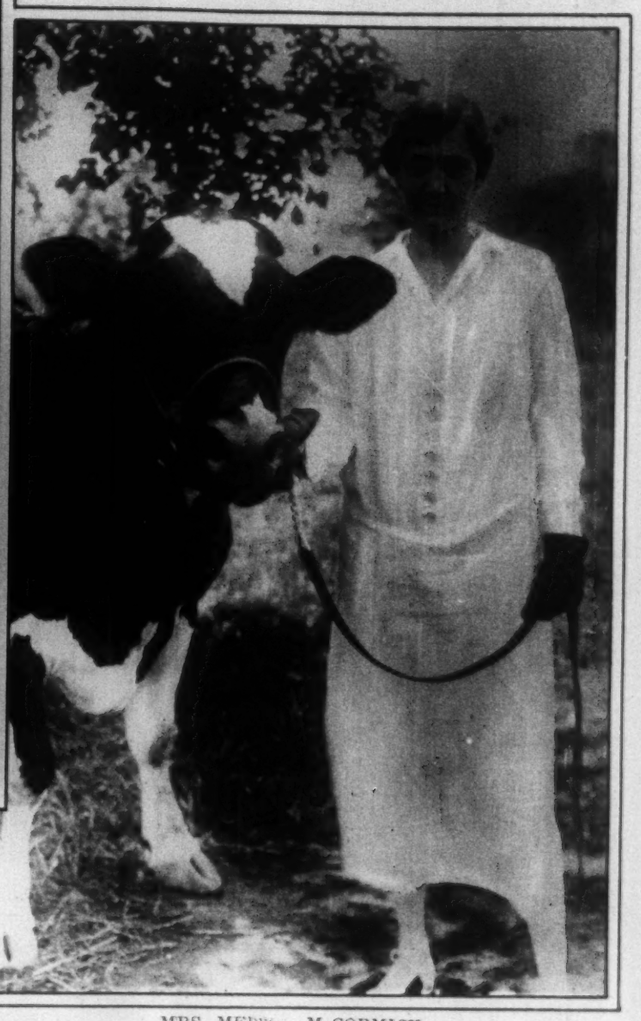
THE LEADERS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS IN PARIS: THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
of the American Chamber of Commerce, Delegates to the International Conference at Brussels.
Left to Right, They Are: Morris McGrath, Benjamin Conner, Pendleton Buckley and Walter R. Weeks.
(Bonney.)



THE PASSING OF THE GI
Not a Man of Which Was Less Than 6 Feet Tall, Dissolved A
(Tim

OR SHIP HIGHWAVES: LAUNCHING OF THE ASTURIAS,
Mail Steamer, of 22,000 Tons, at Belfast.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

GOLD FROM A COUNTRY WHICH SCORNS IT: CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT LONDON BRIDGE
Checking Up a Shipment of Soviet Gold to the Amount of $5,000,000 Which Arrived by Steamer From Russia.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

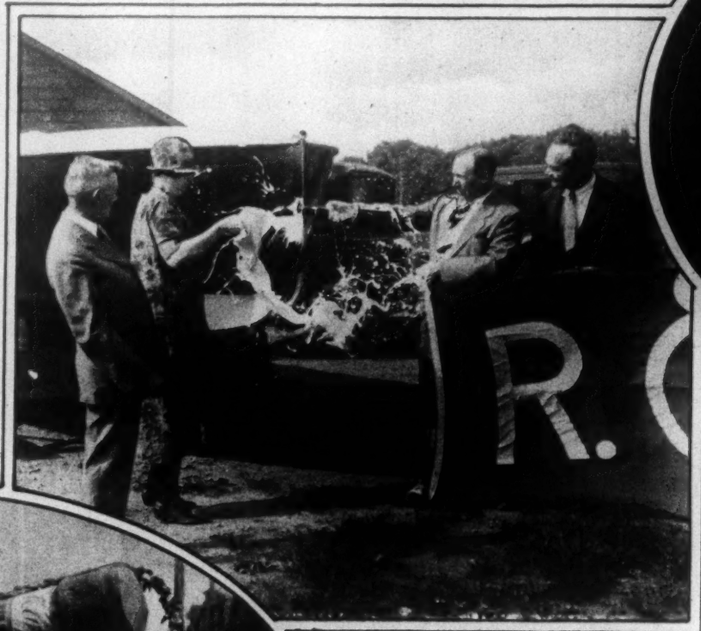


MRS. MEDWIN L. McCORMICK,
Wife of the Late Senator From Illinois, Who May Run for Her Husband's Seat, With One of the Prize Cows on Her Stock Farm at Byron, Ill.
(International.)

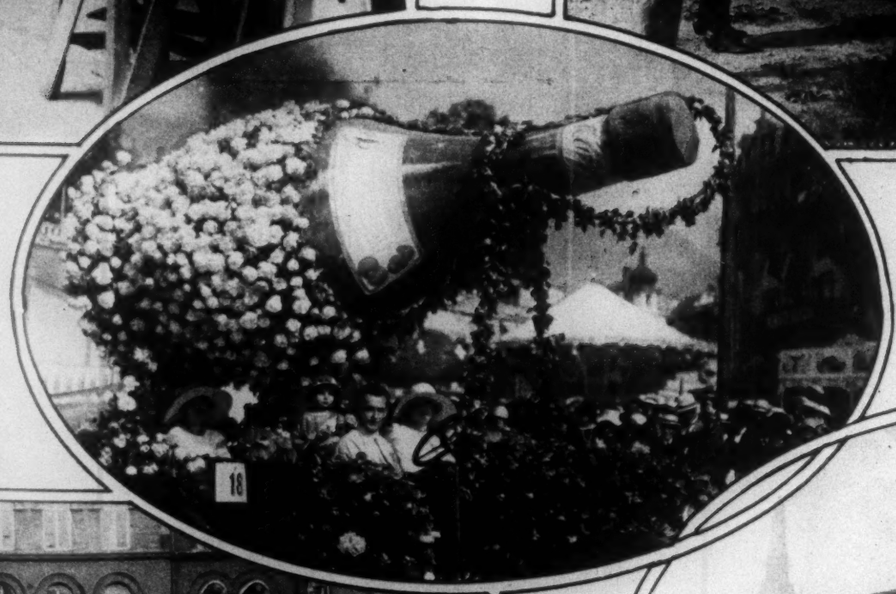
HER MAJESTY PATRONIZES THE RED CROSS: THE QUEEN OF SPAIN
Visits the Hospital of San José and Santa Adela in Madrid.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE LATEST FAN FROM PARIS.
Goya Red Ostrich, Ending in Uncurled Flues, Sponsored by Jean Patou.
(Bonney.)

SON,
the Am[illegible]lptor, Surrounds[illegible]s Handiwork [illegible]ew Studio [illegible]ll.
(Th[illegible] World Ph[illegible] Bureau.)

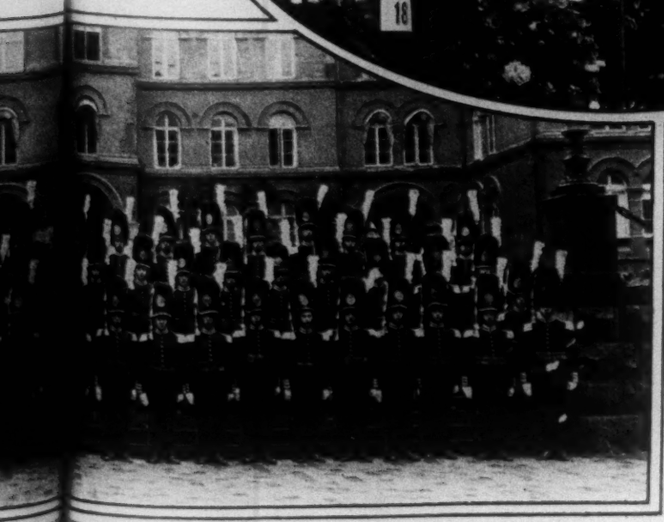


A PLUMBER'S WIFE WHO BECAME A ROYAL COMMISSIONER:
MRS. WILSON of Kentish Town, London, Now a Member of the Food Council Appointed to Inquire Into Prices in England.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



YANKEE DOODLE WITH A FLAG FOR A FEATHER IN HIS HAT: MRS. ALEX JOHNSON
Christens Her Husband's New Speedboat, Which Will Be Entered in the Gold Cup Race at Detroit in September, at Roosevelt Field, L. I. The Boat Has Two 16-Cylinder Motors and Is Rated at 3,200 Horsepower.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

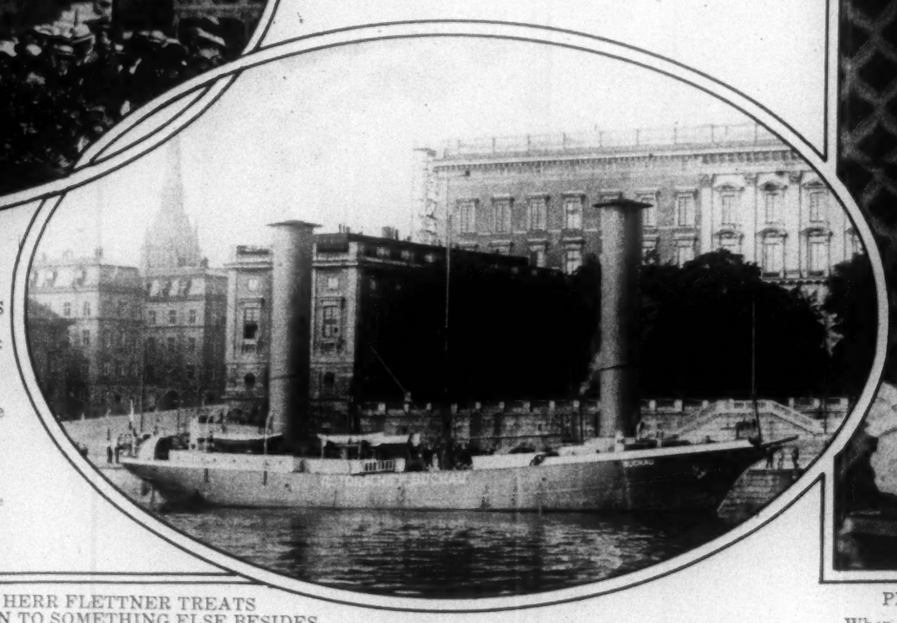
PRECIOUS OBJECTS STOLEN FROM ST. PETER'S IN ROME,
When the Treasury Was Robbed by Two Painters at Work in the Basilica, and Later Recovered Almost Intact by the Police.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



E GIAN[illegible]
lved Af[illegible]
(Times [illegible]d Photos.)

WEDEN: THE ROYAL GUARD,
[illegible]ars of Existence by the Army Reorganization Act of the Riksdad.

GENEVA SAYS IT WITH FLOWERS AND BOTTLES: ONE OF THE FLOATS in the Fête des Fleurs in the Swiss City.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



HERR FLETTNER TREATS SWEDEN TO SOMETHING ELSE BESIDES A SIGHT OF HIS BOAT: THE FAMOUS ROTOR SHIP BUCKAU
Tied Up in Front of the Royal Palace at Stockholm, Where It Ran as an Excursion Boat With a Jazz Band Till the Local Police Closed the Beer Taps.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

"A YEAR AGO two friends and myself stayed nine weeks prospecting in an isolated, arid region—living on the crude supplies the country afforded—and hope. My stomach was weak from abuse.
"My bonanza was a coarse, irritated skin—a breaking-out all over my body. I used a horde of 'positive cures,' and then, discouraged, tried Fleischmann's Yeast. In two months I was as I am today. My skin was better than 'back to normal' and I was ready for every 'let's go'." *V. C. Spies, Barrett, Cal.*

"FOR SIX YEARS I was ailing, nervous and depressed, interested in nothing, accomplishing nothing, rarely for twenty-four consecutive hours free from pain—all caused I know now by intestinal putrefaction. At last I began eating Fleischmann's Yeast, three cakes daily. Relief from constipation and pain followed. I continued to take it as a tonic and food, regaining strength and energy and the long-discontinued compliments on my complexion. Today I am vigorously well—praise be to Fleischmann's Yeast." *Kate D. Meares, College Place, S. C.*

Now they are *really* well

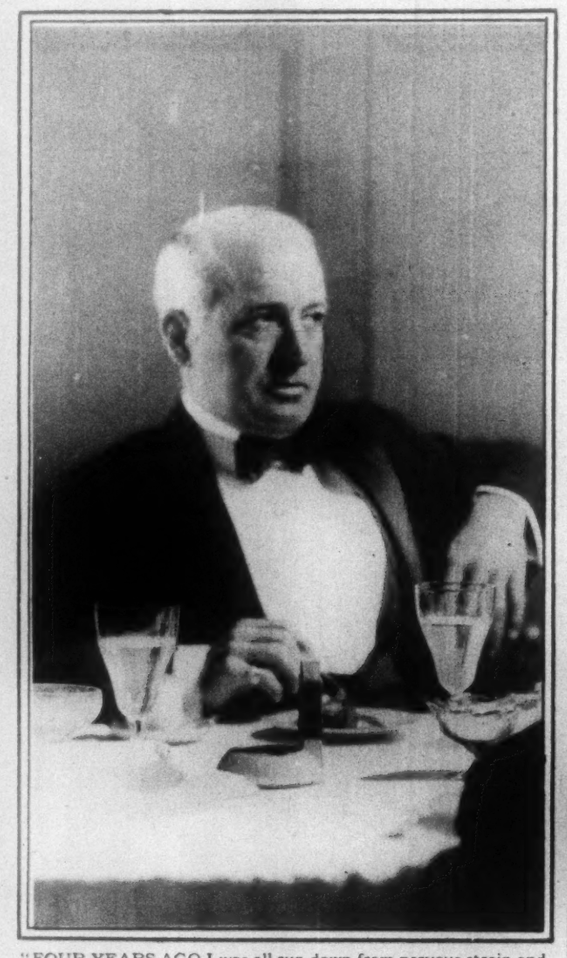
Vital, joyous, certain once more of their power, thousands have found the way to glorious health through one simple food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices or milk—or just plain. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. 394, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

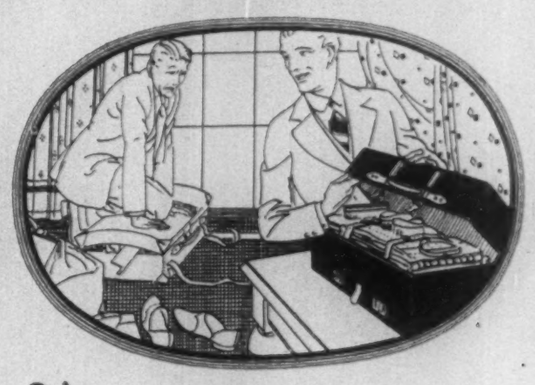


"FOUR YEARS AGO I was all run down from nervous strain and constipation. I had no vitality; was barely able to drag myself around. Then I began to take Fleischmann's Yeast. Since that time I have been growing better and stronger. During these past four years I have done my ordinary work as an office auditor. In addition I have written manuscripts totaling 756,000 words, have held constant official position in three organizations." *F. T. Mass, Dallas, Texas*

THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—banishes constipation, skin troubles, stomach disorders. Start eating it today!

"FOUR YEARS AGO I was physically 'all in'. I was greatly troubled with indigestion and constipation — was a general nervous wreck. I started to eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast a day. Gradually I began to feel better, until today am in 'top notch shape.' This year I have been driving a big, 5 ton truck for the Express Co. And I am still doing a good day's work, along with men young enough to be my sons." *Louis Gariepy, Denver, Colo.*

REVELATION
EXPANDING SUITCASE



You don't have to kneel on it!

DON'T make your clothes fit your suitcase—buy a Revelation and let your suitcase fit your clothes. At its smallest it holds what your old bag carried and expanded to anyone of 14 larger sizes it gives you up to almost double capacity.

No leaks around the edges—nothing crushed—nothing jumbled—and no bothersome bundles to carry. And quality for quality you pay no more for a Revelation Suitcase—built to last a lifetime.

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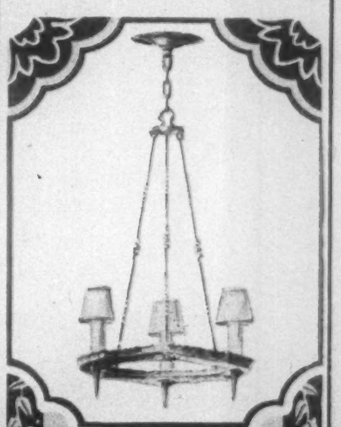

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Pains or Callouses there?

Those pains across the ball of the feet, the cramped toes, the burning, painful callouses which form on the bottom of the feet, can positively be relieved and the cause corrected with Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances.

These appliances are light, springy and can be adjusted to meet all arch and foot conditions. Worn in any shoe. Sold and expertly fitted by shoe and department stores everywhere.

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OVER-HEAD STEP-OUT

THE charm of a lovely woman is indefinable—but many a lovely woman appreciates the feeling of comfort and the soft, smooth flattering lines the Ceinture Comple gives to her figure. Every waist size up to 40. At all good stores.

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And every shade of every weave is
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A Soft Wave is assured by our Retainoil Process. It retains the natural oil in the hair, eliminates dryness and all discomfort.
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REDUCE YOUR FLESH
arms, legs, bust or entire body with
DR. WALTER'S
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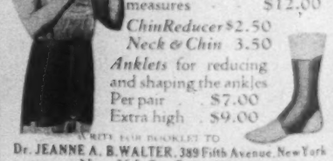

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Anklets for reducing and shaping the ankles
Per pair . . $7.00
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Whether your requirements are for a complete home or an odd fixture—"DALE" is at your service.

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Lighting Fixture Co.
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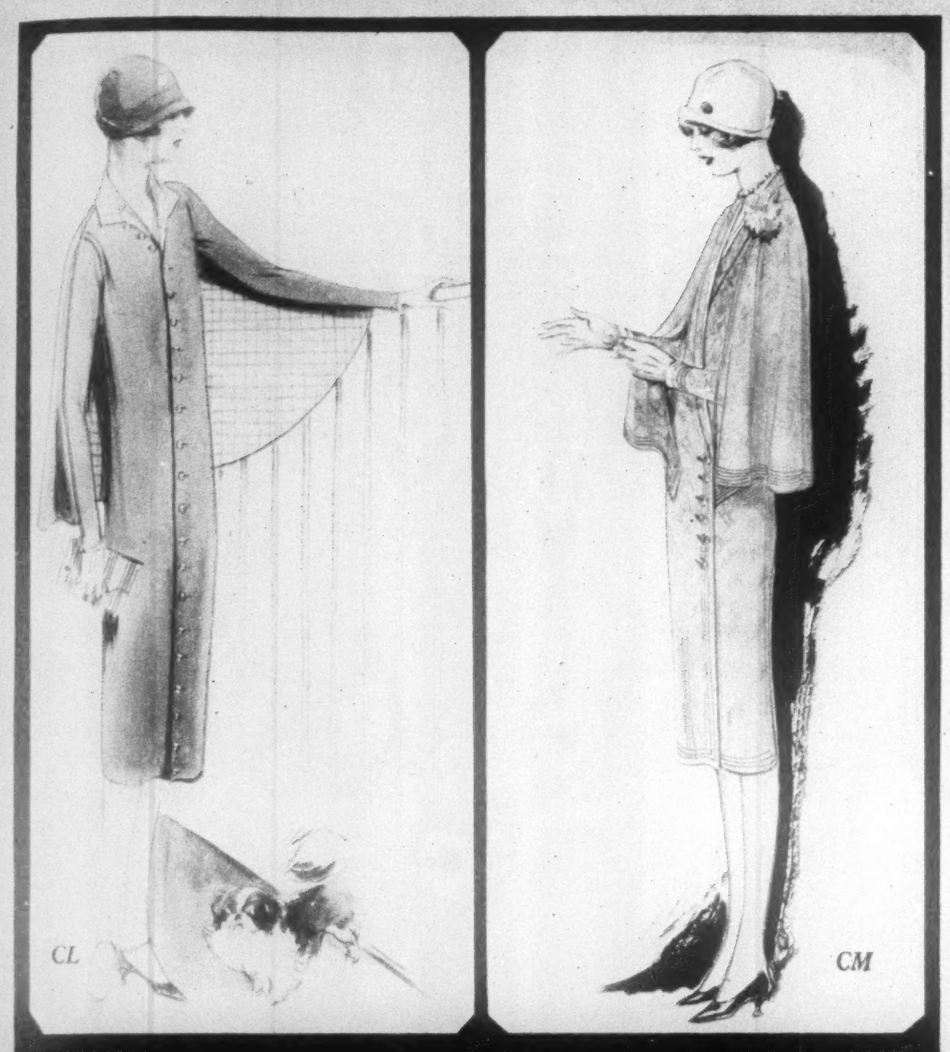

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Model CL—Coat frock of silk crêpe in black, wine, pencil blue, or cuckoo tan with long tailored sleeves. The cape attached to sleeves gives a circular effect in back. Cape and collar lined with imported check silk velvet in harmonizing colours. 39.50

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this famous relish lends its magic to cold meats, fish, and delectable sauces

FRANCE has long ranked cooking among the Fine Arts and among the Sciences too. And has bestowed the Legion of Honor on Prosper Montagné, a Master of the Cuisine.

French chefs delight in Savora and in its racy, haunting flavor.

Montagné of Paris calls it "*the chosen relish.*" Dreneau, of the Hotel Meurice, praises its "*distinctive piquancy.*" Peirolo, of the Casino Bellevue, Biarritz, characterizes it as "*priceless.*" Adreani, of the Grand Hotel, Cannes, serves Savora direct from its famous bottle as a relish, as well as using it in those superlative sauces.

Just as you can do!

That's one of Savora's greatest charms. All its spicy, delicate flavor is ready—to be served with a spoon. Either as a relish to be eaten with your cold meats and supper dishes—(try the delicious surprise of it with celery and cheese!) or in cooking, as an addition to your own sauces, savories, and made dishes. You'll find yourself experimenting with it in ever so many ways, just for its intriguing interest.

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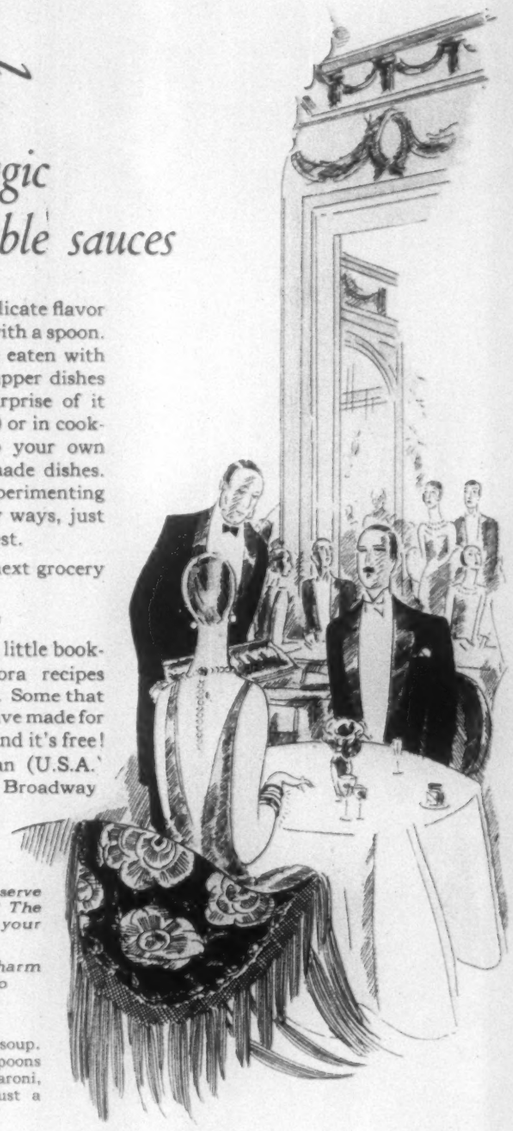
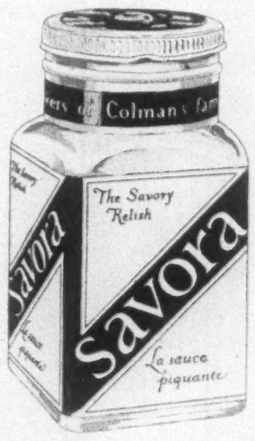
Send for the enchanting little booklet of wonderful Savora recipes created by French chefs. Some that American housewives have made for it too. You'll love it. And it's free! Address J. & J. Colman (U.S.A.) Ltd., Dept. N, 90 West Broadway New York, N. Y.





At the Hotel de Crillon, Paris, *they serve a special* "Filet de Sole à la Savora." *The recipe is in the booklet. Send for your free copy today.*

America *is discovering* Savora's *charm as a flavoring. It puts magic into*

Savora Tomato Sauce

Mix ½ cup water with 1 can tomato soup. Heat to boiling point. Add 2 or 3 teaspoons of Savora. Serve with hot meats, macaroni, or rice. Delicious—and it takes just a minute to make.

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In this bath room cost:

Pembroke Bath, 5 foot size, P 2307 with K 300 S Bath Fitting	$109.20
Laton Lavatory, P 3117 HS, 20 x 24½ inch size	58.90
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Prices subject to change; piping and labor not included.

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"GOLF GOSSIP" BY WALTER HAGEN

Perhaps it's Swaying!

ONE of the most subtle faults to detect in a golf swing is an unconscious sway—and the word "unconscious" is used advisedly, for many players, including myself, consciously employ a slight sway to get added distance from the tee. Through the fairway, however, the less sway there is in the body, the straighter and more accurate the results. Swaying as a rule means too much body in the shot—it is liable to result in a topped ball or a slice caused by the hands coming through too fast. Keep your body out of your swing until you have learned control.

Even now, when I find my shots aren't coming off just right—I cut down my swing—come back slower—keep my body out of the shot until the sense of timing returns—then, but not until then, I try for the extra twenty yards that a controlled sway adds to a tee shot.

Walter Hagen

No. 11

of a series of golf articles by Walter Hagen, written especially for Lord Salisbury Cigarettes. A set of these different golf suggestions by Walter Hagen has been reprinted by us in attractive form. We will gladly send them on request with our compliments. American Tobacco Company, Advertising Department, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Photo Edwin Levick, N. Y.

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18¢ for 20

"Just a Little More Buys a Lot More"

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33 1/3 % OFF WINTER PRICES

Without Doubt—the Greatest Fur Sale in America!

1886 — 1925

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—A reputation, based upon a broad experience and expert knowledge of furs; a perception of style and values, amounting to genius; and, above all, a sterling reliability.

An announcement such as this carries a Message of National Significance!

BUY YOUR FURS
In August—*At Russeks*

Because—due to the economy of big buying power and the foresight of early selections,—we own finest grade skins, secured at from 20 to 40% less than the present market price.

Because—through volume sales we minimize overhead expenses—content with a bare margin of profit, our aim to sell,—in August, the greatest number of coats in our history—every sale representing a new friend.

Because—Here and Now you can purchase 1926 Authentic Fur Models at

1/3 off Winter prices

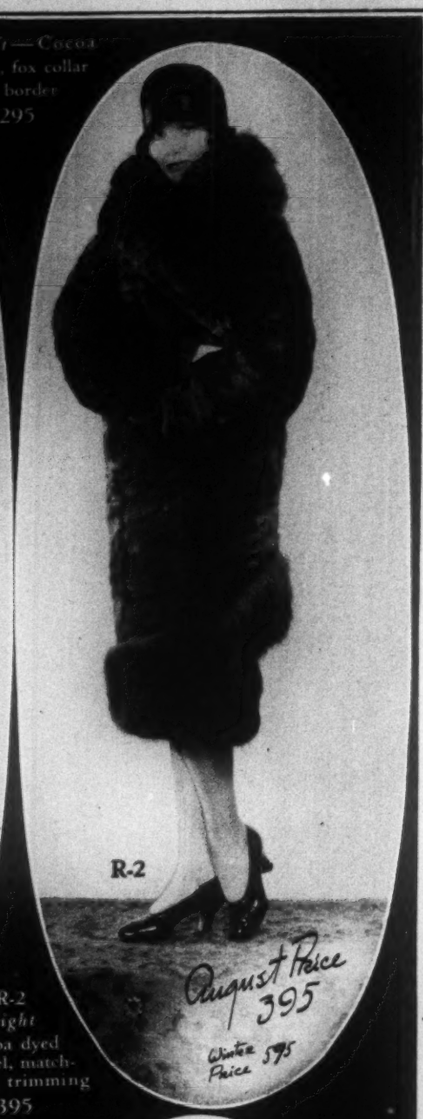
Mail Orders will Receive the Utmost Attention.

A Deposit will Reserve any Coat Selected.

Free Storage until November, on Furs Purchased.

WISconsin 6600

R-1 *Left*—Cocoa Caracul, fox collar and border $295



R-2 *Right* Cocoa dyed squirrel, matching fox trimming $395

R-3 *Left*—Natural Squirrel, with fox collar $395

R-4 *Right* Hudson Seal trimmed with squirrel $275

R-5 *Left*—Raccoon Sport Coat—several models $175

R-6 *Right* Genuine Leopard trimmed in red fox $395

R-7 *Left*—Antelope, newest of furs, scarf tie $165

R-8 *Right* Hudson Seal with Skunk, Squirrel or self trimmed $195

R-9 *Left*—Beautifully matched Ermine, fox trimmed $795

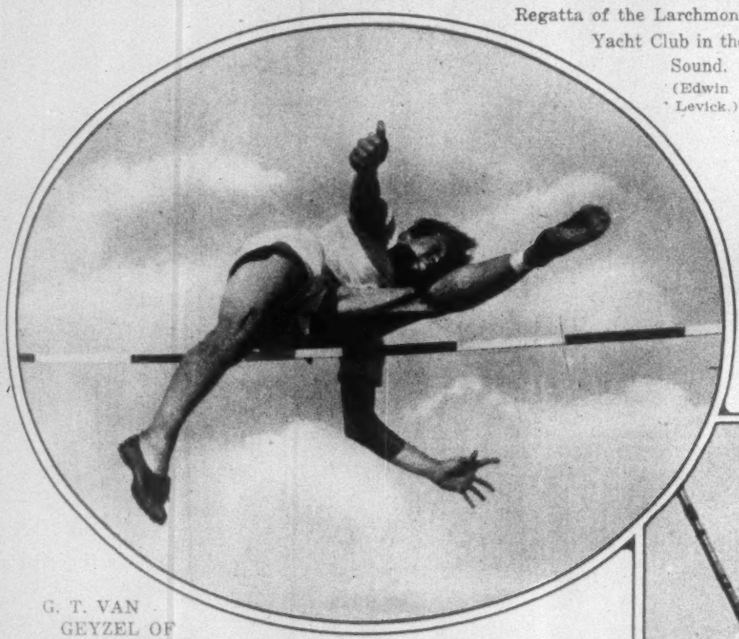
R-10 *Right* Silver on Golden Muskrat, fox trimmed $195

R-11 *Left*—Persian Lamb, Mink collar and cuffs $295

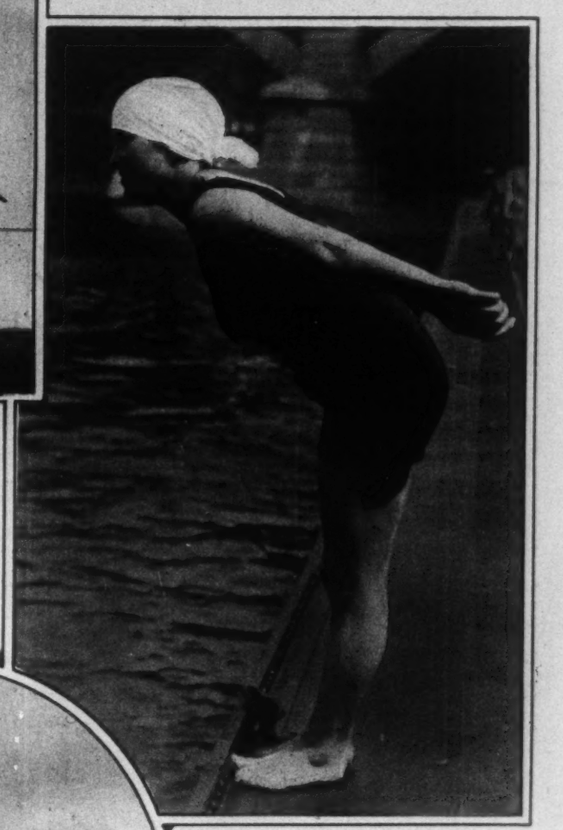
R-12 *Right* Hudson Seal, with revers and cuffs of Leopard $295

A GOOD BREEZE TO TURN LANDLUBBERS INTO SAILORMEN: W. B. BELL'S MISTRAL, One of the New York Yacht Club's Forty-Footers Which Took Part in the Annual Regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club in the Sound. (Edwin Levick.)

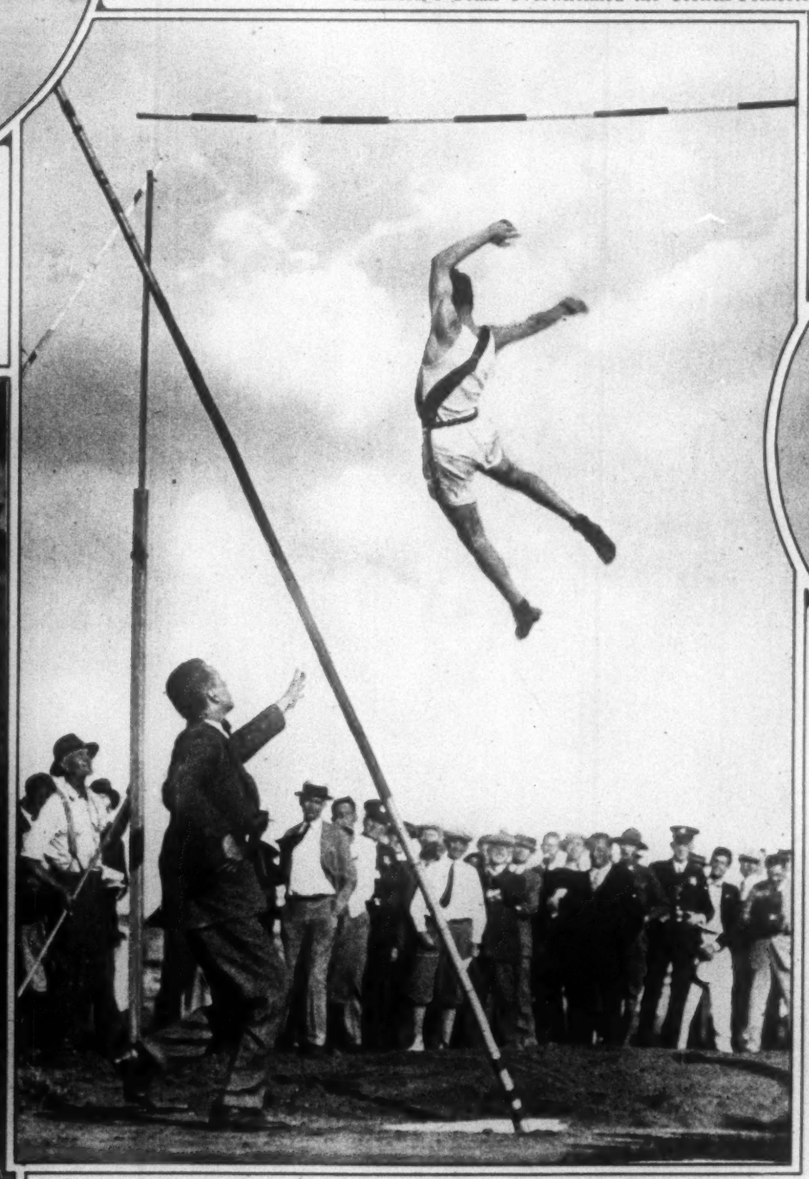
LORD BURGHLEY WINNING THE 220-YARD HURDLES in 24 7-10 Seconds at the International Track and Field Meet at Atlantic City, in Which the Oxford-Cambridge Team Overwhelmed the Cornell-Princeton Squad. Left to Right: G. L. Scattergood, Princeton; Lord Burghley, Cambridge; H. M. Cleckley, Oxford, and H. Spelman, Cornell. (International.)



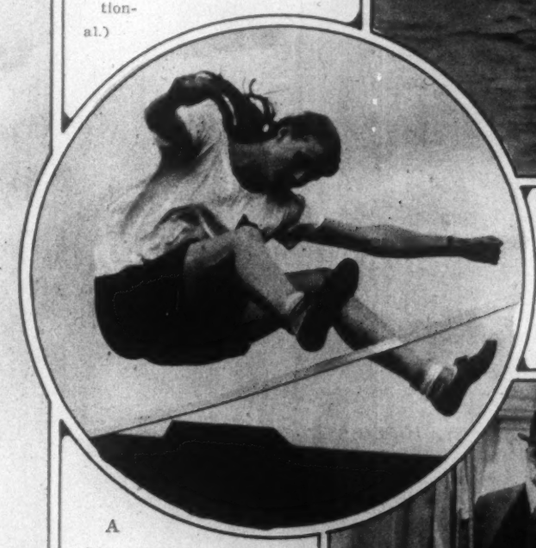
G. T. VAN GEYZEL OF CAMBRIDGE Winning the High Jump, With a Mark of 6 Feet 1½ Inches, in the International Track and Field Meet at Atlantic City, in Which the Oxford-Cambridge Athletes Emerged Victorious Over Cornell and Princeton. (International.)



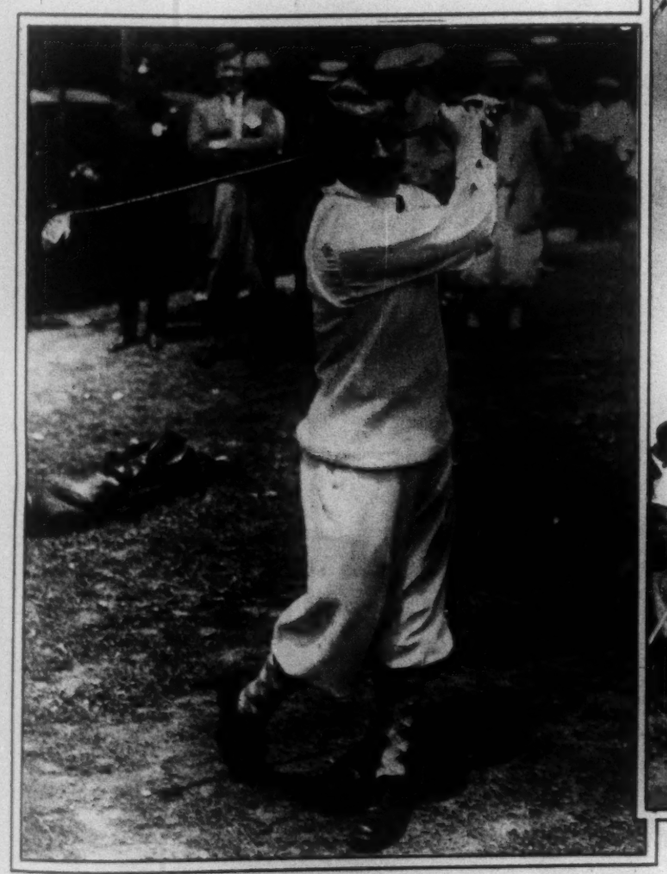
THE ONLY WOMAN WHO FINISHED THE RACE: MME. PREVOST-GARDELLE, Who Swam Through the Whole Distance in the Annual Cross-Paris Race of Twelve Kilometers in the Seine Current. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



S. R. BRADLEY OF PRINCETON, Who Was Tied With His Teammate, Bontecou of Cornell, and Hyatt of the Oxford-Cambridge Squad for First Place in the Pole Vault at the International Meet at Atlantic City. (Underwood & Underwood.)



A CHAMPION IN PIGTAILS: MISS PHYLLIS GREEN, Holder of the Women's World Record for the High Jump, Breaking Her Own Record With a Mark of 5 Feet at Stamford Bridge, England. (Times Wide World Photos.)



STAGING A COMEBACK WITH A CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORY: GENE SARAZEN, Who Won the Metropolitan Open Golf Championship at the Grassy Sprain Golf Club, Yonkers, N. Y., by a Score of 295 for 72 Holes, One Stroke Better Than Joe Turnesa. (Times Wide World Photos.)

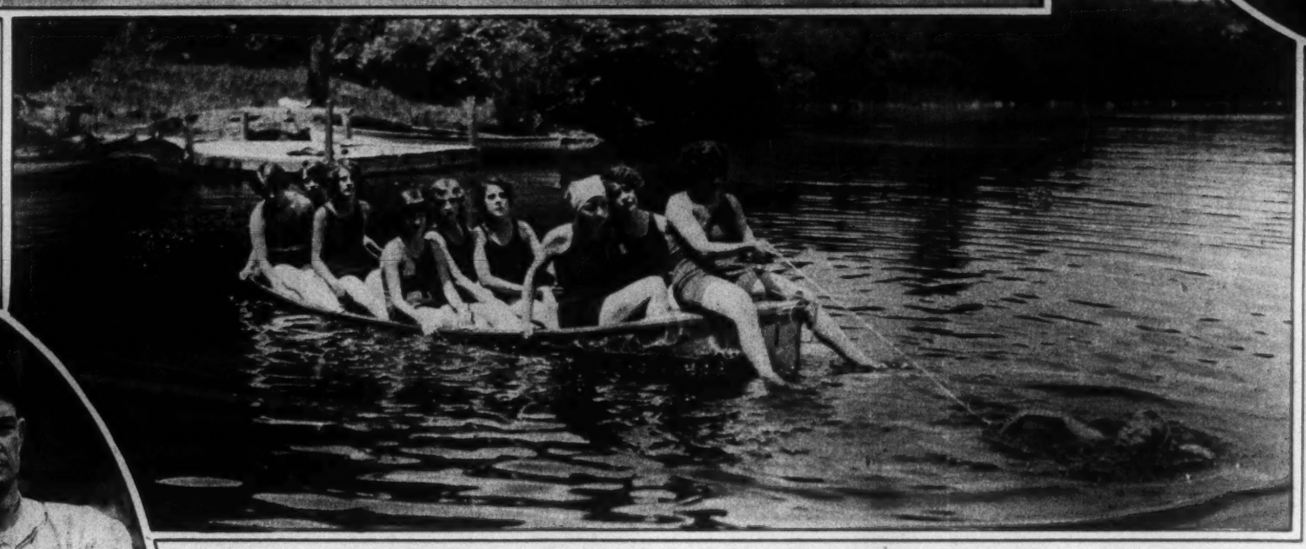
THE CHAMPION CONDESCENDS TO GRACE ANOTHER FIELD OF FAME: SUZANNE LENGLEN, Between Matches at Wimbledon, Opens the Putting Competition at Wembley in Aid of a Women's Hospital. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AN IRON-MAN SWIMMING FEAT: GEORGE H. CORSON, Instructor and Coach for the Y. M. C. A. National Council of New York City, Diving From a Toronto Wharf With His Hands and Feet Tied to Swim Two and a Half Miles Across Toronto Bay Without Unshackling Himself.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

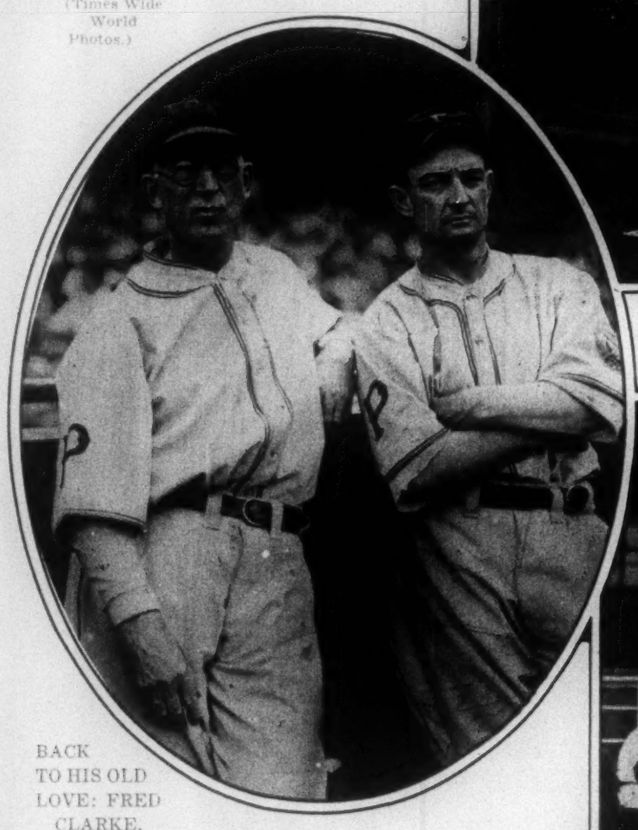
PADDLING HER OWN CANOE: MLLE. ANDREE SOUCHE, Winner of the Single Sculls in the Women's Rowing Championships Held at Lagny, France.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

TRYING OUT FOR A TRIP ABROAD: FINAL HEAT OF THE 100-YARD DASH at the Toronto Trials to Select Canada's Representatives for the International Meet of Girl Athletes at Stamford Bridge, England. Josie Dyment (Left) Won the Race and Myrtle Cook, Who Came in Second, Is Third From the Left.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE SWIMMING TEAM OF THE KITTREDGE BUSINESS GIRLS' CAMP, at Upper Turn Lake, Which Has Twice Won the Interstate Park Cup for Business Girls' Camps and Hopes to Gain Permanent Possession of the Trophy This Season. Left to Right: The Misses Virginia Crowley, Anna Yurack, Gertrude John and Helen Keller.
(I. Austin.)

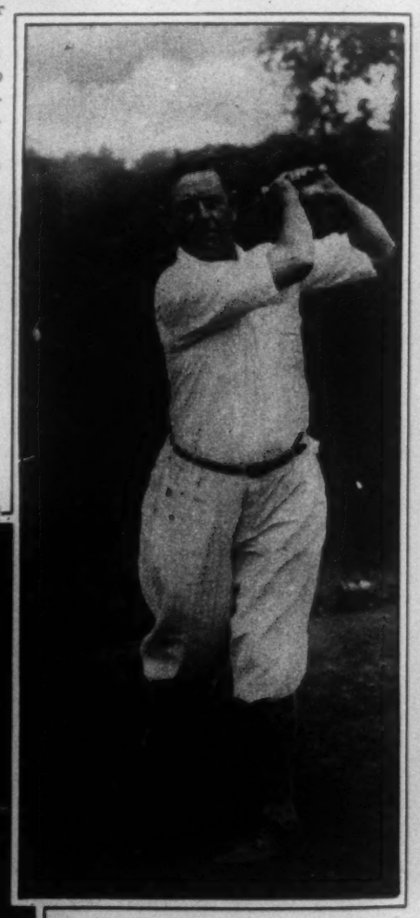


PULLING MORE THAN HIS WEIGHT IN BEAUTY: JACKIE OTT, the Six-Year-Old Aquatic Star, Towing His Coral Gables Class of Bathing Beauties Across Lake Rexmore at Stamford-in-the-Catskills.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BACK TO HIS OLD LOVE: FRED CLARKE, Former Manager of the Pittsburgh Club, Returns to Help Bill McKechnie (Left), the Present Manager, in His Attempt to Beat Out the New York Giants.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MEMBERS OF THE AUTOMOBILE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WHO PLAYED AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT HARTSDALE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRESIDENT'S HAT GOES IN THE RING: WILLIAM L. COLT, President of the Automobile Merchants' Association, Driving From the First Tee at the Association's Golf Tournament at the Scarsdale Golf Club.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

TO REPRESENT AMERICA'S CAPITAL ON THE LINKS: GOLFERS Who Have Won the Right to Represent Washington in the Inter-City Colf Tournament to Be Held at Garden City, With the Warren Harding Cup, Presented by the Late President, Which Goes as a Permanent Trophy to the Winner of Three Successive Tournaments. Left to Right: John Shorey, Ed Frost, Bill McGuire, Bill Cox, Samuel Parks and Al Houghton.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

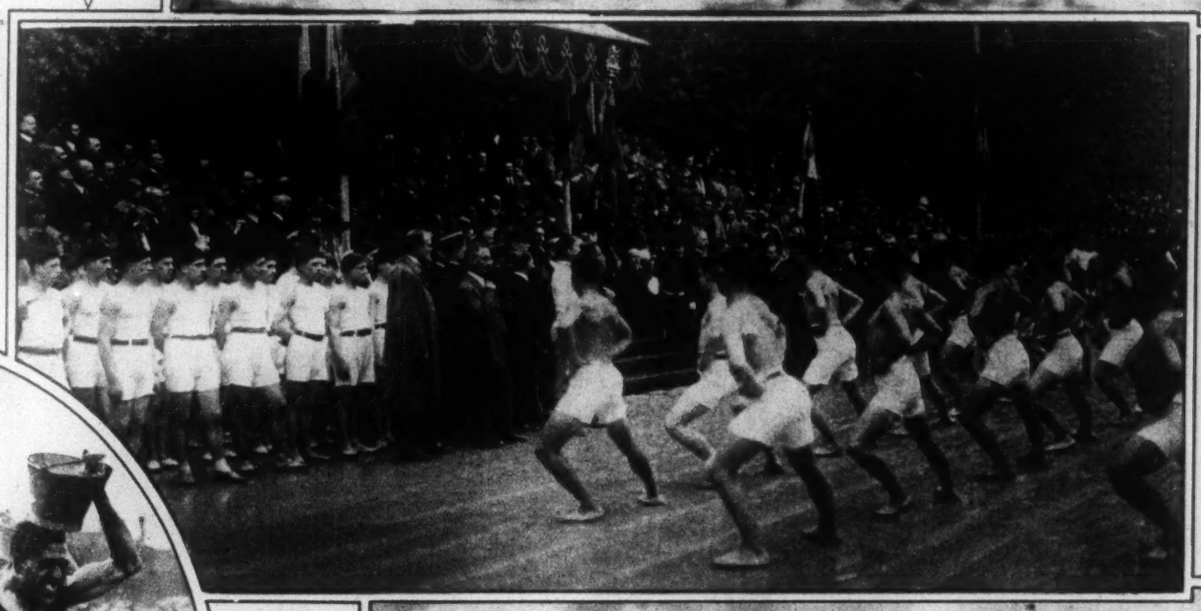
HAILED AS A SECOND CHRISTY MATHEWSON: KENT GREENFIELD, the Young Giant Star, Who Is One of the Season's Sensations on the Mound.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

OVER THEIR HEADS: LIEUTENANT GENE VIDAL, Athletic Coach at West Point, Showing the Cadets How He Executes the High Jump at the Newcomers' Military Athletic Training Exercises at Camp Clinton.
(International.)

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD HOLDER: MLLE. EDITH ALAUZE of Marseilles, Who Captured the Title for the 83-Meter Hurdles in 13 1-5 Seconds at the Women's Championship Meet at Colombes.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

PROUD POSSESSOR OF THREE FIRSTS AND A WORLD'S RECORD: MISS HELEN FILKEY of Chicago, Who Won the 100-Yard Dash, the 60-Yard Hurdles and the Broad Jump in the National Meet for Women at San Francisco. Her Mark in the Broad Jump, 17½ Feet, Set a New Record for Women.
(United.)

MISS H. HATT Carries Off the Laurels in the Long Jump at the Annual Women's Amateur Athletic Championships in London.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

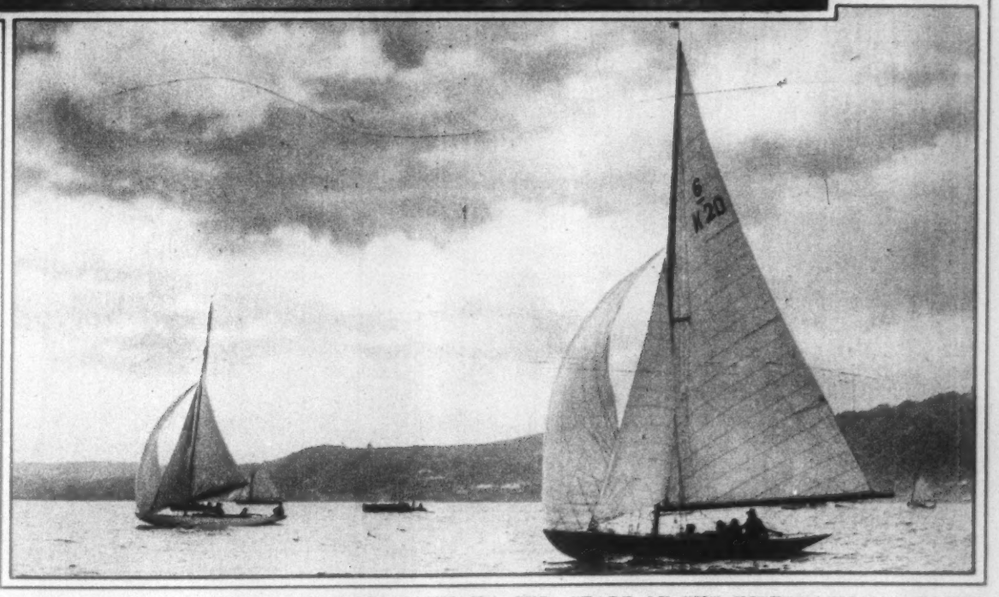


BRIGHTENING THE LIFE OF THE POOR COMMUTER: CHARLES CLARK Does a Nose Dive in His Canoe Off the Ferryboat Slip at Dyckman Street, Bailing Out the Water for the Trip Across the River.
(International.)

THE WOMAN'S JAVELIN CHAMPION OF ENGLAND: MISS I. WILSON, Who Won Her Event at the Third Annual Meet of the Women's Amateur Athletic Championships, Held Recently Near London.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE OF FRANCE and Government Officials Witness the Yearly National Gymnastic Competition in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

GOING THE WATER WAGON ONE BETTER: THE BUCKET RACE of the "N" Division in the Police Sports at Enfield Highway, Near London.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ENGLAND SCORES FIRST FOR THE SEAWANHAKA CUP: START OF THE INTERNATIONAL RACES AT ROTHESAY in Which the British Yacht Coila III Defeated the Lanai, Shown at the Left.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A CHAMPION OF FRANCE: MLLE. VIOLETTE MORRIS, Winner of the Shot-Put at the Women's Championship Meet at the Colombes Stadium, Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

MERMAIDS OF THE WOMEN'S SWIMMING ASSOCIATION Who Tested Their Skill at the Invitation Swimming Meet Held at Shark River Hills, N. J. Left to Right: Mathilda Scheurich, Carin Nilssen, Jessie Chester, Ethel Hertle, Aileen Riggin, Eileen O'Mara, Doris O'Mara, Agnes Geraghty, Helen Briscoe, Sarah Lord, Ethel Unspring, Agnes Chester, Virginia Whitenack, Elaine Delany, Katherine Brown, Maud McFarlane, Lisa Lindstrom and Frances Meany.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

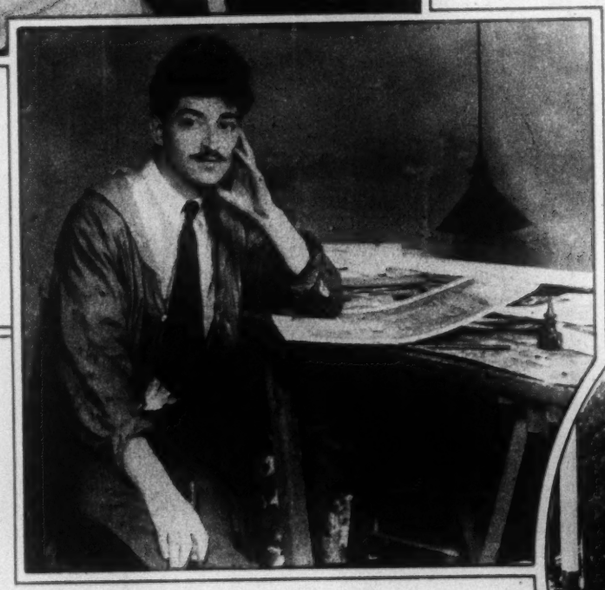
LEARNING THE BUSINESS FROM THE KEEL UP: ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMEN,
After Coaling Ship, on Board the U. S. S. Utah in San Francisco Harbor.
(P. & A.)

PRACTICING A NEW ROLE: MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK,
the Opera-Singer, All Dressed Up for the American Legion Rodeo at Colorado Springs, Which She Will Open in the Approved Wild West Manner.
(P. & A.)

(Bonney.)

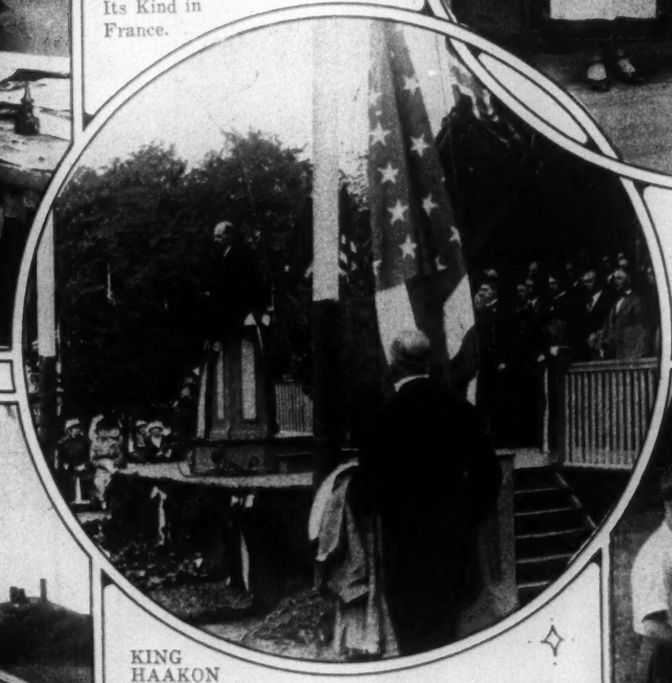
THE AMERICAN PROPRIETORS OF A NEW ANTIQUE STORE IN PARIS: MRS. LAURENS MORGAN HAMILTON AND MISS ALICE ELLIOTT,
Who Recently Opened an Old Map Shop Under the Name of "Mercator," the Only One of Its Kind in France.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS GUILIO CACCIAGUERO RANGHIERI
After Their Recent Marriage in Lausanne. The Bride Was Miss Litie Shuster, Daughter of Morgan Shuster, Formerly American Financial Adviser to the Persian Government.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



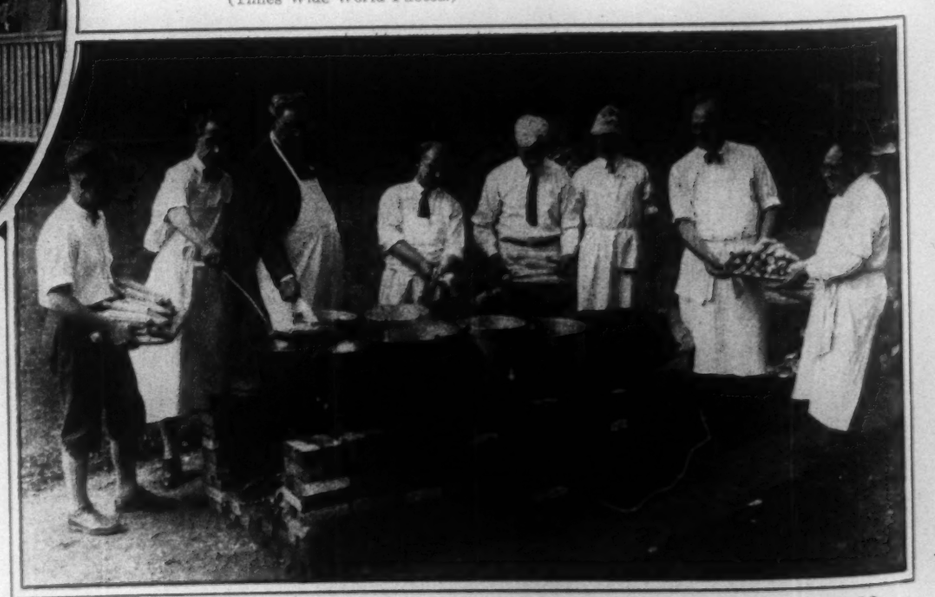
THE WINNER OF THE PARIS AWARD OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE: PERCIVAL GOODMAN
of New York, Whose Design for a Summer White House Was Awarded the $3,000 Prize.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE DEAN OF THE THEATRICAL WORLD INSPECTS A NEW HOSPITAL: DAVID BELASCO,
With Dr. Max Rohde of the Lexington Hospital, in the Garden of the Ziegler House in East Sixty-third Street, Which Has Become a Hospital for the Stage.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



KING HAAKON OF NORWAY
Welcomes the American Citizens of Norwegian Extraction Who Made a Pilgrimage to Their Fatherland on the 100th Anniversary of the First Norse Emigration to America.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

NORWAY AND AMERICA CELEBRATE A COMMON ANNIVERSARY: THE NORWEGIAN STUDENTS' SINGING ASSOCIATION.
Leads the Procession in Oslo of the American Citizens of Norse Extraction Who Went to Their Old Home to Celebrate the Centenary of the First Emigration of Their Countrymen to North America.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TOO MANY COOKS WHO DIDN'T SPOIL THE BROTH: THE ANNUAL FROLIC of the Summer School of New York University Starts With Corn on the Cob Cooked on the Campus.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE: TESTING ONE OF THE GUNS

at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, the Latest in the Equipment for the Defense of New York Harbor.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF TENNYSON: THE HON. MRS. LIONEL TENNYSON,

Wife of the Famous English Cricketer, With Her Sons, Mark and Harold.

(© Speaight.)

THE PREMIER INSPECTS THE NAVY: MUSSOLINI,

in His Quality as Minister of Marine, Ad Interim, on Board the Conte di Cavour at Ostia.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT ON THE JOB: HELENE LEPAUL,

an Important Member of the Jules Lepaul Sabot Factory in France, Waiting for a Customer's Fitting.

(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

THE PARIS CONCIERGE WINS IMMORTALITY ON CANVAS: J. BARRY GREENE,

American Artist, Winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Academy Medal, Paints the Cerberus of His Paris Studio.

(Bonney.)

FLORENCE SHIRLEY,

With Elliott Nugent in "The Poor Nut," Now Playing at Henry Miller's Theatre.

(Times Wide World Studio.)

LINA CAVALIERI,

Wife of Lucien Muratore, Who Retired From the Metropolitan Opera Company Two Years Ago to Take Up Painting, in Her New Home in Paris.

(Bonney.)

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD,

Biographer of the Jazz Age, With Mrs. Fitzgerald and Their Daughter, Scotty, in Paris, Whence a New Novel Has Been Signaled.

(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR

of Radnor, Pa., Sister-in-Law of the Secretary of the American Embassy in London, Who Was Recently Presented at One of the Courts at Buckingham Palace.

(Hugh Cecil.)

THE CITY OF RICHMOND DECORATES A FRENCH PAINTER: AMBASSADOR HERRICK

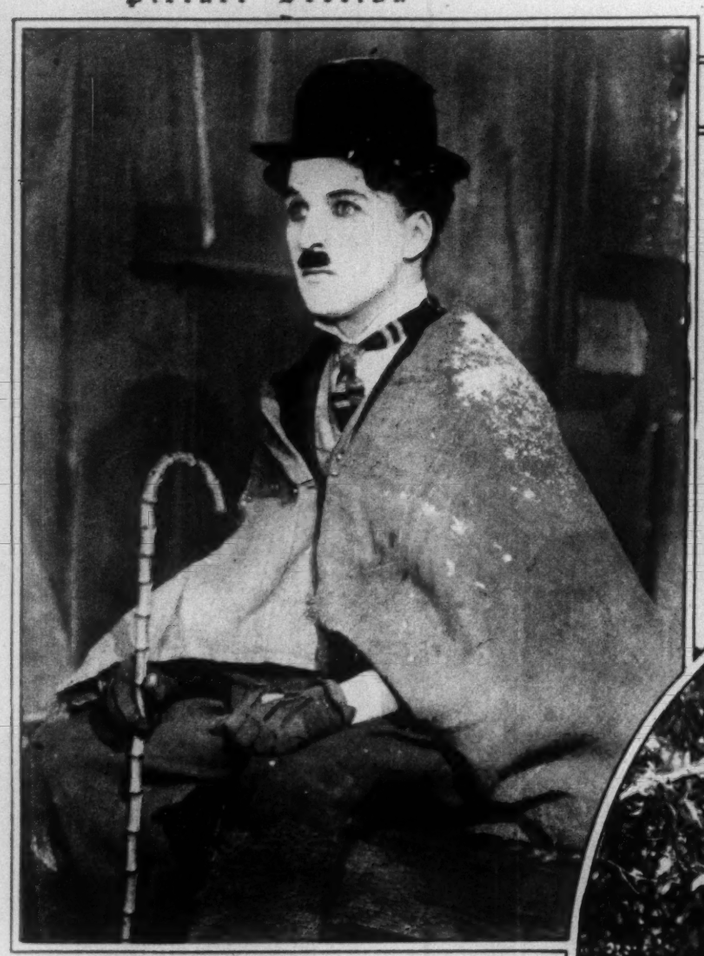
Pinning the Gold Medal of the Virginia City Upon Charles Hoffbauer for His Work in Completing the Murals for the Confederate Memorial Institute.

(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION CAPTURES A STRANGE AMPHIBIAN: W. F. LONGFELLOW,

Assistant National Director of First Aid and Life Saving of the Red Cross, Under Water in One of the Large Tanks of the Commission in Washington in Which He Was Filmed as King Neptune.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

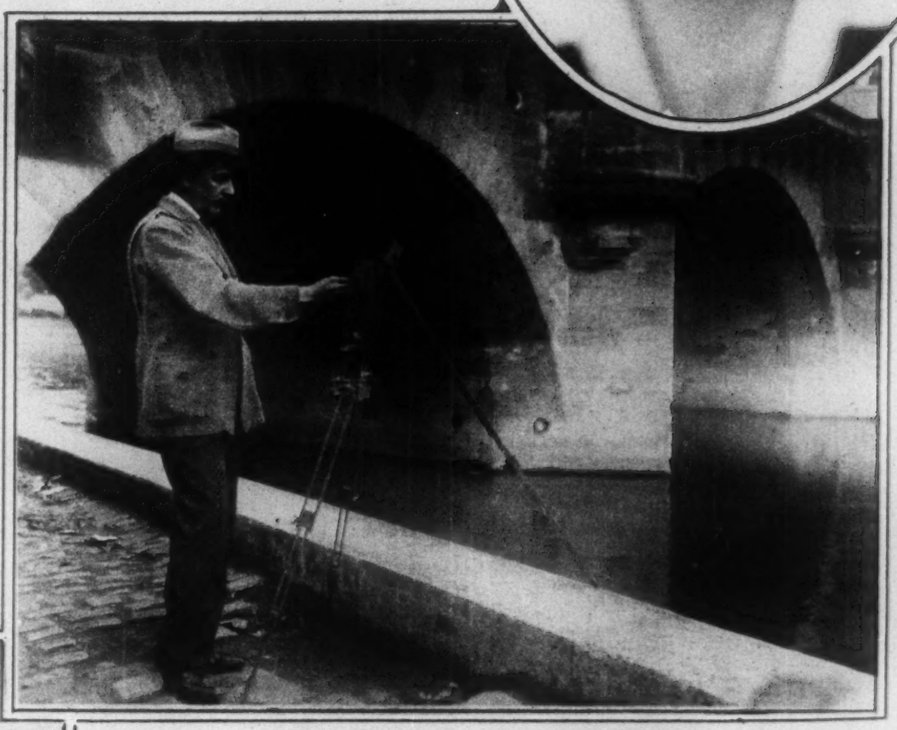


CHARLIE CHAPLIN in His Latest, "The Gold Rush," Opening at the Strand Theatre Aug. 15.

"SPEE" AND HER PEARLS: MLLE. SPINELLY, the Parisian Actress, Passes Judgment on a Miniature of Herself Painted by the American, Stiles Dickenson. (Bonney.)

GYPSY O'BRIEN in "The Morning After," Opening at the Hudson Theatre Tomorrow Night. (Apeda.)

LOCAL COLOR FOR A GOOD CAPTAIN KIDD STORY: JOHN DREW, With His Grandson, John Drew Devereux, at His House at Easthampton. (Aime Dupont.)



AN AMERICAN ETCHER WHO HAS MERITED WELL OF FRANCE: LOUIS ORR of Hartford, Who Has Had Two of His Original Plates Chosen for the Collection at the Louvre, at Work Beside the Pont Neuf, the Inspiration for One of His Plates. (Bonney.)

ROBBING THE BARNYARD: FRENCH RACE COAT From Sandra's, With a Trimming of Cock's Feathers. (Bonney.)

MAKING WAR SAFE FOR DUMB ANIMALS: SERGEANT MICHAEL GORMAN, Wearing a New Gasproof Suit, Rides His Mount Through a Cloud of Tear Gas to Test the New Mask for Horses at Governors Island. (Times Wide World Photos.)

CHARLES HACKETT, Tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, With His Wife and Daughter, Arriving on the Leviathan From Europe. (Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS LUCIA HOBSON, Daughter of Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, Hero of the Spanish-American War, Chooses Fencing for a Hobby at Her Home in San Francisco. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AN ENFORCED FEAST BENEATH THE PALM TREES: FATHER AUGUSTIN, Superior of the Santa Barbara Mission, and the Brothers of the Mission Dining Out of Doors While the Damage Caused by the Earthquake Is Being Repaired. (Kadel & Herbert.)

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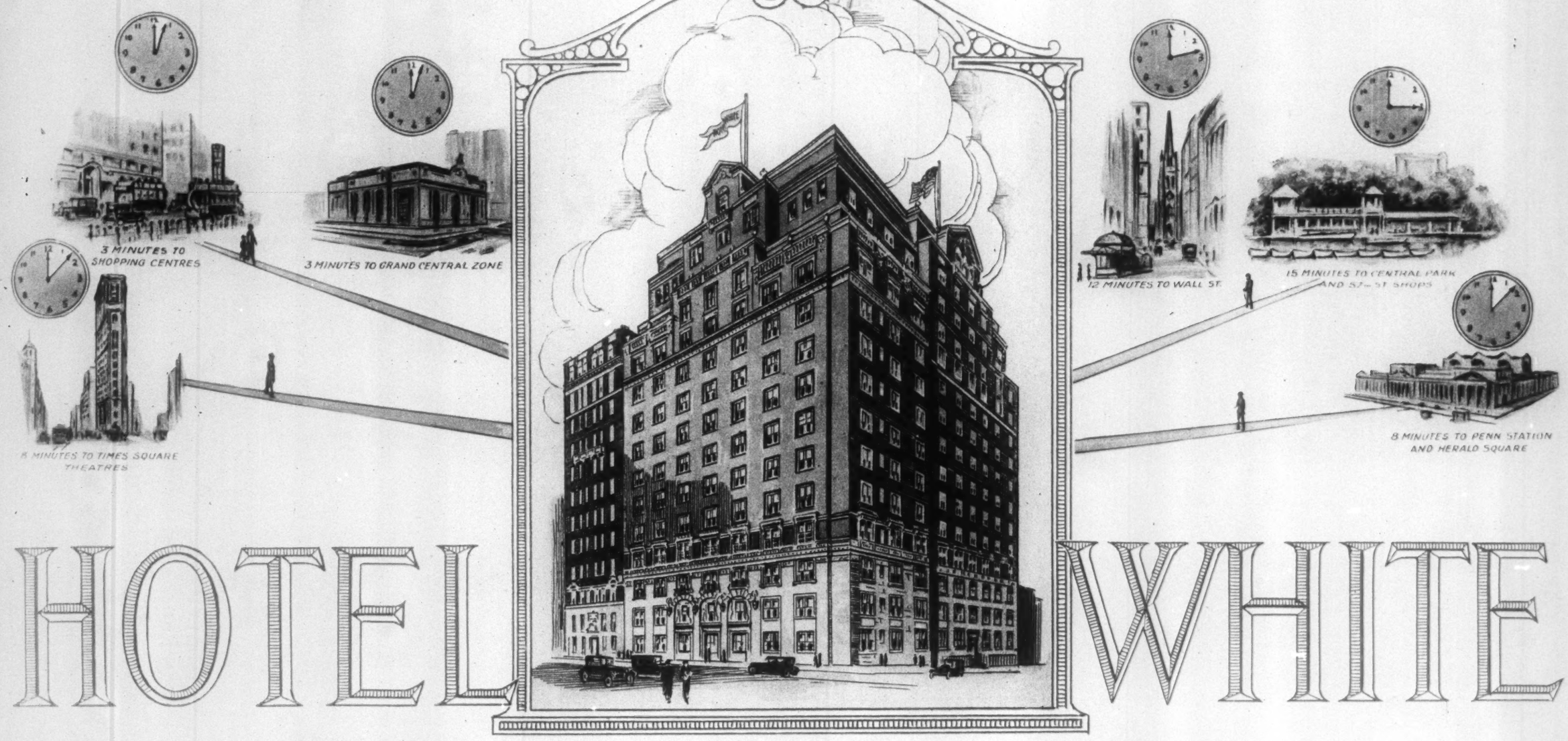

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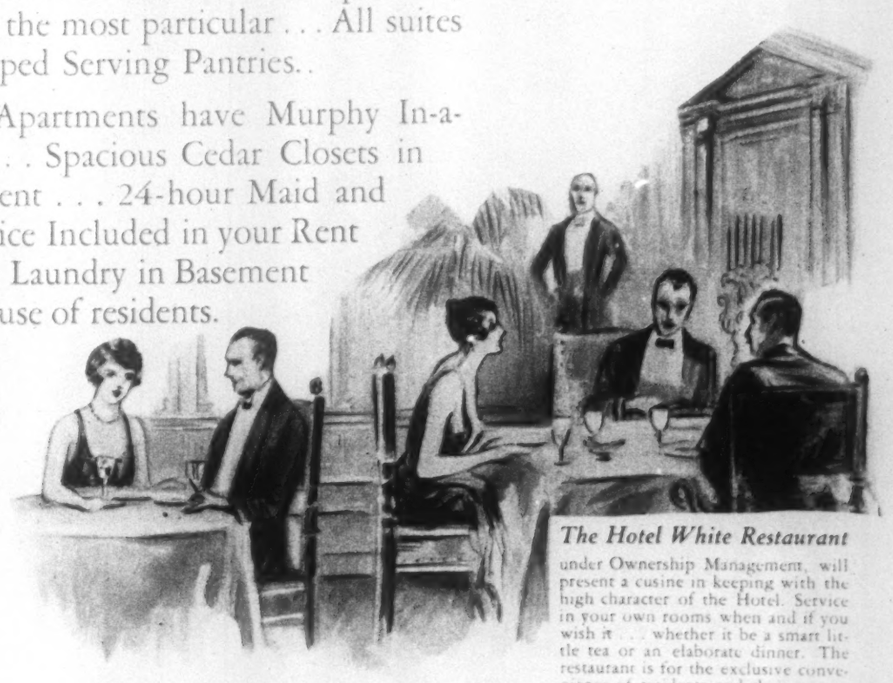

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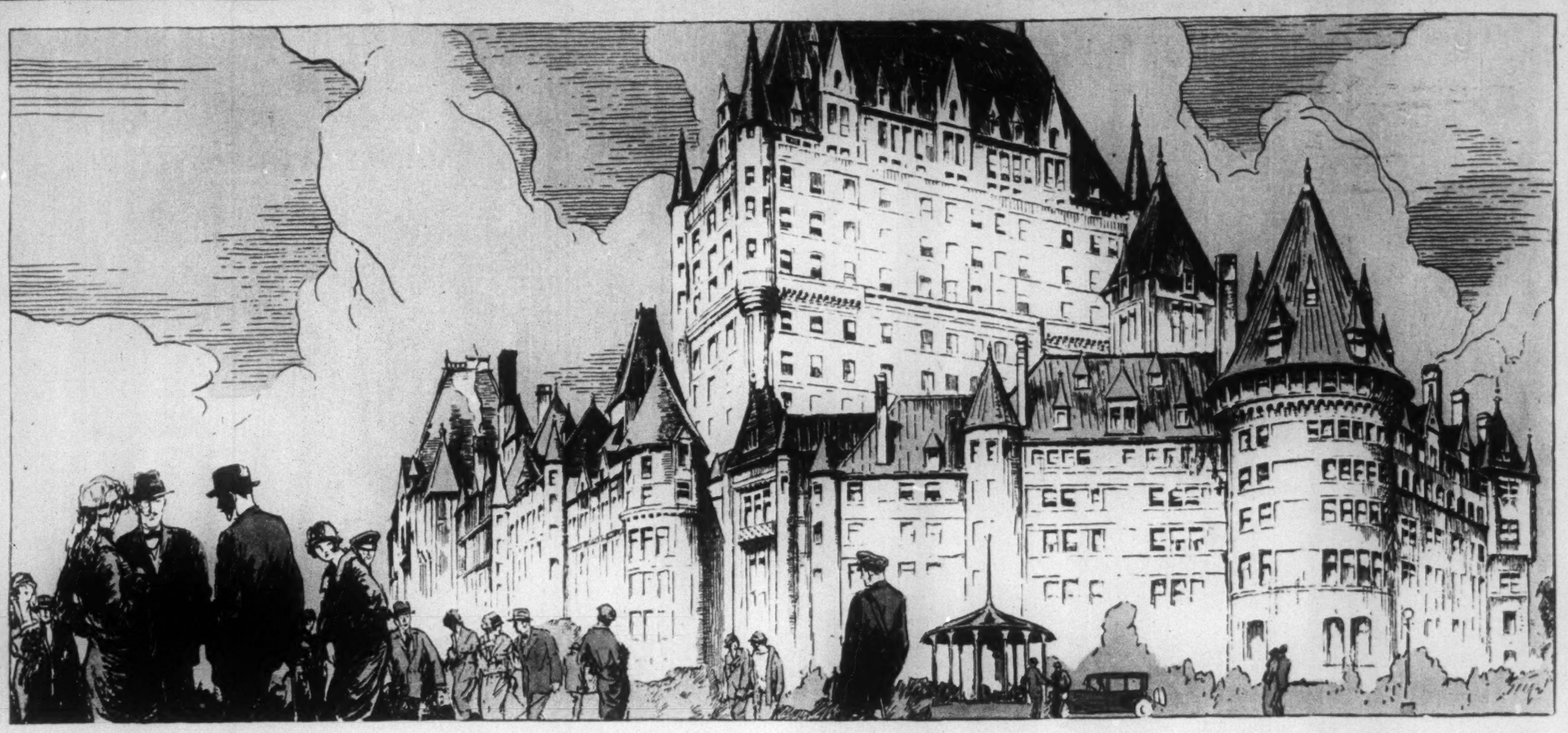

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Prince Edward	*Windsor*	Ontario Jockey Club	*Toronto*	Royal Montreal Golf Club	*Montreal*
Halifax Hotel	*Halifax*	Ontario Club	*Toronto*	Rosedale Golf Club	*Toronto*
Royal Alexander	*Winnipeg*	Royal Canadian Yacht Club	*Toronto*	Rideau Club	*Ottawa*
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Royal Edward	*Brandon*				
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Section 7 | DRAMA—MUSIC SCREEN—SCHOOLS

The New York Times.

FASHION—SOCIETY RESORTS—STEAMSHIPS | Section 7

X SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925. X

A NEW THEATRICAL YEAR ABOUT TO MAKE ITS BOW

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

The Great Success of "No, No, Nanette"—Rudolph Cameron as Andrew Jackson—A New Play by Sidney Howard

MONEY, it seems, is still to be made in the theatre. Item, H. H. Frazee, with "No, No, Nanette."

There will be five companies of "No, No, Nanette" in this country alone next season. These will be the New York company at the Globe, now playing in Boston; the present Philadelphia company, which opens in Kansas City on Labor Day; the Coast company, which has just opened in San Francisco after a long and prosperous engagement in Los Angeles; a Southern company, which will open in Wilmington; and an Eastern company, which will open in Newburgh.

In addition, there is a company of "No, No, Nanette" now playing at the Palace Theatre in London and there will next season be three further companies in the English provinces. There is also a company playing at the Princess Theatre in Melbourne, Australia, which will be augmented next season by a second Australian company at the Grand Opera House in Sydney. Still another company is playing in Johannesburg, South Africa. And there is an excellent chance that another company will open in Paris about Thanksgiving time.

One reliable estimate has it that Mr. Frazee's profits are averaging around $25,000 weekly.

Rudolph Cameron will be the Andrew Jackson of the Anderson-Stallings "First Flight" that Arthur Hopkins will produce in the early Fall. The play deals with Jackson in his younger days, before he attained any of his numerous great eminences. It will probably open the Hopkins season at the Plymouth Theatre. "The Buccaneer," another Anderson-Stallings play that Mr. Hopkins will produce, with William Farnum starred, will open in either Boston or Chicago.

Clare Eames will have the leading woman's rôle in "Lucky Dan McCarver," Sidney Howard's new play, soon to be produced by William A. Brady. The leading man had not been selected at this writing, but by an odd twist of circumstance it so happens that the most desirable person for the rôle would be the same Richard Bennett who recently and tumultuously left "They Knew What They Wanted," Mr. Howard's Pulitzer Prize play.

The Howard play deals with the affairs of a semi-gangster on his upward path to millions and a surface respectability. Somewhere along this path he has been a professional dancer and has made the acquaintance of a wealthy society woman—Miss Eames's rôle—whom he marries.

Charles King and Eleanor Griffith will be in the cast of "Some Day," a musical production to be made by Mrs. Henry B. Harris and offered in her Hudson Theatre. . . . Wallace Eddinger will be next week's headliner at the Palace, in "Things Could Be Worse," by Edwin Burke. . . . Peggy Wood will appear in David Carb's "We Have With Us" during the coming week with a Salem stock company. . . . A Poe play will be produced soon, with James Kirkwood as Poe and Lila Lee, probably, as his Annabelle Lee. This particular piece about Poe is the work of Catherine Chisholm Cushing.

When "What Price Glory" opens at the Studebaker Theatre in Chicago in October, there will be a new Sergeant Quirt in place of William Boyd, who will leave the cast. Louis Wolheim will continue as Captain Flagg and will be featured.

There will be three further companies to tour the less vital sections of the provinces. Harold Salter will have the Wolheim rôle in one of these companies.

"Caesar and Cleopatra" closed last night. . . . "Jack of Hearts," that was to have opened in Asbury Park tomorrow night, has been indefinitely postponed. . . . "Phantom of the Opera," a movie, will open at the Astor Theatre early in September, which means that "June Days," announced for the Astor early next month, will have to move. . . . "Gay Paree," which was the "Greenwich Village Scandals" not so long ago, will open at the Shubert. . . . The Great Neck Playhouse is coming into favor as a try-out theatre. "The Straight Shooter" was recently seen there and "Oh, Mama!" and "It All Depends" are to follow. (The name of "Oh, Mama!" will be changed before the play reaches New York). . . . "Engaged" returns to the Fifty-second Street Theatre tomorrow night.

One of the most prominent of American managers is at the moment completely without definite production plans for the coming season. This is Winthrop Ames, who is known to have six or seven scripts under earnest consideration, but who has been unable to decide upon the actual production of any of them.

"Apple Sauce," by Barry Conners, will probably open at the Eltinge Theatre on Oct. 5, under the management of Richard Herndon. "The Green Hat," which opens at the Eltinge on Sept. 7, will consequently be moved to another and possibly a larger theatre after its first few weeks, if all goes well.

Mr. Herndon's Belmont Theatre will perhaps be occupied next month by "Cyril," Philip Goodman's first production of the season. This is a play by David Boehm that has several times come near production as "The Poor Fish."

The name of "Alias Santa Claus," by Willard Mack, to be produced by David Belasco with the author in the leading rôle, has been changed to "Canary Dutch." . . . Ann Harding will be seen in the New York company of "The Green Hat" for a few weeks before she resumes the rôle that was hers during the recent try-out of "The School Mistress." . . . An adaptation of a Central European musical play known as "Prinzessin Sascha" is being made by Isabel Leighton for production by George Choos. Irving Caesar will write the lyrics.

THE WEEK'S EVENT

THE MORNING AFTER—Tomorrow night at the Hudson Theatre. Mrs. Henry B. Harris will open her theatre with what may be called the first production of the 1925-1926 theatrical season. Originally known as "Trouble Island," this comedy is by Len D. Hollister and Leona Stephens. According to the announcement, the locale is an island in Sebago Lake, Maine. In the cast are Donald Foster, Kay Johnson, A. H. Van Buren, Anne Morrison, Arthur Aylsworth, Gypsy O'Brien, Verree Teasdale, Emma Wise and others.

IN THE MAIL BAG

"The Crime in the Whistler Room."

To the Dramatic Editor:

"What Price Glory," "Desire Under the Elms," "They Knew What They Wanted" and "Processfonal"—these plays, it has been generally agreed and set down in dramatic annals, were the most substantial of the season.

With this judgment I have no quarrel, even though I may privately harbor the opinion that too great a readiness to indulge in superlatives often impairs the validity of many critical estimates. Be that as it may, I think it a curious fact (which will generally be granted) that of these plays the two that are marred by serious flaws in form and execution, "Desire Under the Elms" and "Processional," were plays larger in artistic intent, weightier in content, broader in scope than the others. As in many literary instances, the less perfect works may be, at bottom, the more important.

That is how I explain the fact that one of the plays that interested me most this season and gave me most pleasure, in spite of numerous failings, was one that, I was disappointed to note, none of our reviewers mentioned in their résumé of the season's achievements in the theatre. I refer to Edmund Wilson's "The Crime in the Whistler Room," produced for only a few weeks last October at the Provincetown Theatre.

This play, the first venture in the dramatic form of one of the most intelligent of our younger critics, seems to me to rank very high among recent American plays. Even its defects were of a superior order! It was probably the first play to present the difference between our "younger generation," in all its untutored, aspiring, disillusioned, brave and lovable "wildness," and the timid, fragile and effete culture of the older generation, in a manner that showed that, unlike the authors of so many of our recent pictures of American life, the author of this one does not share any of the wrong-headedness, the vulgarity and the sterility which his play portrays.

Unlike a great many of our dramatic satirists (whose humor still shows too marked a relation to the comic strip and vaudeville), Mr. Wilson showed a fine awareness, a rare understanding of the human, sympathetic and admirable side of the very people at whom he makes us laugh and whom we end by pitying. There are too few such delicate character etchings in our still scanty dramatic literature as the one of Mr. Streatfield, the bloodless, frightened, introverted and yet sensitive esthete; too few portraits like the one (so admirably played by Mary Morris) of Miss Streatfield, who for all her sincere efforts to understand, help and be sympathetic to her racy young ward, cannot help but talk like a boring lecturer at a Browning club. To present such people requires a less superficial art than it does to turn out one of the innumerable stereotypes of the sub-Babbitt species.

So, it seems to me, a play like "The Crime in the Whistler Room," for all its insufficiencies, was one of the most interesting and significant plays of the season and should not be allowed to pass into the limbo unnoticed. We have too little fresh talent in our theatre to be able to frighten away such people as Mr. Wilson, who as yet seem to stand outside it, eager to make their entrance but uncertain whether they will be able to find a place for themselves.

HAROLD E. CLURMAN.

New York, July 18, 1925.

Adele Astaire, Who Continues to Play and Dance the Leading Role in "Lady, Be Good," at the Liberty

TWO GRAND STREET PLAYERS

MORRIS GEST, it is reliably reported, once asked a director of the Neighborhood Playhouse whence all the pretty young women in the company were acquired. The answer, the reliable report further has it, is that the objects of the Gest inquiry were bred on the premises.

If there be no insistence on a too liberal interpretation of the word "bred," it may be argued that the answer to Mr. Gest was not entirely misleading. Certainly, as far as their acting careers go, it may truthfully be said of most members of the company that they were bred in the Neighborhood Playhouse. And of course, and also on the other hand, there are those who came to the theatre on Grand Street as full-fledged actor-folk.

Two members of the cast of the current "Grand Street Follies" who are attracting their share of favorable attention at the moment are representative (a) of the home-bred product and (b) of the company member who points with pride on occasion to a rather long record of achievement previous to his coming to the Neighborhood Playhouse. One has reference to Paula Trueman and Marc Loebell.

Both Miss Trueman and Mr. Loebell seem to believe they did things worthy of theatrical note before this year's "Grand Street Follies," but their contemporary fame seems to rest mainly upon Miss Trueman's imitations of Helen Hayes and Lillian Gish and Mr. Loebell's imitation of Holbrook Blinn's Don José and Louis Wolheim's Captain Flagg in a "What Price Morning-Glories?" skit.

Miss Trueman is the afore-mentioned home-bred actress. She was born in New York and after graduation from Hunter College, when she was not quite twenty, she became a teacher of elocution in the Richmond Hill High School. She soon discovered, of course, that she hated teaching.

It was in her first year as a teacher that she joined the company at the Neighborhood Playhouse, a feasible venture, because at the time the company played only on Saturday and Sunday nights. Strangely enough, perhaps, with all her pedagogical training, Miss Trueman entered the organization as a dancer.

She taught school during the week, rehearsed and took lessons in the evenings and danced on the Neighborhood Playhouse stage every Saturday and Sunday. Then came what is from now on to be known as the turning point in her career. The Hippodrome made Fokine its ballet master and added to its program an elaborate ballet called "The Thunderbird," in which Fokine and Fokina themselves danced, and Miss Trueman deserted both the schoolroom and the Neighborhood Playhouse and joined the Fokine ballet. Besides dancing in his ballet, she joined a special class of instruction which Fokine established.

The following season the Neighborhood Playhouse closed and its members enjoyed what they always refer to as their sabbatical year. The educational analogy is carried further by the fact that Miss Trueman and another member of the company, Lily Lubell, were given what amounted to a fellowship for study abroad. They spent more than a year in Europe, most of the time in Berlin, and there studied dancing, singing and piano under the great Russian teachers, Preobrajenskaya, Mme. Leschititzky and Mme. Vingarova.

The two girls returned home just in time to take part in last year's "Grand Street Follies." In this entertainment, Miss Trueman first tried her hand at imitating a movie actress. Her subject was Pola Negri as "The Player Queen" in what was regarded as a burlesque on Shakespeare entitled "Who Killed the Ghost?" She also played the queen in the oil scandal scene known as "Play the Queen" or "Old Irish Poker." And so to the present year.

As to Marc Loebell. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and seems to have determined early in life to become an actor. After reaching a reasonable maturity he even obtained the approval and encouragement of his parents. In the case of the father, the encouragement must have been somewhat passive, for there is the story of the time his parents went to see him do his first bit in the local stock company. At a certain stage in the proceedings there was heard a loud whisper, penetrating every corner of the house, and its burden was "John, John, wake up, Marc is on."

At the time Loebell was still a high school student he was acting during his Summer vacation in a local stock company which numbered among its members Josephine Victor, Edmund Breese and A. E. Anson. He never progressed further than the smallest bits, but he returned to the stage every Summer, even after he entered Trinity College. He was not long at college, however, before he decided he was not progressing rapidly enough toward his goal, which was Broadway. And so to New York and an enrolment in Franklin Sargent's American Academy of Dramatic Art.

After graduation, Loebell was given a job by the Shuberts, surely an orthodox manner of beginning a theatrical career. The job consisted of playing four small parts in a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." The play never reached Broadway. Loebell, however, reached Broadway on his next engagement, which was as a young and very Latin troubadour in "Romance and Arabella."

Then began a training in the classics of the stage. First, he was a member of Margaret Anglin's company when she was making the presentation of the great Greek tragedies her special enterprise. Then came rôles with Walter Hampden for several seasons. And in the Summers, when these better-known companies were resting, he was a member of what was known as the Shakespearean Playhouse, an organization under the direction of Frank McEntee which spent the Summers touring from one college campus to another all over the country, presenting not only plays by Shakespeare but almost every play which can be termed a classic.

While he was playing in support of Lionel Atwill in the vaudeville playlet called "The White-Faced Fool," which was a condensed version of "Deburau," Loebell came under the notice of David Belasco, who engaged him for the rôle of Lorenzo in the Warfield "Merchant of Venice" when it went on the road.

It was at the end of the season on tour with "The Merchant of Venice" that he was recommended to the Neighborhood Playhouse as the exact young actor to play a difficult rôle in "The Little Clay Cart."

Donald Foster, the Leading Man of "The Morning After," at the Hudson.

NEXT SEASON'S PROPOSED PLAYS

What the Managers Announce—Announcement Not Exactly Equivalent to Production—An Alphabetical List of What the Coming Season May Bring

THERE follows as complete a list as could be assembled of the managers' announcements of productions for the coming season.

Not all of the plays included in this list, of course, will be produced. Not all of the plays included in this list were ever intended for production, in fact, and not a few were announced for the mere pleasure of the announcement and the name of play and manager in the public prints. The wise student of the theatre, who knows the difference between announcement and production, will thus provide himself with at least a thousand grains of salt before he settles down to a perusal of the list.

Here, however, it is. Included in it, probably, are the names of the outstanding hits of the season to come and, certainly, of the outstanding failures. Where the list is incomplete, it is because a number of managers are themselves uncertain of their plans, and peculiarly enough have preferred to make no announcements until they actually know what they intend to do.

The managers announce:

Alfred E. Aarons.

"A Night Out," a musical version of the farce, adapted by George Grossmith and Arthur Miller, music by Vincent Youmans, lyrics by Clifford Grey and Irving Caesar. Announced for September.

A musical version of "Lombardi, Ltd."

Aarons and Freedley.

A musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson, music by George Gershwin, and lyrics by Ira Gershwin. Scheduled to open in New York in September.

"The Trail Riders," a play by Pearl Franklin.

"The Wager," a comedy by William Anthony Maguire.

A musical comedy with Lynne Overman. Scheduled to open in January, 1926.

The Actors' Theatre.

"The Call of Life," a play by Arthur Schnitzler, adapted by Dorothy Donnelly.

"Magdalene and Mary," a play by S. K. Lauren.

"Storm," a play by C. K. Munro.

"Moral," a play by Ludwig Thoma, translated by Charles Recht.

"The Show Shop," a comedy, by James Forbes, for special matinees.

Lyle D. Andrews.

"Merry Merry," a musical comedy by Harlan Thompson and Harry Archer. Opening at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Sept. 21.

Henry Baron.

"The Strong," a play from the Danish of Karen Branson.

"The New-Born," a play by Arthur Fairchild.

"The Man Who Killed," a melodrama from the French of Pierre Frondaie.

"Playfellows," a comedy from the French of Felix Gandera.

Martin Beck.

"The Wisdom Tooth," a comedy by Marc Connelly. Tried out on the road last season.

"Window Panes," a play by Olga Printzlau.

"When the Ships Come In," a play by George Middleton.

"The Mihalyi Girls," a comedy from the Hungarian of Ladislas Bus Kekete.

David Belasco.

The reopening on Aug. 10 of "The Dove" at the Empire, "Ladies of the Evening" at the Lyceum, and "The Harem" at the Belasco.

"Canary Dutch," a play by Willard Mack, with Ralph Sipperly, John Harrington, Catherine Dale Owen and Sidney Toler. May open Sept. 7 at the Lyceum.

"The Advocate," a play from the French of Brieux, adapted by George Middleton, with E. H. Sothern featured. Scheduled to open in New York in September at the Belasco Theatre.

"My Lulu Belle," a play by Edward Sheldon and Charles MacArthur, with Helen Menken and Henry Hull.

"Salvage," a play by Achmed Abdullah, with Genevieve Tobin.

"The Doll Master," a play by David Belasco, with Katharine Cornell.

A play, with Fannie Brice.

Gustav Blum, Inc.

"Caught," a play by Kate L. McLaurin. Scheduled to open in September.

William A. Brady.

"Oh, Mama!" a comedy from the French of Louis Verneuil, adapted by Wilton Lackaye, with Alice Brady. Miss Brady will sing several songs in this production. Opens in Asbury Park on Aug. 3 and then comes to The Playhouse on Aug. 10.

"Fear," a play by Owen Davis.

"Devils," a play by Daniel N. Rubin.

A dramatization of Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," by Owen Davis.

"Lucky Dan McCarver" (in association with John Cromwell), a play by Sidney Howard, with Clare Eames.

R. H. Burnside.

"Merry and Bright," a musical comedy by Julian Gordon, with music by Raymond Hubbell.

"Burnt Ashes" (in association with A. H. Canby), a play by Charles H. E. Brookfield.

"Sea Robber," a play from the German of Ludwig Fulda.

Earl Carroll.

"Lolita," a musical comedy, lyrics by McElbert Moore and music by Frank Grey, with Lester Allen.

"How's the King?" a musical comedy by Marc Connelly, music and lyrics by Owen Murphy and Jay Gorney, with Joe Cook.

William Caryl, Inc.

"The Golden Love," a romantic melodrama by Allan Davis, with Howard Lang and Lucille La Verne.

"The Stolen Lady," a comedy by Crane Wilbur.

"Can You Imagine?" a farce by William Caryl and Harold Trainor. Scheduled for November.

George Choos.

"Princess Sasha," an operetta by Ferenc Martos, music by Elbert Szirmai, lyrics by Irving Caesar, adapted by Isabel Leighton. Announced to open on Labor Day.

A comedy by Dorrance Davis. Scheduled for September.

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest.

"The Miracle," with Lady Diana Manners as the Madonna, will be produced in four cities—two weeks in Cincinnati, beginning Sept. 28; four weeks in St. Louis, beginning Christmas Eve, and possibly in Boston and Chicago.

Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" on a transcontinental tour, beginning in mid-season and extending to the Pacific Coast.

The Moscow Art Theatre Musical Studio. The American engagement, if negotiations are concluded, will begin in December and extend for eight weeks. The repertory includes:

"Carmencita," a new version of the Bizet-Mérimée opera.

Aristophanes's "Lysistrata," with music by Glière.

"La Perichole," with music by Offenbach.

"The Daughter of Madame Angot," by Lecocq.

"Love and Death," including Rachmaninoff's "Aleko," and three short operas adapted from the works of Pushkin.

Rachel Crothers (in association with Mary Kirkpatrick).

"The Book of Charm," a comedy by John Kirkpatrick.

A play by Rachel Crothers, with Mary and Florence Nash.

A play by John Howard Lawson.

"Concerning Spring," a musical version of "39 East."

Charles Dillingham.

"Sunny," a musical comedy, book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, and music by Jerome Kern, with Marilyn Miller starred. An all-star supporting company includes Jack Donahue, Joseph Cawthorn, Clifton Webb, Mary Hay and Cliff Edwards. Opens in Philadelphia early in September. May come to the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sept. 21.

"The Fortune Hunter," a musical version of Winchell Smith's play by James Montgomery and Jerome Kern. Richard (Skeets) Gallagher will be featured. Scheduled to open in Philadelphia a fortnight after "Sunny."

"These Charming People" (in association with A. H. Woods). Listed under Mr. Woods's plans.

"Most of Us Are," a play by Frederick Lonsdale.

"The Vortex" (in association with A. L. Erlanger), a play by Noel Coward, with the author, Lillian Braithwaite, and Molly Kerr in the cast. May open at Henry Miller's Theatre on Labor Day.

Jack Hurlbut's London revue, "By the Way." Scheduled to open in New York in November.

"Katja the Dancer," a musical comedy by Jacobsohn and Oestreicher, adapted by Frederick Lonsdale and Harry Graham, with music by Jean Gilbert.

Dowling & Anhalt.

"A Man Among Women," a comedy by Daniel Carson Goodman and Alan Brooks, with Mr. Brooks featured in the cast. Opens in New York in August.

A comedy by an anonymous author.

"Cherry Blossoms," a musical comedy, book and lyrics by Edward A. Paulton, with music by Bernard Hamblen. Scheduled for the Fall.

"East Side, West Side" (in association with the Shuberts), a musical comedy by Biddie Dowling, with Mr. Dowling featured in the cast.

"Whistlin' Tim" (in association with the Shuberts), a play by Eddie Dowling.

A Gilbert and Sullivan repertory company under the direction of Lawrence J. Anhalt.

The Dramatists' Theatre, Inc.

"The Prisoner," a play by Dana Burnet.

"The Leopard Lady," a play by Edward Childs Carpenter.

"The Lion's Share," a comedy by William Anthony Maguire.

A. L. Erlanger.

"Lady Liberty," a musical comedy, with book and lyrics by Anne Caldwell and John E. Hazzard, and music by Raymond Hubbell.

H. H. Frazee.

"No, No, Nanette," a musical version of "My Lady Friends," by Otto Harbach and Frank Mandel, lyrics by Otto Harbach and Irving Caesar, with Louise Groody, Eleanor Dawn, Charles Winninger and others. Opens at the Globe Theatre on Labor Day. This company is now playing in Boston.

A musical comedy by Zelda Sears, with Ada May Weeks.

Charles Frohman, Inc.

"The Grand Duchess," a play from the French of Alfred Savoir, adapted by Arthur Richman, with Elsie Ferguson in the leading rôle. Scheduled to open in September.

"Antonia," a play from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel, with Marjorie Rambeau.

"The Cuckoo Club," a comedy from the French of Armont and Gerbidon, adapted by Avery Hopwood, with Irene Bordoni.

"The Mask and the Face," an adaptation of Chiarelli's play by Somerset Maugham. Brock Pemberton produced the Chester Bailey Fernald adaptation last season at the Bijou Theatre.

"The Tale of the Wolf," a play from the Hungarian of Ferenc Molnar, with Wallace Eddinger, Roland Young and Phyllis Povah in the cast.

Crosby Gaige.

"The Enemy," a play by Channing Pollock, with Fay Bainter starred. Plays a three weeks' engagement in Detroit, starting on Oct. 4 and then opens in New York.

"The Butter and Egg Man," a comedy by George S. Kaufman, with Gregory Kelly featured. The others in the case include Lucille Webster, Robert Middlemass and Denman Maley. Scheduled to open in New York on Sept. 28.

"The Princess and the Courtesan," a comedy by William J. Hurlbut, with Princess Matchabelli featured in the leading rôle. Due to open in New York about Jan. 1, 1926.

"Chivalry," a melodrama, by William J. Hurlbut.

"Relations," a comedy by Edward Clarke.

"The Likes of Her," a comedy.

"The Reward of Virtue," (in association with A. H. Woods), a comedy from the French, adapted by William J. Hurlbut.

"Beware of Widows" (in association with Lewis & Gordon), a comedy by Owen Davis, with Madge Kennedy.

Donald Gallaher.

"David's Adventure," a play by A. E. Thomas, with Donald Gallaher in the leading rôle.

Herman Gantvoort.

"The Makropoulos Secret," a play by Karel Capek. Announced to open in New York about Aug. 15.

"Jane, Our Stranger," a dramatization of Mary Borden's novel. Scheduled to open in New York in September.

"Osman Pasha," a play by William Jourdan Rapp.

John Golden.

"The Holy Terror," a comedy by Win-

Continued on Page Two, This Section.

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAY.	PREMIERE.
Abie's Irish Rose	May 23, '22
White Cargo	Nov. 5, '23
Rose-Marie	Sep. 2, '24
What Price Glory	Sep. 3
Desire Under the Elms	Nov. 11
They Knew What They Wanted	Nov. 24
My Girl	Nov. 24
Lady, Be Good!	Dec. 1
The Student Prince	Dec. 2
Is Zat So?	Jan. 5, '25
White Collars	Feb. 23
Sky High	Mar. 2
Louie the 14th	Mar. 3
The Fall Guy	Mar. 10
Mercenary Mary	Apr. 13
Aloma of the South Seas	Apr. 20
The Poor Nut	Apr. 27
The Gorilla	Apr. 28
The Bride Retires	May 16
Spooks	June 1
Garrick Gaieties	June 8
Kosher Kitty Kelly	June 15
The Grand Street Follies	June 16
Engaged	June 18
George White's Scandals	June 22
A Good Bad Woman (2d eng.)	June 22
Artists and Models, Paris Ed.	June 24
Earl Carroll Vanities	July 6
Ziegfeld Follies (Summer Ed.)	July 6
What Women Do?	July 20

NEXT SEASON'S PROPOSED PRODUCTIONS

Continued from Page One, This Section.

chell Smith and George Abbott, with George Abbott and Leona Hogarth in the leading rôles. Opens out of town in September and is scheduled for New York in October.

"Going Crooked," a comedy by William Collier and Winchell Smith, with Mr. Collier featured. Played in Chicago last season.

"Foam," a play by Forrest Halsey and Benjamin Glazer.

Philip Goodman.

A farce by Don Marquis.

"City Hall," a play by Sinclair Lewis.

A musical comedy.

"Cyril," a play by David Boehm. Scheduled for production next month.

Kilbourn Gordon.

"Jonesy," a comedy by Anne Morrison and John Peter Toohey.

Arthur Hammerstein.

"The Green Peach," an operetta by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, music by Herbert Stothart and Rudolf Friml. Scheduled to open on Nov. 26.

Walter Hampden.

Walter Hampden has leased the Colonial Theatre from Sept. 1. He will remain there the entire season, during which he will appear in several new and old plays.

Mrs. Henry B. Harris.

"Some Day," a musical comedy, book by Frances Nordstrom, lyrics by Neville Fleeson and music by Albert von Tilzer. Opening at the Hudson Theatre on Oct. 5. This production was announced several seasons ago by Louis F. Werba.

A Western drama by an anonymous author.

Sam H. Harris.

"The Family Upstairs," a comedy by Harry Delf, with Walter Wilson, Clare Weldon and Ruth Nugent. Opens at the Gaiety Theatre on Aug. 17.

"Cradle Snatchers," a comedy by Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell, with Mary Boland, Margaret Dale and Edna May Oliver. Opens in Atlantic City tomorrow night.

"The Cocoanuts," a musical comedy by George S. Kaufman, with music by Irving Berlin, with the Four Marx Brothers.

"The Mysterious Way," a play by Sam Forrest, with Edward Ellis, Carl Anthony and Gail Kane. Scheduled for New York in September.

"The Blue Hawaiian," a play by Elmer Rice.

"The Shanghai Gesture," a play by John Colton.

"Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," a musical comedy, with music by Irving Berlin, with Grace Moore and Oscar Shaw.

William Harris.

"The Strawberry Blonde," a play by Martin Brown, with Minna Gombel, Josephine Drake, Sam Hardy, Donald Meek, Grace Valentine and others. Scheduled to open in September.

Richard Herndon.

"Apple Sauce," a comedy by Barry Conners, with Allan Dinehart, Vivian Tobin and others. Coming to the Eltinge Theatre on Oct. 5.

"The Patsy," a comedy by Barry Conners, with Claiborne Foster. Opens at the La Salle Theatre, in Chicago, on Aug. 16.

A play by Samuel Shipman.

Arthur Hopkins.

"First Flight," a play by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, based on the life of Andrew Jackson, with Rudolph Cameron.

"The Buccaneer," a play by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, based on an episode in the life of the pirate Sir Henry Morgan. William Farnum will be starred. Opens in Stamford on Sept. 11 and is scheduled to come to New York after an engagement in Boston. On account of the illness of Mr. Farnum this production was postponed last season.

"The Happy Man," a comedy by Philip Barry.

The International Playhouse.

"Tsu Tsan," a play by John and Ella Scrymour.

"The Subway," a play by Elmer Rice.

A dramatization of Knut Hamsun's "The Growth of the Soil."

Russell Janney.

"If I Were King," a musical version of Justin Huntly McCarthy's play, book and lyrics by W. H. Post and Brian Hooker, music by Rudolf Friml. Opens in New York on Sept. 14.

An operetta; book and lyrics by W. H. Post and Brian Hooker, music by Rudolf Friml. Scheduled to open in November.

A play with Otis Skinner.

A. A. Jones and Morris Green.

"Greenwich Village Follies," seventh annual edition. Opening in New York in October.

"The Fountain" (in association with Eugene O'Neill, Kenneth Macgowan and Robert Edmond Jones), a play by Eugene O'Neill. Opening at the Greenwich Village Theatre about Sept. 14.

A revival of "Love for Love" at Daly's 63d Street Theatre.

"Playthings" (in association with Thomas Wilkes), a comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, with Roberta Arnold. Opens next month in Los Angeles.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," a play by Benjamin M. Kaye.

A comedy by Arthur Caesar.

Walter C. Jordan.

"Pomeroy's Past," a revival of Clare Kummer's comedy, with William Gillette. May open at the National Theatre on Sept. 28.

"Easy Terms," a comedy by Crane Wilbur.

Adolph Klauber.

"Seadrift," a play by Hugh Stanislaus Stange.

A play (in association with Arch Selwyn) with Jane Cowl.

Daniel Kusell.

"You'll Find Out," a musical comedy, book by Daniel Kusell, music by Archie Gottler, and lyrics by Betty Treynor. Scheduled for September.

"Two Men," a melodrama by Daniel Kusell and Ernest Howard Culbertson, adapted from a story by James Oliver Curwood. This was tried out last season under the title of "The River's End." Scheduled to open in New York in October.

"Plastic Perjury," a comedy by Daniel Kusell and Jack Conway. Scheduled for December.

Rufus R. Le Maire.

"Gay Paree" (in association with the Shuberts), a revue by Harold Atteridge, lyrics by Clifford Grey, music by Alfred Goodman and Maurie Rubens, with Winnie Lightner, Eddie Conrad, Charles (Chic) Sales, Richard Bold, Jack Haley and others in the cast. Opens at the Shubert Theatre on Aug. 10.

"Ace in the Hole," a comedy by Thomas Dugan and Norman Frescot.

"Act Your Age," a musical comedy.

Horace B. Liveright.

"The Inner Light," a play adapted from the Hungarian of Laszlo Lakatos by George S. Kaufman. Scheduled to open in October.

A play by Edwin Justus Mayer.

A play by Rose Macauley.

Lewis & Gordan.

"The Family Upstairs" (in association with Sam H. Harris), a comedy by Harry Delf. Opens at the Gaiety Theatre on Aug. 17.

"The Jazz Singer," a play by Samson Raphaelson, with George Jessel featured in the cast. Scheduled to open in New York in September.

"Easy Come, Easy Go," a farce by Owen Davis, with Otto Kruger and Victor Moore featured. Opens in New York in September.

"One Venetian Night," also known as "Moon Magic," a play by Rita Weiman, with Louis Calhern featured in the cast. Scheduled to open in New York in October.

"Ring Around Rosie" (in association with Sam H. Harris), a musical comedy, with music by Irving Berlin and book by Harry Delf, with Pat Rooney and Eddie Buzzell featured. Opens in New York about Sept. 15.

"Glamour," a comedy by Hugh Stanislaus Stange. Scheduled for production in October.

"Tin Gods" (in association with Sam H. Harris), a comedy by William Anthony Maguire. This comedy has had several tryouts within the last few years.

Henry Miller.

"Embers" originally known as "After Love") a play from the French of Pierre Wolff and Henry Duvernois, adapted by A. E. Thomas, with Henry Miller.

E. K. Nadel.

"Smithereens of 1925," a revue by Paul Gerard Smith.

"Sweet Adeline," a musical comedy by Paul Gerard Smith.

"Maybe She Would," a farce by Paul Gerard Smith.

"Cross Currents," a comedy by Paul Gerard Smith.

The Neighborhood Playhouse.

An English translation of "The Dybbuk," by Ansky. Opens at the Neighborhood Playhouse in November.

A revival of "Salut au Monde," a dramatic version of Walt Whitman's poem, with music by Charles T. Griffes.

"Faint Perfume," a play by Zona Gale.

"The Three Daughters," a comedy by Frederick Witney.

"Filpote," a play from the French of Jules Lemaitre.

"Martine," a play from the French of Jean Jacques Bernard.

"Burmese Pwe," a pantomime ballet.

"The Grand Street Follies of 1926."

Anne Nichols.

"Puppy Love," a comedy by Adelaide Matthews and Martha Stanley, with Vivian Martin, Effie Shannon, Maude Eburne, Hugh Cameron and others. Announced for production late in September.

Eugene O'Neill, Kenneth Macgowan and Robert Edmond Jones.

"The Fountain" (in association with A. L. Jones & Morris Green). Opens at the Greenwich Village Theatre in September.

"Outside Looking In," a play by Maxwell Anderson, based on Jim Tully's book, "Beggars of Life." Opens at the Greenwich Village Theatre in October.

"The Great God Brown," a play by Eugene O'Neill. Opening in November.

"When in Rome," a comedy by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings.

Brock Pemberton.

A play, with Gilda Varesi.

A revival of Galsworthy's "The Silver Box."

"Say It With Flowers," a comedy from the Italian of Luigi Pirandello.

"The Parson's Whim," a comedy by Cora Dick Gantt, author of "The Tavern."

The Playgoers.

"Little Miss Pepper," a musical comedy.

"The First Night," a play by Samuel Ruskin Golding.

"Open Gate," a comedy by Tadema Bussiere.

"The Night Duel," a play by Daniel N. Rubin.

"Back in Half an Hour," a comedy by Oliver Herford.

"The Haunted Pajamas," a comedy by George Hazelton, adapted from Francis Perry Elliot's novel.

"Cupid Incog," a comedy by Paul Sipe and Edgar MacGregor.

"A Nice Girl," a comedy by William Hurlbut.

"Nancy in Command," a comedy by Harold Howland.

"Shari-Vari," an intimate revue.

A musical version of "A Pair of Sixes," by Otto Harbach.

Provincetown Playhouse.

"The Man Who Never Died," a play by Charles Webster.

"The Black Maskers," a play from the Russian of Andreyev.

"Adam Solitaire," a play by Enjo Bosche.

Strindberg's "The Dream Play."

Eugene O'Neill's adaptation of "The Book of Revelations."

Carl Reed.

A Czechoslovakian operetta. Scheduled to open in New York on Sept. 21. Rehearsals, it is announced, start in two weeks.

"The Passionate Prince" (in association with A. H. Woods). Listed under A. H. Woods.

"Black Tents," a play by Achmed Abdullah and Jean Wick. Première in New York scheduled in October.

Schwab & Mandel.

"Captain Jinks," a musical version of Clyde Fitch's comedy, music by Lewis Gensler and Stephen Jones and lyrics by B. G. de Sylva, with Joe Brown, J. Harold Murray, Louise Brown, Gus Shy and others. After a preliminary tryout in Long Branch on Aug 24, it opens at the Martin Beck Theatre during the week of Sept. 7.

"The Brigand," a comedy by Paul Fox and George Tilton, with Frank Morgan and others in the cast. This was tried out several weeks ago in Rochester.

Arch Selwyn.

"The Shameless Lady," a play by Rol Cooper Megrue. Scheduled to open in New York in September.

"Who Cares?" (in association with Arthur Hopkins), a play by Frederick Lonsdale.

"Charlot's Revue," with Jack Buchanan, Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence in the cast. Coming to the Selwyn Theatre on Nov. 10.

"On With the Dance," Charles B. Cochran's revue, which made enough money to clear him of bankrupcty, will be brought over from London, with Alys Delysia starred. Opening in New York about Christmas time.

A play (in association with Adolph Klauber), with Jane Cowl.

Edgar Selwyn.

"Something to Brag About," a comedy by Edgar Selwyn and William Le Baron, with Richard Sterling, Enid Markey, Sylvia Field and Edward Robins.

"The Might Have Beens," a play by Jules Eckert Goodman.

A play by Roy Briant and Harry Durant.

Hassard Short.

"Cradle Snatchers" (in association with Sam H. Harris). Listed under Sam H. Harris.

"The Scoundrel," a play by Ben Hecht, with Emily Stevens.

A comedy based on Fulton Oursler's book, "Sandalwood." (In association with Charlotte Greenwood.)

"Ciboulette," an operetta, with music by Reynaldo Hahn. Due in January.

Shuberts.

"June Days," a musical version of "The Charm School," adapted by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Cyrus Wood; music by Fred Coots, lyrics by Clifford Grey, with Elizabeth Hines, Roy Royston, Jay C. Flippen, Lee Kohlmar and others in the cast. Coming to the Astor Theatre on Aug. 3.

"Riquette," an operetta, music by Oscar Strauss, book adapted by Harry B. Smith, with Vivienne Segal, Stanley Lupino, Marjorie Gateson and others in the cast. Coming to New York late in August.

"The Man With a Load of Mischief," a comedy by Ashley Dukes, with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes starred. Opening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Aug. 10.

"Harvest," a play by Kate Horton, with Louise Closser Hale.

A musical comedy, with Mitzi.

"The Crooked Friday," a play by Moncktonn Hoffe. A London importation scheduled to open in October.

A musical comedy, with Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer.

"Women and Ladies," a play from the French of Louis Verneuil, adapted by Cosmo Hamilton.

"Un Déjeuner de Soliel," a comedy from the French.

"The Vagabonds," an operetta based on François Villon's life, book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith and Harry Wagstaff Gribble, music by Sigmund Romberg, with Walter Woolf.

The Stagers, Inc.

"A Man's Man," a comedy by Patrick Kearney. Opens at the Fifty-second Street Theatre in October.

"Night and Day," a romantic comedy by S. K. Lauren.

"Reefs," a melodrama by Howard Southgate.

"Black Waters," a play by Ralph Cullinan.

A play by Susan Glaspell.

Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" and "The Lady From the Sea."

"The Sea Gull," by Tcheckoff.

"The Well of the Saints," by Synge.

"Overhead," a comedy from the Dutch of the late Herman Heijermans translated by Lillian Saunders.

Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Rosalie Stewart, Inc.

"The Enchanted April," a comedy adapted from Elizabeth's novel of the same name by Kane Campbell, with Elizabeth Risdon, Alison Skipworth, Merle Maddern, Gilbert Douglas and others. Opens in Stamford on Aug 19 and comes to the Morosco Theatre on Aug. 24.

"Craig's Wife," a play by George Kelly, author of "The Show-Off." Opens out of town Sept. 21.

Theatre Guild.

"Right You Are," a play from the Italian of Luigi Pirandello.

"The Conquering Hero," a play by Allen Monkhouse.

Schnitzler's "The Lonely Way."

"At Mrs. Beam's," a play by C. K. Munro.

"M. Brotonneau," from the French of De Flers and De Caillavet.

"Fledermaus," an operetta with music by Strauss and libretto by Lawrence Langner.

A season of Shaw plays at the Garrick, beginning with "Arms and the Man," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, opening on Sept. 14.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

George C. Tyler.

"The Dark Chapter" (in association with Hugh Ford), a dramatization by Wilson Collison of a novel by E. J. Rath, with Glenn Hunter. Tried out last season in Rochester; may open in New York late in September.

"Ma Pettengill" (in association with Hugh Ford), a comedy by Owen Davis, based on a novel by Harry Leon Wilson.

"The Rivals" (in association with Hugh Ford), by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, with Mrs. Fiske, Chauncey Olcott, Thomas A. Wise, Lola Fisher, James T. Powers and others.

"The School for Scandal" (in association with Hugh Ford), Sheridan's play with an all-star cast.

Charles L. Wagner.

"The Carolinian," a dramatization of Sabitini's novel by Harold Terry, with Sidney Blackmer in the title rôle. Opens in New York on Nov. 3.

A play by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

A play with Lenore Ulric.

An Elizabethan comedy.

L. Lawrence Weber.

"The Sea Woman," a play by Willard Robertson, with Blanche Yurka, Paul Kelly, Charles Halton and others. Opens in Asbury Park on Aug. 3 and is scheduled for the Little Theatre on Aug 24.

"The Dagger" (formerly known as "The Crystal Flame"), a melodrama by Marian Wightman, with Ralph Morgan, Charles Richman, Sara Sothern, Emily Ann Wellman, John F. Hamilton, Saxon Kling, Isabel Leighton and others. Opens in Rochester on Aug. 31 and then comes to the Longacre Theatre on Labor Day.

"The Fall of Eve," a comedy by John Emerson and Anita Loos, with Ruth Gordon and others. Opens at the Booth Theatre on Labor Day.

Houdini opens in a legitimate production in Pittsburgh on Labor Day.

George White.

"Queen of Coventry," a musical comedy. Scheduled to open late in the Fall.

Thomas Wilkes.

"Cuckoo," a comedy by George Scarborough and Annette Westbay.

"Polly of the Circus," a musical play, book by Margaret Mayo, and music by Dr. Hugo Felix.

"Great Scott," a farce by Edward E. Rose.

"Honeymoon House," a play with music by Emil Nyitray and Herbert Hall Winslow, with Jack Norworth.

A. H. Woods.

"Spring Fever," a comedy by Vincent Lawrence, formerly known as "Kelly's Vacation," with James Rennie, Marion Coakley, Joseph Kilgour and others. Opens at the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Aug. 3.

"The Pelican," a play by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood, with Margaret Lawrence, Frederick Kerr, Geoffrey Kerr, Henry Stephenson and others. Opens at the Times Square Theatre on Sept. 14.

"The Five o'Clock Man," a comedy from the French of Maurice Hennequin and Pierre Veber, adapted by Clifford Grey, with Arthur Byron, Janet Beecher, John Williams and others. Open in Baltimore in August and comes to the Ritz Theatre early in September.

"All Dressed Up," a comedy by Arthur Richman, with James Crane, Louis Bennison and others. Opens in Baltimore on Sept. 7 and is due in New York Sept. 15.

"Diana of the Movies," a comedy by Otto Harbach, starring Mabel Normand. The cast includes Russell Mack, Allyn King, Spencer Charters, Alice Hegeman, Ruth Donnelly, Gaby Fleury and others. Opens in Long Branch on Aug. 31.

"The Green Hat," a play by Michael Arlen, with Katharine Cornell, Ann Harding, Leslie Howard, A. P. Kaye, Gordon Ash, Eugene Powers and others. Opens in Atlantic City on Aug. 31 and is scheduled to open at the Eltinge Theatre on Sept. 7.

"The School Mistress" (in association with Henry W. Savage), an adaptation from the Italian of Dario Niccodemi by Gladys Unger, with McKay Morris, Hortense Alden and others. Scheduled to open in New York in October.

"The Passionate Prince" (in association with Carl Reed), a play by Achmed Abdullah and Robert H. Davis, with Lowell Sherman starred in the cast. Others include Florence Johns and Stanley Logan. Due to open in New York on Oct. 12.

"These Charming People" (in association with Charles Dillingham), a comedy by Michael Arlen, with Cyril Maude, Alma Tell, Edna Best, Herbert Marshall, Alfred Drayton and others. Coming to the Gaiety Theatre on Sept. 28.

Florenz Ziegfeld.

A musical play by Guy Bolton, Harry Tierney and Joseph McCarthy, with Jack Buchanan. Announced for September.

A play, with Billie Burke. Scheduled for October.

"Goin' South," a play by Ring Lardner and Gene Buck, with music by Rudolf Friml. Due to open in New York in September.

"Ziegfeld Follies" (twenty-first of the series). Scheduled to open at the New Amsterdam Theatre on May 1, 1926.

A revue by Paul Gerard Smith. Opens at the Frolic Theatre in September.

A revue. Scheduled for October 1.

"Gunpowder" (in association with Gene Buck), a comedy by Elliott Nugent. Rehearsals start August 1.

Miscellaneous.

"Broke," a play by Zelda Sears, with music by Harold Levey, with George MacFarlane. Scheduled for August.

"The Mud Turtle," a play by Elliott Lester, with Helen MacKellar. Opens at the Bijou on Aug. 24.

"Lost," a play by Charles Agnew Chamberlain.

"The Toss of a Coin," a play by Edwin Maxwell and Arnold Previn.

"Komics of 1925," a musical comedy by Will B. Johnstone.

"Laff That Off," a comedy by Roy Walling. Now playing in Chicago.

"When You Smile," a musical comedy adapted from the play "Extra." Book by Tom Johnstone and Jack Alicoate, music by Tom Johnstone, lyrics by Phil Cook. Now playing in Philadelphia.

"The Deacon," a melodrama by John B. Hymer and Le Roy Clemons. This was tried out in Atlantic City last season.

"Mission Mary," a play by Ethelbert Hales.

"Faust," with John E. Kellerd.

"Smiling Danger," a play by Oliver White, with Frank Keenan.

"Poor Nigger," a play by Lucille Webster Gleason.

"Bed and Board," a comedy by Barbara Chambers and Michael Kalliser.

"The John Murray Anderson Follies," a revue.

A play with Olga Petrova.

"A Night in Honolulu," a play by Howard McKent Barnes.

"What's the Matter With Julius?" a comedy by Charles K. Harriss and Charles Horowitz.

"The Little Poor Man," a play by Harry Lee, dealing with the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Opening at the Princess Theatre on Aug. 4.

"Red Coats," a play by Willard Mack.

"It All Depends," a comedy by Kate L. McLaurin.

"The Matinee Girl," a musical comedy by McElbert Moore and Bide Dudley, and music by Frank H. Grey.

"Oh! Wall Street," a play by Oscar M. Carter.

"The Vagabond Poet," a play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, based on the life of Edgar Allan Poe, with James Kirkwood and Lila Lee featured. Opening at the Sam H. Harris Theatre early in September.

"The Yes Man," a comedy by Ralph Spence and Billy Rose.

"Service for Husbands," a comedy by Charles Bates Hunter, with Raymond Hitchcock.

"Sycamore Shadders," a play by Curtis Cooksey.

"The Right to Kill," a play by Herman Bernstein.

"A Married Woman," a comedy by Caesar Dunn.

"The Love Pirate," a comedy by Fred Ballard.

"Sweet Rebel," a musical comedy by Herbert Fields, Lorenz M. Hart and Richard Rogers, with Helen Ford.

"Brother Elks," a comedy by Larry Johnson.

"The Red Knight," a comedy by Edmond McKenna.

"The Makin's," a comedy by Jesse M. Rosenberg.

"The Pool," a play by Dorothy Quick.

"The Love Doctor," a musical comedy, book by George E. Stoddard, with lyrics and music by Carlo and Sanders.

"March On," a play by Howard Irving Young.

"Stella Dallas," a dramatization of Olive Higgins Prouty's novel by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Gertrude Purcell. Scheduled for October.

The Theatre In London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Theatre audiences here, at present, are more representative of New York than of England's capital. "If it were not for the patronage of American visitors," said one London manager, "some plays could not have survived the warm weather. The people who buy the higher priced seats some nights are more than 80 per cent. Americans."

It must be a disappointment to many of these visitors to see the same productions here which they saw in New York, and, what's more, additional importations are on their way.

One of only two openings this week was a New York importation, "The Czarina." It had secured a good deal of free, if not unwelcome, publicity, arising from the dispute over its presentation. A court injunction was first granted and then suspended a few hours before curtain time.

Other American plays to be presented within the next few weeks include "Mercenary Mary," "Cobra" and "De Luxe Annie." "The Emperor Jones" will open late in the year. It is announced that Charles S. Gilpin, the American negro actor, will play the title rôle here.

London may see "The Miracle," with Lady Diana Manners in the rôle of the Madonna, next year. This will be after the conclusion of her forthcoming American tour.

Morris Gest is anxious to produce "The Miracle" in London, and thinks the Olympia would be an admirable place, but the main question, he says, is the expense.

Before departing for America Lady Diana Manners will go to Salzburg, where she will play the Madonna rôle during the festival. Mr. Gest proposes to consult Max Reinhardt regarding the possibility of a London production of "The Miracle."

There comes from Mr. Ziegfeld a not unhuman reference to his fear that the stage hands will absorb the profits of his "Follies," and his consequent excision of nearly a half hour of comedy from his show.

"For twenty years," writes Mr. Ziegfeld, "the critics have been hollering about comedy in the "Follies," and willing to accept it dirty or clean.

"As you know, I have more comedy in the present "Follies" than in any of the other twenty combined, and the fact is I had to cut out twenty-five minutes of good, big, hearty laughs in order to get the show within the three hours' playing time, so as not to give the gross receipts to stage hands for extra time."

Gounod Anniversary Concert

A concert was given June 16 in honor of Gounod's birthday by the British Broadcasting Company. Sir Landon Ronald conducted. H. E. Wortham in The Morning Post made some comparisons on the composer's past and present reputation: "There was a time within no very long memory when Gounod was a name hardly to be mentioned without the touch of scorn, which in the main is the expression of jealousy between the generations. There was a time when the 'Messe Solennelle' caused him to be acclaimed as a poet and musician of a very high order. The last occasion I heard that work, a year or two ago, at the Brompton Oratory, it aroused a hostility that I have not yet forgotten.

"Twenty years ago we talked of the complacent saccharine lachrymosity of Gounod. Today we speak of his wonderful craftsmanship, his sense of form. Sometimes we admit that he was plattitudinous. We allow that not seldom when he wished to become impressive he grew turgid. But how was the poor man to help it with the terrible influence of Meyerbeer and Auber that permeated the Paris of his youthful manhood? So we lock up the 'Meditation' in the music cupboard and concentrate on the Gounod whom Ravel acclaims as his master, the Gounod of 'Philémon et Baucis,' the Gounod who could write the most lucid of ballet music and whose chief fault in opera was not a lack of dramatic sense—a quality our contemporary composers superbly disdain—but an uncanny faculty for dropping on the note juste. We blame Gounod for being rather a vulgar fellow, when the fault is not his but with those who interpret him.

"Gounod was anything but that. On the contrary, his was a refined nature whose dominant interest was religion. It is strange that the devotée, whose asceticism prompted him to declare his intention of composing his Mass to Jeanne d'Arc on his knees in Rheims Cathedral on the very stone where St. Joan knelt at the cornation of Charles VII, should have written music of such purely sensuous beauty as the garden scene in 'Faust.' Yet the real Gounod, the poet whose temperament was essentially lyrical, strikes here a personal note that is lacking in the oratorios and church music of his later years. He offers, indeed, rather a curious contrast with another composer, César Franck, who owed not a little to his influence. Franck was also a mystic who wrote sensuous music; but while he, after a long course of self-discipline, achieved a style in which form is inseparable from content and sang of love in which everything unessential has been pared away, of love that has assumed the immortal shape of religion, Gounod, when he had ceased to sing of love that was physical as well as spiritual, became merely second rate."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42d ST. POP. PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. ERLANGER-DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD, Mg. Dir.
SUMMER EDITION ZIEGFELD FOLLIES WILL ROGERS W. C. FIELDS
GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL

ZIEGFELD COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE B'WAY & COLUMBUS CIRCLE NEW TYPHOON COOLING SYSTEM
ZIEGFELD'S GREATEST LEON ERROL in LOUIE the 14th Half Price Mats. THURS. & SAT.

UNDISPUTED LAUGH CHAMPION PATTERSON McNUTT Presents
NUT THE POOR
By J. C. NUGENT & ELLIOTT NUGENT with ELLIOTT NUGENT
HENRY MILLER'S Thea., W. 43 St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

HUDSON THEATRE W. 44 St. Mgt.... Mrs. H. B. HARRIS
EVES. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
FIRST TIME TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
L. M. SIMMONS presents
THE MORNING AFTER
A NEW COMEDY BY LEN D. HOLLISTER & LEONA STEPHENS with
Donald Foster, A. H. Van Buren, Arthur Aylsworth, Veree Teasdale, Constance Beaumar, Kay Johnson, Anne Morrison, Gypsy O'Brien, Zola Talma, Emma Wise
Staged by LESTER LONERGAN

LYRIC Thea., W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. CARL REED Presents
ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS
4th Big Month
Fervid Drama of Primitive Passion. Aboriginal Dances of the South Seas.

CORT THEA., W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. NOW Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The Newest Mystery Farce "SPOOKS"
With GRANT MITCHELL

Different from Anything Ever Seen in New York
EARL CARROLL VANITIES
Featuring the Loveliest Girls in America
EARL CARROLL THEA. 50th St. & 7th Ave.—Circle 0069 MATINEES THURS. & SAT.

ANNE NICHOLS' SUCCESSES
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" 4TH YEAR REPUBLIC West 42nd Street Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"WHITE COLLARS" SAM H. HARRIS Thea., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

38th SENSATIONAL WEEK
Eugene O'Neill's greatest play
DESIRE UNDER the ELMS
With WALTER HUSTON
Geo. M. COHAN B'way & 43 St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.

8th CAPACITY MONTH
Alex. A. Aarons & Vinton Freedley Present
"LADY, BE GOOD!"
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
with FRED and ADELE ASTAIRE, WALTER CATLETT and a Distinguished Cast
LIBERTY THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Dir. A. L. Erlanger.
300 RESERVED SEATS AT $1.10
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SAT., 2:30.

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POPULAR MATINEES WED. and SAT.
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
ALL NEW ALL NEW
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW

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KOSHER KITTY KELLY
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A COMEDY HIT WITH SONGS

LAST WEEK 10TH MONTH OF THE SUMMER MUSICAL COMEDY TONIC.
MY GIRL
VANDERBILT THEA., 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. OPENING WILBUR THEA., BOSTON, AUG. 3.

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REFLECTIONS AND NEWS OF THE SCREEN WORLD

South Seas Present A Surprise

WHEN the Cosmopolitan Corporation decided to produce for the screen Peter B. Kyne's story of the South Sea Islands, "Never the Twain Shall Meet," which has its first showing today at the Capitol Theatre, Maurice Tourneur, director, advised that authenticity in every detail of the production could only be obtained in the South Seas, and so it was decided that the island scenes be made in Tahiti.

Fifty members of the company, including Anita Stewart, Bert Lytell, Huntly Gordon and others, having been vaccinated for smallpox, typhoid and tropical fevers, set sail a few months ago on the steamer Tahiti, taking with them motor cars, plenty of condensed milk and a few other appurtenances of civilization.

"It was evening when we sighted land, the Island of Tahiti," said Mr. Tourneur, "after many days of the most perfect tropical seas, and there were myriad lights twinkling in the distance. I thought at first they were bonfires built by the natives in our honor, as our coming had been heralded afar. But what was my surprise to find they were simply the electric lights in the City of Papeete. A crowd of natives, half-castes, Chinese, Americans and Europeans flocked to the wharf to greet whatever visitors might chance to stop off at the island.

"With the assistance of several of the European and American leaders of the commercial life of Tahiti, locations for our picture were shortly decided upon; the City of Papeete providing a number of motor cars and drivers for exploring the various districts in search of interesting scenery. More than half of 'Never the Twain Shall Meet' was made in the vicinity of Papeete. I found it easy to direct the natives, as they all speak a French patois.

"In Tahiti every one is happy with one costume at a time, and frequently quite a skimpy costume at that. They have enough to eat whether they have money or not, and it really does not matter much where one sleeps unless it happens to be raining. Members of the company had everything the island afforded, including the finest French wines and perfumes, and the highest bill we had to pay for an individual was $95.60, this including board, room, laundry and everything for one month. The natives live for a mere pittance and live well. They have all they want, and their only fear is that some one will come along and spoil things for them.

"Perhaps it is the word peace that best describes the South Seas, although, as a matter of fact, we were all very busy all the time we were there. It was my custom to get up every morning at sunrise looking for extraordinary shots to lend the proper atmosphere.

"In reading the literature of the South Seas I had been impressed with the fact that most writings confine their romances to the love of a white man for a native girl, but never vice versa. I now know why. The native women can look very attractive if they are not compelled to wear too many clothes, but the men in their beach-comber overalls are far from attractive. In native costume their splendid physique is apparent, but they would never by any stretch of the imagination appeal to an American girl.

"The younger women of the South Seas have magnificent figures, athletic and beautifully modeled. These girls have a natural flair for the drama. They also possess all the wiles and subtle coquetries of their American sisters. Instead of wearing beads, bracelets, charms and vanity cases, they use flowers for decorations. By the manner in which they wear these flowers it is possible to tell whether they are married, single or engaged. One thing that impressed me about the women of the South Seas was the manner in which they carry themselves. They hold their heads high, their shoulders back and there is a rhythm and gracefulness about their movements that are extremely attractive.

"The South Sea belle is intelligent, but not educated. She is original and does not try to mask her affections; she is childishly anxious to please and extremely desirous of being liked. Having been brought up with a fixed idea that if one wanted to go to a country where laziness would become a fixed habit the South Seas would be the place, I was rather surprised to discover that I felt very ambitious and anxious to work. The air, instead of being sultry and heavy, was clear, and the wind blew continuously. As we put in sixteen hours out of twenty-four, I had little trouble gratifying my ambitions."

Honor for Whiskers

ONE hundred and twenty new members were recently added to the rolls of the Whiskerino Club in Sacramento, California's State capital, when the club by a unanimous vote elected Ernest Torrence and Wallace Beery to membership, in company with 118 other players from Hollywood who arrived, fully bearded, with the James Cruze unit. Cruze was made an honorary member, the first in the club's history, while his wife, Betty Compson, looked on and applauded. He could not be made a full member in good standing, because he had no beard. But for his "exemplary services in promoting the lofty art of cultivating whiskers among his company now making the historic Western story, 'The Pony Express,'" Cruze was voted honorary standing and given the coveted button of the society.

The welcome to membership was extended to Cruze, Torrence and Beery and the company by Judge E. C. Hart, Justice of the Third Division of the California Appellate Court, and Chief Whiskerino. Cruze, Torrence and Beery responded to the presentation with thanks, and all are now proudly wearing the buttons. The presentation was in honor of the rebuilding, three miles outside the city, by the Paramount construction experts of a replica of the old city of Sacramento as it existed in 1860 for the filming of several important scenes in "The Pony Express."

Doris Kenyon in "The Half-Way Girl."

Douglas Fairbanks in "Don Q, Son of Zorro."

Anita Stewart in "Never the Twain Shall Meet."

Pola Negri Seen at Work

By MORDAUNT HALL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

OF all the screen actresses one sees working here, Pola Negri is the most interesting. She might have a rival in Gloria Swanson, but Gloria is not at present enduring the wicked heat of the studio. Miss Swanson has some excellent ideas, it is true, as she, for instance, now is wheeled from her dressing room to the set for fear that she might trip over one of the many electric wire cables. To some it seems as if Miss Negri and Miss Swanson were vying with each other in conjuring up little comforts which go to make the life of a hard-worked actress so much more agreeable.

Miss Negri, like Miss Swanson, is decided about what she wants, and judging from the whispers around the studio, she usually is humored. It may be the music, the director or the story, and when she is satisfied with these it may be a siesta after luncheon, cooling artificial breezes or a dash down to the ocean or some nice little touch in her dressing room. Pola is much liked at the Famous Players-Lasky studio and her talent commands the utmost respect. When she begins a picture she goes at her work with all the enthusiasm of a novice, and even during the recent torrid spell here she continued working throughout the day, suggesting only once that perhaps it might be better to do her performance in the cool of the evening and night.

At present Miss Negri is unusually happy. She has Paul Bern, who produced "The Dressmaker from Paris," as her director. Joseph Hergesheimer wrote the special story, "The Flower of the Night," for her, and Prince Yucca Troubetzkoy, nephew of the sculptor, is her leading man.

One morning when I saw Miss Negri on the set she was sitting in a camp chair with her pink-stockinged feet on a stool.

Conserves Her Energy.

She wisely believes in conserving her energy. If the cameras have to be focused, it is not Miss Negri who goes through this ordeal but an extra girl. Miss Negri, therefore, does not go on the set until the lights and the cameras are all ready, and she is so quick to grasp what Mr. Bern wants that a scene is quickly finished. As I said, when I saw her she was taking things easy while she discussed in quiet tones with Mr. Bern the action of the scene. To anybody unaccustomed to the strange things in a studio, the sight of Mr. Bern shaking a revolver in Mis Negri's face might have been alarming, except for the actress's utter nonchalance as she gracefully swayed her fan.

When this Polish brunette was about ready to take her place before the camera she turned to the musicians.

"Can you play something else?" she asked. Then to her director she said, "You call me—ch?"

"Yes, dear," replied Mr. Bern.

Miss Negri was attired in a black silk taffeta trimmed dress with voluminous skirts. It was one of the hot days, and Miss Negri was called upon to rush down a flight of broad steps and swing her skirts when she came to a halt in the doorway. She only had to go through the performance twice and it was finished.

"How dark I am," said Pola, during a moment of relaxation; "I am so sunburned."

She again went to her chair, and her maid took off her shoes and put the actress's makeup box on her lap. Later Miss Negri went through the action of another scene of this early Californian story. This time she wore a frock the skirt of which she used for a hood, an idea which evidently appealed to her, even when she stood before the camera.

"This is a scene in which a man is supposed to die in my arms while we are dancing," explained Miss Negri, who, judging by her smile, found nothing particularly tragic about such a situation. However, once she went back to the set her whole being seemed to change. She was serious—she was the actress. She had forgotten friends and was living in the story, short though the scene was. Miss Negri has a wonderful faculty for taking up with celerity the mood of the character she is impersonating. After she has finished a scene she walks away from the camera, her face still the actress, but by the time she has reached her camp chair she is again herself, if she has friends near by. On the other hand, when she sits alone with nobody but her maid near, she remains in character. Her pose is easy, but she is deep in thought.

The afternoon came like the dawn in the movies, and the temperature was high. Somebody asked Miss Negri if she would have a glass of beer, and she smilingly replied that she did not drink that beverage. She had eaten a good lunch and had had her forty winks.

Another interesting production, which is being made in the same studio by Mal St. Clair, is the film version of "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," with Florence Vidor and Adolphe Menjou. Miss Vidor, at the time I saw her, was arrayed in black velvet, none too cool for hot weather, and Mr. Menjou was equally uncomfortable in a well-fitting waiter's suit. Miss Vidor, who is the personification of grace and good nature, laughingly showed me the Grand Duchess's jewels, and Mr. Menjou was rather proud of the fit of his suit with the silver buttons. Of course he is no ordinary waiter, but one such as might be seen in the Monte Carlo Casino or at Aix-les-Bains. The setting was that of an interesting room, and just around the corner was a bathtub which is to figure in the story.

All the players in the studios tell of the extra discomfort on hot days through having to put on make-up. But once they have made up their faces they let it stand for the balance of the day. Hence, when one goes to luncheon at the Montmartre, the Hollywood Athletic Club and other places one sees the players in their grease paint and rouge. It saves them the trouble of making up over again, and often they are in such a hurry that they have time only for a hurried luncheon. It is said here that if perchance some young blood has been out all night and he is attired in a dress suit, which would shock persons in Los Angeles, he can always avoid the gaze of the curious by going to a drug store and putting a coat of grease paint on his tired countenance.

The Talmadge Sisters at Home.

The other day I went to a party given by Joseph Schenck, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Artists, and his wife, Norma Talmadge. It was a wonderfully interesting gathering. Mr. Schenck's home is at Santa Monica, a few miles from Hollywood, and is on the edge of the roaring Pacific. Instead of having the usual garden, he has a salt water swimming pool, which is most attractive, as it is built within a few yards of the sea. The guests take advantage of this refreshing pool during the day and also in the evening. Here I saw Norma Talmadge and her sister enjoying the diving and swimming, and also Buster Keaton, who appears to live in a bathing suit on Sunday.

When we entered the charming little house we were received by Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, and soon I saw the fair Constance Talmadge. Fred Niblo, who is directing "Ben-Hur," was another of the guests. There were Eugene O'Brien in a wonderful blazer with broad white and blue stripes; Irving Thalberg, the old head on young shoulders, a young man of 26, who supervises many of the productions made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Marion Davies, who has just finished another picture; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldwyn; Henry King, who directed "Tol'able David," "The White Sister" and "Romola," and who is now making "Stella Dallas"; Sid Grauman, the Morris Gest of Hollywood, who runs the Egyptian Palace Picture Theatre; Earle Williams, who when he is not busy selling real estate turns to and acts in film; Eileen Percy, who says that she prefers to cook Chili beans to playing heroines for the screen, and Ernst Lubitsch, who appeared to be seeking inspiration from the thundering breakers.

The guests partook of a buffet supper and enjoyed the cooling sea air. In the evening the swimming pool was illuminated with a cluster of lights, and several of the guests amused others by giving exhibitions of diving. The swimmers appeared to love the water as much at night as when it is warmed by the sun.

Directors and Actors Talk Shop.

The directors and some of the players kept constantly referring to their work. They talk and live motion pictures in this community, and no sooner is one production finished than the directors or the players are engaged in preparing for another. Buster Keaton tried out some new stunts just to see whether his audience would laugh, and Mr. Niblo's mind for some time was on "Ben-Hur," a picture which has cost Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer well over $2,500,000. But finally Mr. Niblo capitulated to the joys of the tempting pool.

Quite a number of the motion-picture folk had played a round of golf during the day. Many of them are to be seen at a club called the Ranche, of which Jackie Coogan and his father are members. George Melford, Alan Hale, the villain of "The Covered Wagon," who is now directing a picture for Cecil B. De Mille; Henry King, Charles Christie and Scott Sidney are quite expert at the royal and ancient game. Mr. Sidney, who directed "Charley's Aunt," was known as "Silent Sidney" among his clubmates at Brentwood, another golf course near here. His friends have recently changed this name to "The Thundering Herd."

The other day at the Rancho quite a number of the players were surprised to see Mae Murray, in white knickers, a white flannel overblouse and a green hat, playing with her former husband, Robert Z. Leonard, whom she recently divorced in Paris. They appeared to be just as happy and congenial as if nothing had happened to mar their marital career.

When one first walks into one of the theatres, along Hollywood Boulevard or on the golf courses one is struck by the number of persons with familiar countenances who know only a few of the people who recognize them. But that, as Kipling says, is another story.

Planning for New Pictures

JOHN BARRYMORE, it is announced by Warner Brothers, will do Byron's "Don Juan" as his next picture. He is at present engaged in making "The Sea Beast," a tale of the old-time whaling industry founded on Melville's "Moby Dick." When he returns to Los Angeles from his present sea trip on location for that picture, he will doff the garments of a hardened old whaler and don the "period" costume of the eighteenth century lady-killer that was Don Juan.

Gloria Swanson, Paramount star, has reached New York after a stay in Hollywood where she made "The Coast of Folly." Miss Swanson will begin work on "Stage Struck," from a story by Frank R. Adams, in a few days. Allan Dwan will direct.

Tom Moore is here from Hollywood to play the rôle of the London bobby, the hero of J. M. Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," which will be picturized at the Paramount Long Island studio with Betty Bronson as the star and Herbert Brenon as director. Mr. Moore recently completed a featured part in Malcolm St. Clair's "The Trouble With Wives."

Byron Morgan, writer of the automobile racing stories which helped make the late Wallace Reid famous, has been signed to write exclusively for Paramount over a period of years. Among his recent stories for Paramount were "Code of the Sea," "The Air Mail" and "The Lucky Devil," Richard Dix's latest starring film.

The New York première of "The Phantom of the Opera," Universal's spectacular and lavish mystery romance, will take place Sept. 7 at the Astor Theatre. Lon Chaney, Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry head the cast and Rupert Julian is the director.

D. W. Griffith and a company of Paramount players and technical men have gone to Chicago, where Mr. Griffith will attend the opening of his last picture, "Sally of the Sawdust," and also will make scenes for his initial Paramount production, "That Royle Girl." Accompanying Mr. Griffith were Carol Dempster, James Kirkwood and Harrison Ford, who have the leading rôles in the film.

Dr. Edward Kilenyi, musical director at the Colony, has, from time to time in the past, been forced to compose original motifs for pictures scheduled for presentation at his theatre. A series of these motifs has just been compiled by Dr. Kilenyi, and will be published in book form by Robbins-Engel, Inc., publishers of "movie" music.

Under the title "A Horrible Case," the Berlin Vossische Zeitung recently printed the following report from Olmütz in the Republic of Czechoslovakia: "Just in the middle of a scene of the American comedy 'Potash and Perlmutter,' in the Edison Kino Theatre, the electric piano began to play the old Austrian national hymn, "Gott erhalte." At first the public was struck dumb with amazement. Then a mighty shout of protest arose. Stouthearted men rushed forward and stopped the treasonable piano. An investigation by the police showed that the music director had carelessly put on a piece labeled a potpourri without suspecting what politically dangerous airs it contained. The piece of music was confiscated."

"A Little Bit of Broadway," a story of theatrical life in New York, written by Richard Connell, will be directed by Robert Z. Leonard, according to announcement by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. Production on this picture will be begun within a few days. Pauline Starke will play the leading rôle of Pansi Delaney, a chorus girl who learns that a little bit of Broadway goes a long way. The screen adaptation was made by Jessie Burns.

John J. Spurgeon, writer and editor of New York, Philadelphia and Washington newspapers, has been signed by William Fox to be Chairman of the Editorial Council of Fox News.

Larry Semon's next picture, now nearing completion, will be a spectacular comedy on the order of "The Wizard of Oz" and will be called "The Perfect Clown." Dorothy Dwan and Oliver Hardy will be seen in his support.

This Week's Photoplays

MARK STRAND—**"The Half-Way Girl,"** with Doris Kenyon, Lloyd Hughes, Hobart Bosworth, Tully Marshall, Sam Hardy, Charles Wellesley, Martha Madison and Sally Crute; adapted from E. Lloyd Sheldon's story; directed by John Francis Dillon.

RIVOLI—**"Not So Long Ago,"** with Ricardo Cortez, Betty Bronson and others; directed by Sidney Olcott.

CAPITOL—**"Never the Twain Shall Meet,"** with Anita Stewart, Bert Lytell, Huntly Gordon, Justine Johnstone, George Siegmann, Lionel Belmore, William Norris, Emily Fitzroy, Princess Marie de Bourbon and Florence Turner; adapted from Peter B. Kyne's story; directed by Maurice Tourneur.

RIALTO—**"The Ranger of the Big Pines,"** with Kenneth Harlan, Helene Costello, Eugene Pallette, Lew Harvey, Robert J. Graves and Joan Standing.

COLONY—**"A Woman's Faith,"** with Alma Reubens, Percy Marmont, Jean Hersholt, Hughie Mack, Zasu Pitts, Andre de Beranger, Cesare Gravina, Rose Rosanova, William H. Turner and Calvin Roberts; adapted from Clarence Buddington Kelland's story "Miracle"; directed by Edward Laemmle.

PICCADILLY—**"Eve's Lover,"** with Irene Rich, Bert Lytell and Clara Bow.

BROADWAY—**"The Fighting Cub,"** with Pat O'Malley, Wesley Barry, Mildred Harris, Walter Long and George Fawcett.

CAMEO—**"Night Life of New York,"** with Dorothy Gish, Rod La Rocque and others.

GLOBE—**"Don Q, Son of Zarro,"** with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Astor, Jack McDonald, Donald Crisp, Stella De Lalli, Warner Oland, Jean Hersholt, Albert McQuarrie, Lottie Pickford Forrest, Charles Stevens and Tote Du Crow; based on the novel, "Don Q's Love Story," by K. and Hesketh Prichard; directed by Donald Crisp; special prologue featuring Fred Lindsay in a demonstration of an Australian stock whip; musical accompaniment by Mortimer Wilson.

LOEW'S LEXINGTON—Today and tomorrow, **"The White Desert,"** with Claire Windsor; Tuesday and Wednesday, **"Contraband,"** with Lois Wilson; Thursday and Friday, **"The Teaser,"** with Laura La Plante; Saturday, **"Romola,"** with Lillian Gish.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today, **"The Lady Who Lied,"** with Lewis Stone; tomorrow, **"The White Desert,"** with Claire Windsor; Tuesday, **"The Texas Trail"** and **"Romance Road"**; Wednesday, **"The Price of Pleasure"**; daily change in program.

LOEW'S STATE—Today, **"The White Desert,"** with Claire Windsor; balance of the week, **"Pretty Ladies,"** with Zasu Pitts.

OLYMPIA—Today, through Tuesday, **"Sundown,"** with Bessie Love; Wednesday through Saturday, **"The Making of O'Malley"** and **"Waking Up the Town."**

PLAZA—Today and tomorrow, **"The Lady Who Lied,"** with Lewis Stone; Tuesday and Wednesday, **"Lost, a Wife,"** with Adolphe Menjou; Thursday and Friday, **"The Making of O'Malley,"** with Milton Sills; Saturday, **"Silent Sanderson,"** with Harry Carey.

SHERIDAN—Today, through Wednesday, **"Old Home Week,"** with Thomas Meighan; Thursday through Saturday, **"The Denial"** and **"Manhandled."**

BROOKLYN STRAND—**"The Marriage Whirl,"** with Corinne Griffith.

Evolution and the Movies

NOBODY has proposed passing a law to make it a crime to teach the theory of evolution as applied to the movies. Therefore, the present writer may, with no other risk than that of the displeasure of William J. You-Know-Who, amuse himself by speculating on the additional data in support of the theory offered by the first-run pictures shown on Broadway last week. It may be that Clarence Darrow will find it useful when he comes to make his appeal on behalf of young Mr. Scopes. One wonders, by the way, why they confined their attention to the exact sciences in that trial, for if there is any field in which the evolutionary hypothesis is bolstered up, it is in the field of all the arts. Nowhere has the fully developed product of today branched more patently from an original unicellular organism, and nowhere is it plainer that today's stage of development is but a forerunner of tomorrow's.

As far as moving-pictures are concerned, "The Great Train Robbery" is the amoeba. The first moving-picture with a plot will be exhibited shortly in connection with the "Greater Movie Season" to show us how far we have progressed by evolution, though perhaps they had better not put it just that way. Since it was first flashed on the screen there have been notable developments. Natural selection has led to a race of photoplays in which early disabilities have dropped off and the better qualities have been increasingly inbred. But there have also—in parallel to the known facts of genetics—been the "freaks" and "sports" and "throw-backs" to the qualities that prevailed in the days following "The Great Train Robbery," when the unicellular organism was dividing itself into two and reproducing in kind.

It is too much to expect that among last week's pictures there should have been any that was a perfect specimen of what prevailed in the paleolithic period, else we should have to hold with the Dayton jury and fine ourselves $100, which we could scarcely expect The Baltimore Sun to pay. But the week did something for the evolutionary hypothesis, for, just as biologists even today find forms of life representing in substance the various periods of evolutionary growth, it found on exhibition photoplays which characterize many of the significant periods in the development of the screen.

Echoes From Early Days.

For instance, at the Colony Theatre there was "Under the Rouge" and at the Piccadilly there was "Tracked in the Snow Country." Both of these showed distinct reversion to the type of "The Great Train Robbery." In them survives the ancient instinct that the thing to do is to kill a few people entertainingly and not be too particular about anything else.

"Under the Rouge" was very glaringly a primitive. For lo! these many years a certain type of movie producer has been considering it of value to the rest of the world to tell about crooks who have a hankering to "go straight," bold and bad men and slinky women who see a child or an old-fashioned mother or God's green acres where peace and quiet offer surcease for tired hearts, and immediately make up their minds that, come what may, they will not go back to the old life. And generally the poor creatures suffer so trying to keep on the path of rectitude that you are tempted to whisper in their ears: "Come on, rob a bank and we'll end the picture right here to get you out of your misery."

This particular melodrama had all those things in it and much more, and it was all in an especially aggravated form. But perhaps we ought to be grateful to its producers, for otherwise we shouldn't have had in our week so excellent a specimen of the sort of picture we are—God bless us all!—evolutionizing away from.

"Tracked in the Snow Country" wouldn't have done quite as well as a horrible example. It is frank melodrama and most of its incidents have been seen before. But the director of this picture had his eye on the progress of evolution. He left out a good many of the things that many melodrama directors always put in, and he evidently knows that it is admirable to be heroic but tedious to be too heroic. So he kept it all fairly within reason.

This film has a dog hero, none other than Rin-Tin-Tin, whom it is necessary to allude to as "the wonder dog of the movies"—at least, they always do it. To be perfectly honest and aboveboard about it, this writer feels himself incompetent to talk learnedly about dog heroes' acting. He owns a dog, but his dog unfortunately turned out a comedian. He might add that as a dog lover he hates to see so many of them getting to be movie stars, exposed to all the lures and temptations of such an artificial life, you know. One breathes the hope that Rin-Tin-Tin has known the influence of a good mother and quiet home surroundings, the surest safeguard against the trials of later life.

We have progressed upward from these two melodramas when we get to "Rugged Water" at the Rialto and "A Slave of Fashion" at the Capitol. The former is perhaps still somewhat smacking of melodrama, but it is the type in which incidents from life furnish the motives for action, a distinct advance over the more primitive type. They made this play from Joseph C. Lincoln's novel of the same name, and if they had not made the mistake of leaving out all the color and taking only the stark incident, they might have had a picture in which the folks down Cape Cod way were made as much alive as the author knows how to draw them in the printed page. They would also have had a better picture.

Some of the best light comedy acting—and the term "comedy" is used in its correct, not its movie, sense—makes the latter part of "A Slave of Fashion" thoroughly delightful. Lew Cody supplies it. Mary Carr acts a back-country mother most convincingly, and Norma Shearer is appealing in some ravishing gowns and some plain ones. The photoplay has really nothing to it but the acting, but that turns out to be enough. The piece is sophisticated, and one assumes that in the evolutionary picture it must be assigned a place as showing intensive breeding of aristocratic qualities, an artificial product, but a thoroughly pleasing one. Its progeny will probably not be numerous, another point where biology and the facts of moviedom reconcile.

The Top of the Curve.

Now we come to the pieces which represent the normal present-day apex of the evolutionary curve, "The Street of Forgotten Men," at the Rivoli, and "Lightnin'" at the Mark Strand. In them you may find a summing-up of most of what the history of movie production has evolved and in two different lines of development.

"Lightnin'" is an unusual photoplay in that it is a plain and unvarnished chronicle of the little things of human life. There is no especial dramatic structure to it. It just rambles along. It rambles just a little bit too much, as a matter of fact, and might with advantage to what the director is trying to put across be shorn of some of its incident, particularly in the middle portion. That does not alter the fact that John Ford, in producing it, has done very well a thing that is thoroughly worth while doing. For "Lightnin'" strikes a heavy blow at one of the qualities that was with "The Great Train Robbery," and has not yet been bred out of the movies—namely, artificiality.

They try to do somewhat the same thing in "The Street of Forgotten Men," which is as striking a development out of the colorful and spectacular type of picture as "Lightnin'" is out of the newer type of simplicity. They do not succeed quite as well, though it may be urged in extenuation that their task is harder. Herbert Brenon has tried to keep to human values, but there are times when the complicated nature of his material will not let him. "The Street of Forgotten Men" is a fine picture, and if Mr. Brenon had not allowed his imagination to be dulled by the literal intricacies of his story and had consequently employed a fresher and more vigorous viewpoint, it would have been a great one. It has the recommendation that it allows that conspicuously sensitive and tasteful actor, Percy Marmont, to create a characterization that will live in the memory.

"The Street of Forgotten Men" and "Lightnin'," then, stand out among the week's productions as very fair examples of where the process of evolution has brought us in the movies. And both, appropriately enough, offer qualities upon which further growth may be founded. "The Street of Forgotten Men" in its largeness, its color and a suggestion of the spiritual sense, and "Lightnin'" in the promise of success it offers to those who want to banish from the screen the sterile artificiality from which it suffers so much and substitute the warm impulses of authentic human nature.

Will Revive First Feature Film

AS one of the features of the opening of the Greater Movie Season, which occurs next Sunday in the photoplay houses of New York, the first moving-picture drama, "The Great Train Robbery," will be revived by the Short Films Syndicate and shown in many of the theatres which will participate in the program. It was shown twenty-three years ago in Koster & Bial's old music-hall and opened the eyes of patrons, who up to that time knew moving pictures only as giving fleeting scenes from real life of the day. Up to the time of its production there had been no attempt to use the moving picture to tell a story.

"The Great Train Robbery" was 740 feet in length, as compared to between 6,000 and 7,000 feet of the modern feature picture. But it was phenomenally long for those days, when single pictures sometimes took less than a minute to project. Seven hundred and forty feet consumes about twelve minutes in running through the modern projecting machine.

The picture was in fourteen scenes, as against the 300 or 400 of the present-day feature picture. The scenes tell of the hold-up of the train, the escape of the bandits, the gathering of the pursuing posse and the capture of the outlaws. The last scene, showing the outlaw leader firing point-blank at the audience, was the first use of the close-up in the movies. It was considered a sensation at the time.

Short Films Syndicate, in connection with the revival, has reproduced from THE NEW YORK TIMES of that period an article describing the picture. It tells in the following terms how the arrangements for taking the picture on a New Jersey railroad were made:

"A company owning biographs, vitascopes, kinetoscopes, mutoscopes, cinematographs, &c., made the following proposition to the management of a popular line entering New York: 'If you will give us every facility for getting up a train robbery on your road, to be exhibited in moving pictures, we will see that you'll receive the biggest sort of advertisement out of it for your system. We will put it on every stage in the country.'

"The railroad folk took the matter under advisement, and agreed that to advertise a train robbery on their line would not tend to increase the number of passengers or reassure those already regularly carried. However, an arrangement was made satisfactory to both parties, the railroad company obtaining the concession of a different set of living pictures that could properly be used as an advertisement.

"So, then, every picture of 'The Great Train Robbery' by the machines of the vitascope company was taken on this line of road within a distance of fifteen miles of New York City. The engineer and fireman are favorite employes, and the latter has manifested a degree of histrionic ability that may yet land him on the stage. His fierce attack on his assailants, with the muzzles of six-shooters in his face, could not have been better acted by any professional. His only weapon is the shovel, and he fails to brain his man by a very narrow margin."

Modern camera men who have inspected the picture claim that the double exposure work used to show the train passing the station window is of real merit even today. But to offset this there is an "elegant" hand-painted stove on the wall of the Western saloon around which members of the posse dance a Virginia reel.

There is one of the many passengers of the train who seeks to escape from the robbers. He is shot in his tracks and, whirling, dies conspicuously, if not gracefully. It is interesting to note that this actor is none other than G. M. Anderson, later famed as "Broncho Billy" and hero of many a Western thriller. This was his first screen appearance.

"The Great Train Robbery" was written, directed and photographed by Edwin S. Porter. Later Porter, codirecting with Hugh Ford, produced all the earlier Famous Players' feature films, considerably prior to the date of the formation of the Jesse Lasky company.

To quote again from THE NEW YORK TIMES article: "In most of the stirring features of the drama the action is too quick. Men drop dead too suddenly when shot—except the passenger who is killed when trying to escape. The effigy of the fireman is too hastily grabbed up and cast off the tender. The telegraph operator is apparently stone dead the instant the butt of the pistol touched his head. All this is the result of poor acting, but the results are certainly astounding. The fireman's resistance and death are superbly acted."

Which proves that even at that early date G. M. Anderson stood out among the "extra" throng!

Short Films Syndicate is releasing the picture under the title of "Thirty Years Ago," and there are some companion pieces of equal age, and one, at least, that dates back to 1893. This is a demonstration of "osculation" given by none other than May Irwin!

Never Trust a Burro

ALL this about burros being sure-footed is mere propaganda, according to Trixie Friganza.

She recently returned from location at the Grand Canyon, where she was featured in "The Road to Yesterday" under Cecil B. de Mille's direction, and in the course of her visit she was hoisted on a burro and started down the Bright Angel Trail.

"All I could see of the burro was a pair of ears," said the actress. "We traveled a mile or so while I tried to admire the view, and then the burro stubbed his toe and danced on the brink of nothing. Finally, he gathered his wayward feet and stood still and the guide remarked that it was the first time that burro had missed a step in fifteen years. The burro gave me a wicked look, as if to say, "Now see what a good record you've spoiled."

"I didn't want to give him a chance to break any more long-standing records for good behavior, so I got off and walked."

Diaghlieff In Paris With Ballets Russes

THE Diaghlieff Ballets Russes made a sudden descent on Paris at the Exposition des Arts Décoratif in the latter part of June. M. Henry Malherbe, in Le Temps, likened it to a frenzied gallop, which brought youth and happiness in its wake. During their short stay the Russian dancers gave "Le Chant du Rossignol," "Les Biches," "Les Facheux," "La Boutique Fantasque," "Pulcinella" and two unpublished numbers, one by Vladimir Dukelsky, "Zéphir et Flore" and "Les Matelots," by Georges Auric. In "Les Matelots" M. Malherbe considered that the composer of "Les Facheux" had written a work "which merits lasting attention." As a musician he gives the impression that he has a natural vein of comedy. French wit and a sense of the stage; the libretto, which is a trifle heavy, deals with sailors, much in the style of Pierre Loti. "The score is sincere, vigorous, glowing in colors. Whereas M. Auric once insisted on being original at all costs, he now finds merit in the expression of clear and familiar ideas. There is no striving after a complete reversal of accepted notions, no impertinent or vain ornamentation. The young composer has allowed his natural amiability to come to the surface. He depicts the three sailors very simply, very forcibly, he gives the young fiancée a vulgar grace which is not without its charm. A few popular motives are mixed in a score that takes note of all the confused noises of a seaport. Fortunately, M. Georges Auric has not taken himself too seriously, his intention is to amuse. His music is derisive, and sentimental only when he describes the young woman." The composer sketches the amusements of sailors ashore, their rude rejoicings. "Les Matelots" has some points of resemblance with Stravinsky's "Les Noces"; the Russian composer has a strange fascination for young French musicians, but M. Auric's work is quite distinct, original and superabundantly gay.

"The choreography of Leonide Massine is varied, curious and inventive. M. Serge Diaghlieff maintains his position with a great deal of intelligence and firmness. One had thought him stagnating, but his troupe is more supple than ever; they dance with a fury, a strange passion, quite out of the ordinary. M. Diaghlieff himself only seeks the extraordinary and rejects all that is natural. He is always on the lookout for novelties. The Ballets Russes came to Paris for the first time eighteen years ago. Their artistic effect has been universal. The influence of Diaghlieff on contemporary art has been decisive. This can easily be discovered at the Exposition of Decorative Art."

At the Champs Elysées Mme. Ginisty-Brisson gave a piano recital with "finished perfection." She played pieces by Pedrell, Granados, Albeniz, Manuel de Falla "with a virtuosity and certainty which delighted the auditors." Mme. Alicita Felici sang some Spanish songs. M. Joaquin Nin introduced some picturesque Iberian songs and Mme. Argentina danced. "A very great artist," according to M. Malherbe.

The season at Deauville, the French seaside resort, will last from July to September. It offers everything that could tempt the Summer vacationist—beaches, bathing, gardens, racing, polo, lawn tennis, theatres, that give plays, grand opera, opéra comique, ballets and divertissements, and concert halls. Reynaldo Hahn is musical director and first orchestral chief. The operas include works both light and heavy, among them "La Basoche," "Le Barbier de Seville," "Carmen," "Le Chalet," "Galathée," "Hamlet," "Lakmé," "Manon," "Marouf," "Mireille," "Les Noces de Jeannette," "Pailliasse," "Le Roi D'ys," "Werther" and others of the French and Italian répertoire. Ballets which will have their first performance at Deauville are "A Travers les Saisons," "Le Festin de L'Araignée" and "Masques et Bergamasques"; an operetta, "Babolin," will also make its first bow at the watering place. The list of singers is a long one. Among them are Marthe Chenal, Mary Lewis, the American; Mlle. Ritter-Ciampi, Mme. Campredon, Madeline Caron, Messrs. Cochera, Robert Couzinou, Henri Defreyne and Vanni Marcoux.

The centenary of Antonio Salieri's death occurred May 7. Henri de Curzon gave the dead composer a lengthy monograph in Le Menestrel.

"Destiny has its revenge. During his life-time Salieri enjoyed the finest career in the world. He had a distinct talent, but he was bitterly jealous of Mozart. Salieri enjoyed all that Mozart ought to have had—triumphs in Paris, a first-class position in Vienna, a long life, and not a note of his survives, not one of his forty-five operas, not even an air. Antonio Salieri was born at Legnano in 1750. He was brought to Vienna by Gassman, court kapellmeister, in 1766, having already pleased the public by a series of opera bouffe, and in 1775, on the death of his master he succeeded to the post which he kept for nearly fifty years. It was in 1781 that the young Mozart appeared on his horizon.

"Salieri made the acquaintance of the aging Gluck, who, disgusted with the partial success of 'L'Echo et Narcisse' had left Paris, and no blandishments of the court could induce him to return. The great composer finally agreed to write an opera to be called 'Hypermnestre ou les Danaïdes' and the Paris Comité de l'Opéra agreed to pay him 20,000 livres. In 1782, Gluck had written the first two acts and his pupil, Salieri, had finished the opera under his direction. Gluck still refusing to return to Paris, Salieri was sent to represent him. The Comité at first declared that the whole opera had been written by the pupil, but the Austrian Ambassador affirmed the first two acts were by Gluck and the third only by Salieri. The Comité consequently scaled the price to 12,000 livres. If it was a success, Gluck could claim all the credit, if it was a failure Salieri would be given all the blame. Salieri arrived in Paris in 1784 and the rehearsals began. The critics could see no difference in the two parts, and when the 'Danaïdes, Tragedy in five acts, music by Chevalier Gluck and Salieri,' was produced April 26, 1784, the public found no fault with the collaboration. Salieri collected the 12,000 livres. Later the Paris Journal published a letter by Gluck, which said that the music of the Danaïdes was entirely by M. Salieri, who merely accepted his advice.

"Whatever its origin, the 'Danaïdes' was a great work and deserved its success. The revival in 1817 confirmed this verdict. It was one of the most remarkable works, after those of Gluck, which appeared on the French stage at the end of the eighteenth century. Salieri later composed 'Les Horaces' (1786) which was a great failure, and 'Tarare' (1787), which was a great success, but that was owing to the collaboration of Beaumarchais, then in his prime. When Salieri returned to Vienna, loaded with favors, he translated 'Les Danaïdes' into German, 'Danaus' and 'Tarare' into Italian. Both of them were great successes. It was then that he obtained a position at Vienna and the court which makes it difficult to understand his jealousy of Mozart. Salieri was on the best of terms with Haydn and Beethoven, to whom he gave some lessons, as he did to Schubert and Liszt. But Mozart he could not endure. To offset the success of 'Les Noces de Figaro,' Salieri wrote 'Grotto di Trofonio,' which met with immense success in 1785. With the triumphs won by 'Danaus' and 'Assur,' Salieri certainly had nothing to fear from Mozart. He imitated the latter, writing masses, motets and a requiem, which was played for the first time at his own funeral in 1825.

Music of The Movies

THE musical program at the Capitol Theatre this week includes a varied group of ballet divertissements. Doris Niles and the Capitol ballet corps, including Lina Bella, Nora Puntin, Elma Bayer, Ruth Flynn, Ella Donoher and Inga Bredahl, will interpret a "Polish Dance"; Mlle. Gambarelli, prima ballerina, will do "Danse Vanite," and the concluding number by Mlle. Gambarelli and the ballet corps will be a "Gallop." Caroline Andrews, coloratura, will sing the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," by Meyerbeer. Umberto Corrado, first trombone of the Capitol Orchestra, will play "Love Thoughts," a waltz by Arthur Pryor. The orchestra, conducted by David Mendoza, will offer as an overture "Maritana," by Wallace.

Heading the music program at the Rialto will be the overture, "If I Were King," by Adam, followed by Riesenfeld's classical jazz, both played by the Rialto Orchestra under the direction of Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl. Frank Cornwell will sing "When You and I Were Seventeen" and there will be a jazz orchestra number entitled, "All Aboard for Heaven." A dance divertissement by Alma, Marley, Margaret and Frances, and a violin solo by Michael Rosenker will complete the music numbers. Oliver Struck and C. Herbert MacAhan will alternate at the organ.

At the Piccadilly the program is ushered in by "Pizzicato Polka," by Delibes, and "Arabian Romance," played by the Piccadilly Orchestra under the baton of Fredric Fradkin. Other features of the musical bill are a 'cello solo, "The Swan," the composition of Saint-Säens, played by Naoum Dinger; Grieg's "Solvejg's Song," sung by Mlle. De Lara, and Rapee's "When Love Comes Stealing," a soprano-baritone duet, given by Mlle. De Lara and Frank Johnston, with 'cello obbligato by Naoum Dinger.

"Carneval" (Dvorak) is the overture number at the Mark Strand, followed by a Joseph Plunkett presentation. The first part is called "Melodie," with Pauline Miller and Everett Clark singing "Song of Songs" (Moya). Next is "Valse" (Chopin), danced by Mlle. Klemova, M. Daks and Anatole Bourman, ballet master. Then come "The Mound City Blue Blowers" in popular selections. Edward Albano, baritone, is featured in Mr. Plunkett's prologue to "The Half-Way Girl."

The music at the Rivoli will be supplied by Ben Bernie and his orchestra, who will present "Super-Radio Week," a medley of popular hits, augmented by stage divertissements. Arrangements are being made for the personal appearance of New York's leading radio announcers. This number will consist of orchestral and vocal selections, a violin solo by Rosa Polnariow, serious and comic songs by the National Male Quartet, "Gallagher and Shean" by Ben Bernie and his orchestra, a dance by Ruby Keeler and a vocal selection from "Faust" by Miriam Lax, soprano, and Martin Brefel, tenor. Organ music during the film numbers will be played by Harold Ramsbottom and Frank Stewart Adams.

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Temperature Always 70°
Caroline Andrews, Coloratura "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" - Meyerbeer
Umberto Corrado, First Trombone, Capitol Grand Orchestra "Waltz" - Arthur Pryor
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA DAVID MENDOZA Conductor
Overture: "Maritana" - Wallace

BEGINNING next Sunday the Capitol Theatre will present its gala program inaugurating the Greater Movie Season. Lon Chaney in "The Unholy Three" is the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture which you will see. It is no exaggeration to state that "The Unholy Three" is perhaps the greatest example of an underworld drama with a romantic lift that has ever been shown in a motion picture theatre. This statement needs no qualification. I believe it is a greater entertainment than all its remarkable predecessors, including "The Miracle Man," "Madame X" and others you might name.
Major EDWARD BOWES.

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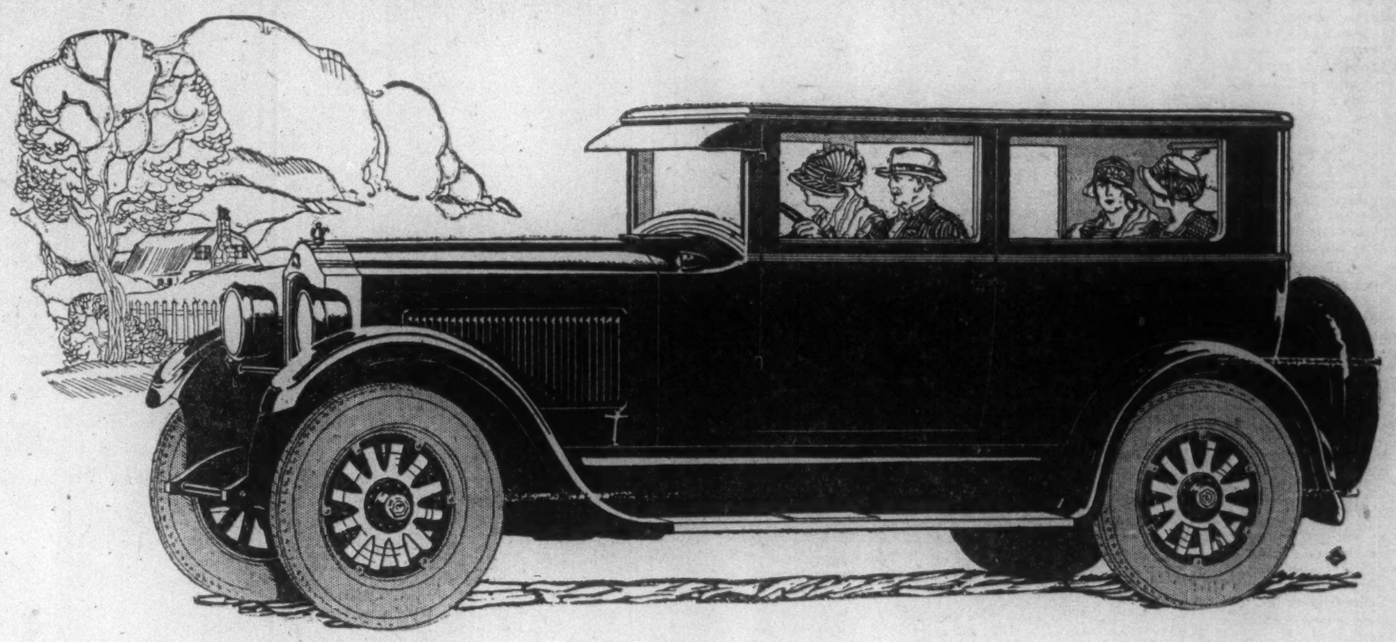

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NEWS COMMENT OF THE CURRENT WEEK IN MUSIC

Sir Henry Wood, English Conductor, Directs Concerts at Hollywood Bowl

By OLIN DOWNES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.

THE arrival of Sir Henry Wood as conductor of a week's concerts at Hollywood Bowl did not go uncelebrated. Curiosity concerning the "personality" and methods of a distinguished European musician, who had not conducted in this country since he visited New York in the season of 1904-05 and who had never been heard on the Western coast, was ripe, manifesting itself in somewhat spectacular fashion. The odd twenty-five thousand calculated as the maximum audience of the concerts of the preceding week swelled with Sir Henry's appearance to thirty thousand or more; an audience spread over literally acres of ground, gathered and seated before the opening of the first Wood concert of July 14, and making audible its impatience. There had been some delay in the conductor's arrival associated with a missing score. When he appeared, on a stage ornamented with the American and British flags for a back-drop, a band of Welsh bagpipers marched through the audience, and confusion was worse confounded.

Sir Henry was perhaps not as astonished at all this as he might have been. He had already been feted and barbecued, as they do in these parts; he had been the guest of all the Hollywood "society." Aye, he had been tea-ed and photographed with Gloria Swanson and accepted it all with an unruffled urbanity, even enthusiasm, wholly gratifying. He bowed modestly to an audience which was probably the largest in his long and varied experience, and turned to his work as quietly as if it had been his thousandth concert in Queen's Hall. No doubt the promenade concerts were in their way an excellent preparation for the open-air performances in Hollywood. The ability to be effective at long distance and under special conditions, involving the emphasis of broad lines and big tonal masses, is perhaps required in both places.

At the same time, Sir Henry, despite these gargantuan proportions, did not make the mistake of exaggeration or an undue theatricality. He made his effects as legitimately as he would have done in a concert hall. If those on the outside listened with special intensity for his pianissimi, they were the more responsive to the crescendi and the climaxes when these in due course arrived.

Sir Henry showed the basic qualities of a true and enthusiastic musician as well as an orchestral leader, and the impression he made on the audience was due to more things than curiosity to hear a noted foreign musician. This was proved by the fact that his second audience was fully as large as the first, and this in the face of much unfamiliar music and a program for the first night that was none too well composed from the standpoint of effectiveness.

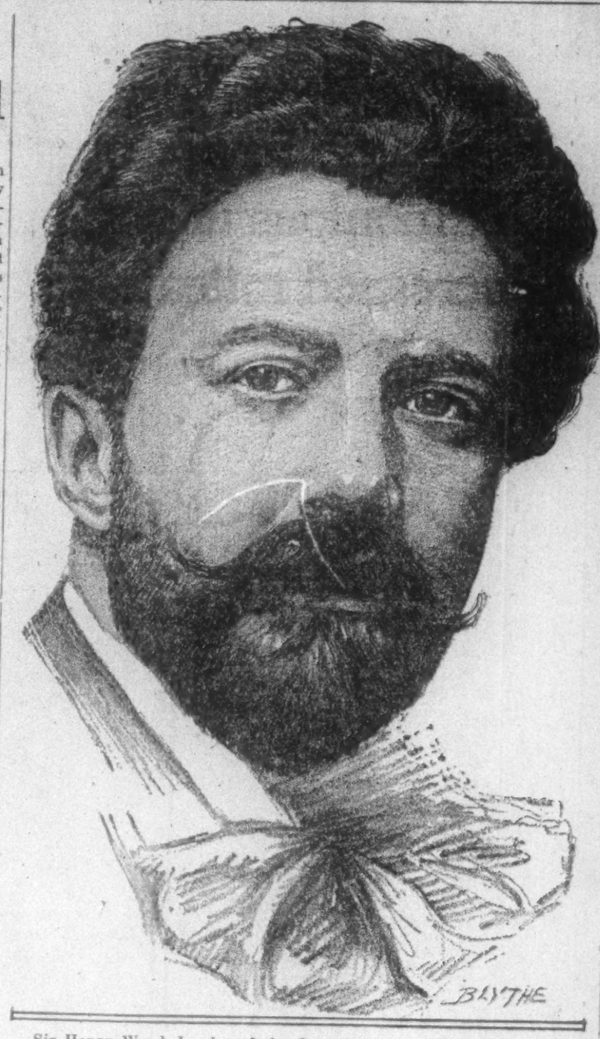
Sir Henry had wished particularly to present some modern English music, and it was typical of the direction of the Bowl concerts that in this tendency he was not restrained but encouraged. The music performed was in some instances unfamiliar in New York, as, for example, Ethel Smythe's "On the Cliffs of Cornwall" and what was called the "Luring Scene" from Rutland Boughton's opera "The Immortal Hour."

Three movements from Holst's "Planets" and Vaughan Williams's "London" symphony represented, to an Easterner, more familiar ground. We are personally not among those who have unqualified admiration of "The Planets," though certainly the movement "Saturn" seemed to have a peculiarly poetic, even cosmic, quality performed under the stars, and certainly more of Holst's music should be heard in America; but the "London" symphony again asserted itself. As one of the most significant symphonic compositions that England has produced, Sir Henry made more of the finale, which is somewhat weaker than the rest of the work, than any other conductor I have heard. His "Purcell Suite" is his own arrangement of delightful music taken in the first movement from the opera "Diocletian"; in the second movement, a minuet, from the tragedy, "Distressed Innocence"; in the third, an andante, from the "Largise" of the fifth sonata for strings; the fourth, "The Song of the Birds," from the masque, "Timon of Athens," and the final movement, a vivace, from the first sonata for strings.

There was lacking in the performance an organ part, used principally to reinforce the more sonorous passages of the prelude. The suite is nevertheless noble and beautiful music. It seems wisely selected and in every measure an essence of Purcell. Insomuch should it prove a useful piece at other concerts and one that fills a regrettable gap in orchestral programs. The scoring of Purcell, as I have remarked, is Henry Wood's. He had a word to say on this subject of the arrangement and orchestration of old music, and on the present status of composition in England, that may be of interest. Sir Henry does not believe in the presentation of old music in its original form to a modern audience unless this is undertaken from a historical standpoint. "There is not the slightest question in my mind," he said, "that if Purcell, or Bach, or Handel had modern instrumental resources at their disposal, they would have used them freely. Bach's writing, of course, shows this with particular distinctness. Unquestionably he dreamed of other and more varied sonorities than he could obtain—and Handel? There are really people who think that an orchestra containing eight oboes and a chorus of a thousand singers gives a more faithful interpretation of him than a modern scoring that is properly balanced and yet attentive to the spirit and idiom of his music. Admittedly, this task of instrumentation is a very delicate and serious one, but are we to be halted in an attempt to make these masters vital to the present generation by that fact? Most certainly not. I have made four experiments in the scoring of Handel's 'Messiah' and I feel that in my festival edition of this work I have come measurably near an adequate and proportionate presentation of his musical thought. It took me a long time to summon the courage and the experience necessary for this task, to look impressive traditions in the face and grapple with them. But I do not repent the effort, the value of which others can judge better than I. I think it is right and wise that a present-day musician should attempt these things. If they are undertaken in a sincere and idealistic spirit they are certain, eventually, to bring us nearer to rather than further away from the truth. And this, too, is true: if a composition is a masterpiece, so it will present different aspects, different facets of beauty, to succeeding ages and generations. I believe the attitude which is purely academic and archaic is far more dangerous to the vitality of old music than the sincerely interpretive attitude on the part of gifted musicians."

England, Sir Henry believes, is at the threshold of another great period of musical production. The English school of today has done two things which balance and supplement each other. They have become more conscious of their musical past and their birthright of folksong and folklore at the same time that they have become technically far more proficient and aware of the discoveries of all modern schools. The English composer of twenty-five years ago was as a type disposed to insularity. His attitude was Victorian, his outlook, his knowledge of his art, inclined to be complacent.

Before the war, however, there was an awakening, a spirit at once of self-realization and of self-criticism. A man like Vaughan Williams studies substantially at home. Later he takes counsel of the Frenchman, Ravel. He experiments in every variety of modern harmonic and instrumental effect; at the same time he immerses himself in English folksong, which he brings in his compositions to a highly developed and individual expression. Of course, Williams is an outstanding figure, but there are many of strongly individualistic tendencies by his side; men whose methods radically differ from his, but whose fundamental viewpoint and ideals are similar. Their achievement is impressive, particularly in the fields of orchestral and chamber music. In opera, Vaughan Williams's "Hugh the Drover" had impressed Sir Henry strongly by its vitality and racial tang. He finally remarked that England was putting more of her brains and intellectual conceptions into music than ever before. A composer is rated much higher today than he was even a quarter of a century ago. Performers also are of a much higher average of intelligence and skill than formerly. The Queen's Hall orchestra engages its players for one season only, renewing the engagement when the man proves his quality, substituting for him a better player if such can be found. The war gave a much needed impetus to the creative musical art in England. It humored the cause of the English composer, who, through the temporary elimination of much foreign music, received more attention than he had ever known; the period of the war has passed, foreign music has regained its popularity, but the impetus the war gave the tonal art in England is not lost. The inspiration of that period remains and promises a rich harvest in days to come.



Sir Henry Wood, Leader of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, London.

London Opera Season Closed

THE London opera season has drawn to a close. The London Times thought that Londoners had much to be thankful for: "Good performances of Wagner and Strauss, variable ones of Puccini, Verdi and others. Some of the worst of the Italian performances have included some of the finest singing. In all, whether German or Italian, the stagecraft, scenic effect and lighting have been uniformly bad, a disgrace to Covent Garden, which can hardly claim to rank among the great opera houses of Europe while content with so low a standard. The difference of quality in the performances, therefore, has been entirely due to the fact that the German works have had a capable musical direction, while the Italians have had none to speak of. In the latter case the works themselves have been used merely as a field for the display of talent on the part of famous singers engaged to exhibit. It does not yet seem to have occurred to the mind of the public which frequents Covent Garden that Wagner's lessons can have any meaning outside his own work or that of his later countrymen. It is realized that 'Die Meistersinger' and 'Elektra' alike depend on a subtle musical ensemble of voices with the orchestra. There has been no apparent consciousness of any such requirement in 'Aida' or 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' and it has been assumed that both Verdi and Donizetti were mere showmen beating the drum to boom the prima donna."

Throughout the German and the Italian season the chorus of the British National Opera Company did valuable service. "They gave a performance of the street riot in 'Die Meistersinger' which was one of the best we have ever heard, and it was not their fault that the triumph scene in 'Aida' was not equally admirable. We have in the company which played at Covent Garden a body of native musicians, vocal as well as instrumental, who are capable of the best under proper leadership. Singing in English has not incapacitated them for singing with reasonable efficiency in foreign languages, and the same may be said of certain of the minor principals who have taken part in this season.

"The suggestion then arises that if we want to establish opera as a permanent institution for artistic ends the time has come to pool resources and coordinate efforts more closely. The old Grand Opera Syndicate appears to be impotent alone, but it holds the house; the new London syndicate is without experience, but has shown enterprise and resource in its choice of principals; the British National Opera Company has great artistic potentiality, but it is even now trying to form a trust fund to supply it with the wherewithal to expand. And these three organizations to a certain extent have come together in the season that has just closed. Can they not come nearer together in the future and do so without abandoning any vital principle or any quality which the public who supports them holds dear? Broadly speaking, the Covent Garden syndicates stand for opera in the language and under the conditions of its origin. The success of the Wagner performances was due not only to the use of Wagner's own words but to the fact that Herr Bruno Walter secured a style in performance in accordance with the best German traditions. The failure of the Italian season is that for the most part the performances have borne no sort of relationship to the best Italian traditions. What would Toscanini have said to that terrible Lucia, for example? The moral of this is: get the right conductor for whatever style of work is proposed, and give him authority to act and rehearsal time in which to secure his results.

"The British Opera Company, on the other hand, was founded to propagate opera both native and foreign in the English language and adapted to English conditions. It must go on doing this, and will do it all the better for enlarging the experience of its individual members, both principal and choral singers. No doubt the chance of learning a part in Italian and of appearing with Mme. Jeritza is a very important thing to a young singer like Miss Sarah Fischer, for example; and the more the members of the British company can show themselves capable of standing beside the admired foreign artists the better not only for themselves, but for the company as a whole.

"What we should like to see would be the British National Opera Company continuing its purely English campaign as rigorously as possible both in London and the provinces through the winter months and its members collaborating as fully as possible with foreign artists in a 'grand' season in the Summer."

Ignace Paderewski received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Glasgow University, June 24. The Polish ex-Premier was accorded a great reception by the students, who threatened to kidnap him. Mr. Paderewski, after the completion of the official ceremonies, was led by the students to their hall, where he played them four pieces.

Following his success in the London performance of "Hiawatha," Os-ke-non-ton, the Indian baritone singer, sang before Princess Mary in London and before the King and Queen of the Belgians in Brussels.

GOLDMAN PROGRAMS.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

(English Program.)

"Pomp and Circumstance," March..Elgar
"Hiawatha Ballet" music (two parts), Coleridge-Taylor
Three dances, "Henry VIII."....German
Excerpts from "The Mikado"....Sullivan
Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
(a) "Wie Is Sylvia"....Schubert
(b) "Thy Beaming Eyes"....MacDowell
Helena Marsh, Contralto.
Waltz, "Vienna Beauties".....Ziehrer
Excerpts from "Faust".....Gounod

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

(Symphonic Program.)

"Unfinished Symphony".....Schubert
Symphony, "Pathetique" (two parts), Tchaikovsky
Overture, "Pique Dame".....Suppe
"The Debutante—Caprice Brillante, Clarke
(a) "Barcarolle".....Offenbach
(b) March, "Cherokee".....Goldman
"A Hunting Scene".....Bucalossi

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

(Wagner-Tchaikovsky Program.)

March, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
Overture, "1812".....Tchaikovsky
(a) "Song Without Words"..Tchaikovsky
(b) "Humoreske".....Tchaikovsky
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" and "Bridal Chorus".....Wagner
Overture, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
"None but the Lonely Heart," Tchaikovsky
Waino Kauppi, Cornetist.
Excerpts from "Walkuere".....Wagner
"Valse des Fleurs".....Tchaikovsky

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

"Marche Militaire".....Granados
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
"Two Spanish Dances".....Moszkowski
Excerpts from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Suppe
"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Waino Kauppi, Cornetist.
(a) "To a Water Lily".....MacDowell
(b) March, "On the Go".....Goldman
Fantasia on a German Theme.....Ochs

SUNDAY, AUG. 2.

"Marche Militaire".....Schubert
Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
"Largo".....Handel
"Finlandia".....Sibelius
Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
(a) Homing.....Del Riego
(b) My Laddie.....Thayer
(c) A Birthday.....Woodman
Lotte Madden, Soprano.
"Pilgrims' Chorus" and "Song to the Evening Star".....Wagner
"American Fantasia".....Herbert

Mozart Festivals in Europe

THE Baden-Baden Mozart Festival, directed by Josef Stransky, will begin Aug. 15 and continue till Sept. 9. Mr. Stransky will direct "The Magic Flute," "Don Giovanni" and "The Elopement From the Seraglio"; Professor Krasselt of Carlsruhe will direct "Nozze di Figaro" and "Cosi fan tutte." The artists engaged are Edward Lankow, Hallie Stiles of the Opéra Comique, Lucille Chalfant of the San Carlo Opera Company, George Meader of the Metropolitan, Editha Fleischner, Raymonde Delaunois, Franz Egenieff of the Berlin Opera, Helen Kander, Domenico Spada, Rome, and Clytie Hine Mundy of the Hinshaw Opera Company. Mme. Clytie Hine Mundy, after singing leading rôles in the Mozart Festival at Baden-Baden, will go to the Paris Exposition of International Art and sing there in the same répertoire for two weeks. In mid-September she will go to Covent Garden, London. Mme. Mundy will return to America in October to fill her engagements with the William Wade Hinshaw Opera Company.

This Summer's Wagner and Mozart Festivals at Munich will take place from Aug. 1 to Sept. 9, under the auspices of the Bavarian State theatres. Professor Hans Knappertsbusch is Opera Director. The Wagner répertoire at the Prinz-Regenten Theater will include the "Ring" cycle, "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Parsifal."

The Mozart list, including "The Magic Flute," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Elopement From the Seraglio," "Don Giovanni," and "Cosi fan tutte," will be given at the Residenz Theatre. Foreign visitors to this festival need only the German visa on their passports, and special permits to enter Bavaria and personal calls at Police Headquarters are not required.

A new Hungarian opera, "Farsangi Lakodalom," music by Rudolf Foldini to a libretto by Franz Bajdas, has been added to the répertoire of the Budapest Royal Hungarian Opera. As far back as "before the war" the directorate of the Royal Opera held a contest for the best opera texts; the prize was won by Franz Bajdas and his libretto was set to music by Foldini. The jury recommended five other libretti. One, by the poet Wilhelm Zoltan, "Gilead Gyongye," is taken from the Bible. The composer, Josef Bella, has been commissioned to set the "Gilead" text to music. Bella has already written the first two acts, and as soon as he has finished the third and fourth acts the Royal Budapest Opera will produce it.

Berlin heard the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra for the second time this year, in June. President Löbe of the Reichstag gave them a special welcome. Kleiber directed the ensemble, with which the names of Nikolai, Eckert, Dessoff, Richter, Mahler, Nikisch, Klemperer, Weingartner and Furtwängler are associated. The papers were loud in their praise of this wonderful orchestra. Vorwärts said: "The strings in particular have a brilliance and elegance without parallel. The wood and wind section possesses a charm that is immediately felt in the solo passages, when the oboe, clarinet and trumpet display their individual merit. The orchestra's style worthily keeps up the traditions of Vienna."

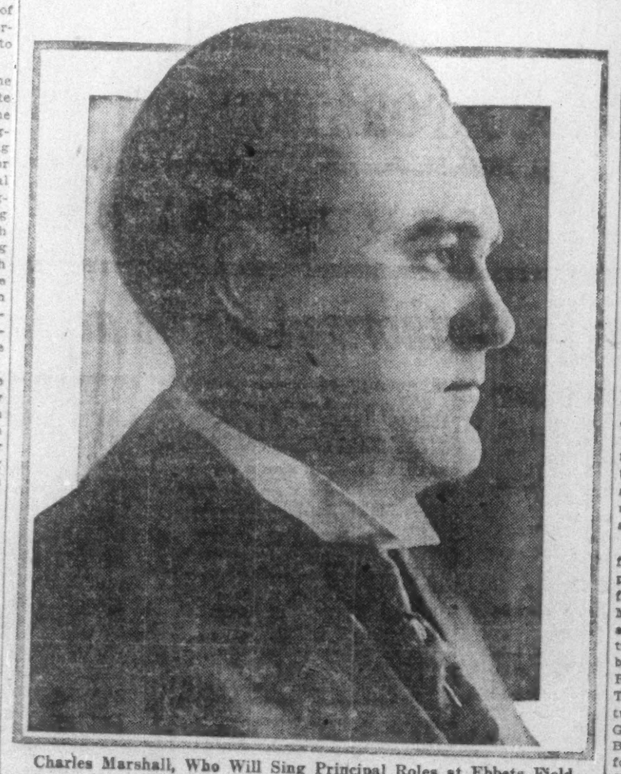
Paul Bekker has been appointed intendant of the Cassel Staatstheater. His term will begin in August. The Ministry of Arts expects Herr Bekker to do great things in his new position, as he is considered one of the most noted musical personalities of the day.

Carl Nielson, the Danish composer, celebrated his sixtieth birthday in June. He was tendered a banquet of honor by Danish artists and academicians.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Musikverein will hold the 1927 congress in Vienna to celebrate the centenary of the death of Beethoven.

Georg Schneevoigt is directing the season of concerts at the Kursaal at Scheveningen.

Franco Vladini's one-act opera "Nazareth," founded on the novel by Selma Lagerlöf, has been successfully produced at the Fraschini Theatre, Pavia.



Charles Marshall, Who Will Sing Principal Roles at Ebbets Field Free Opera.

Nikolai Sokoloff Leads Philharmonic —"Aida" at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN concludes his first three weeks as conductor of the Stadium Concerts tonight with a program which includes the first Stadium performance of Honegger's "Pacific 231," Brahms's Fourth Symphony, the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and Beethoven's "Egmont" overture. Mr. van Hoogstraten will proceed to California, where he will conduct several concerts in the Hollywood Bowl. He will resume direction of the Stadium Concerts on Aug. 17, and will present in the last two weeks of the Stadium season Verdi's Requiem and a number of other Stadium novelties.

Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, will be guest conductor of the Stadium Concerts for one week, beginning Monday evening. Mr. Sokoloff has appeared in New York in the past few years with the Cleveland organization, but his Stadium début will be his first appearance with the Philharmonic. His opening program includes "Scheherazade," Strauss's "Don Juan," Dvorak's "Carnival" overture, "Ride of the Valkyries" and Sibelius's "Finlandia."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Sokoloff will conduct a program consisting of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Loeffler's Poem for Orchestra (its first Stadium performance), the "Freischütz" overture of Weber and Berlioz's Rakoczy March.

Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" suite will have its first Stadium performance of the season on Wednesday evening, the rest of the program including Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

A Wagner program is scheduled for Thursday. The "Flying Dutchman" overture, the Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Siegfried's Rhine Journey and Siegfried's Death from "Götterdämmerung" and "Tannhäuser" overture are to be played.

Two Russian works will have Stadium premières on Mr. Sokoloff's program for Friday. They are Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy" and Borodin's "Steppes of Middle Asia." Franck's D minor symphony and Brahms's Academic Festival Overture complete the program.

The Introduction and march from "Coq d'Or" comprise a Stadium novelty for Saturday. The theme and variations that form the finale of Tchaikovsky's Third Suite are also to be played, along with Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody and the Second Symphony of Brahms.

Mr. Sokoloff's final Stadium concert takes place on Sunday evening, Aug. 2. Rudolph Ganz will lead the programs for the week of Aug. 3 and Fritz Reiner will appear as guest conductor for the week of Aug. 10.

The City of New York will present a free open-air season of grand opera at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, beginning with "Aida," Aug. 1. Josiah Zuro, the musical director, has spared no pains to make the artistic production complete. Singers have been selected whose voices could stand the severe test of an open-air performance, and who will fill the rôles to the entire satisfaction of a vast audience. The title part in "Aida" will be sung by Frances Peralta, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, where she has sung all the important rôles; she has a dramatic soprano voice of great power and a splendid stage presence. She has sung many times in open-air opera in St. Louis and in New York at the Polo Grounds. Gertrude Wieder, another fine singer, will be the Amneris. Mme. Wieder has sung with the Carl Rosa Company and the Schola Cantorum. Charles Marshall will sing Rhadames. Two young American singers will be heard in "Faust" Aug. 8 and "Cavalleria." Helena Lanvin, who also sings under the name of Leveson, will take the part of Siebel in "Faust." Lula Root will sing Martha in "Faust" and Lucia in "Cavalleria." Judson House has been selected for the lead in "Faust." The other principal men singers are Cesar Nesi, Marcel Salzinger, Fred Patton, Carl Formes, William Tucker, August Werner, Henri Scott, William Gustafson and Martin Horodes.

The seventh week of the Goldman Band concerts, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, on the campus of the New York University, adjoining the Hall of Fame, promises to be one of the most interesting of the season. On Monday, July 27, the first half of the program will be devoted to the music of English composers. On July 29, the first half of the program will be devoted to symphonic music and on Friday, July 31, the entire program will be devoted to the music of Wagner and Tchaikovsky, who have proved the most popular composers, going by the records of the last seven seasons. Those who have attended the concerts have been greatly impressed with the natural beauty of the surroundings as well as the enthusiasm of the vast audiences. The gift of the Guggenheims has been appreciated to a greater extent than ever before and the average nightly audiences range from 25,000 to 40,000 people. Great interest is being manifested in the band contest, which is to be held Aug. 14 and which is open to boys' bands, and the music memory contest, which is scheduled for Aug. 17. The soloists for the week are Helena Marsh, contralto; Waino Kauppi, cornetist, and Lotta Madden, soprano.

The Boston Civic Grand Opera Company, Inc., recently organized and financed by a group of Boston citizens, announces its plan to visit New York for an extensive engagement, beginning Monday, Oct. 19, at the Manhattan Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street. The new company will inaugurate its Boston season Oct. 19, and after visiting other important opera centres in the East and Middle West, will return for a supplemental engagement of a fortnight, thus rounding out a tour of sufficient duration to induce the best of singers, both from Europe and this country, to accept long-term contracts. The organization is incorporated for $100,000 and is intended to be permanent. There will be an orchestra of forty, a chorus of the same size, a complete corps de ballet and some fifteen leading artists. The répertoire will comprise the most popular of the standard works and several novelties. Signor Alberto Baccolini has been secured as artistic director and is now in Italy engaging a number of artists and supervising the construction of new scenery and the designing of new costumes. The officers of the Boston Civic Grand Opera Company are: Mme. Clara Jacobo, President; Angelo Rocco, Vice President; Joseph A. Merenda, Secretary.

The Popular Civic Opera League, John Belucci, President, is planning to give a season of grand opera beginning Labor Day, Sept. 7. Mr. Belucci was for sixteen years connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Not so long ago he gave a performance of "Forza del Destino" at the Manhattan Opera House. The operas scheduled for his season are "Carmen," "Lucia," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria," "La Gioconda," "Bohème," "Maskel Ball," "Barber of Seville," "Aida," "Ernani," "Forza del Destino," "Traviata," "Il Trovatore" and "Rigoletto."

Gustav Fahrbeck, tenor of the Bürgertheater in Vienna, is coming to New York in September to be the leading tenor at the German Theatre for the season. He has been singing in the Kalman operetta "Gräfin Maritza." Fahrbeck was a pupil of Jean de Reszke and made his début at the Dessau Opera, where he remained for five years; he then sang at the Berlin Opera Comique, creating all the tenor rôles in the new operettas. He has made guest appearances at Hamburg, Hanover and Vienna, signing a five-year contract with the Vienna Bürgertheater. Last Winter he sang the leading rôles in Oskar Jascha's "Revanche," Mascagni's first operetta, "Ja," and in "Gräfin Maritza."

Margaret White, soprano, and George Mascal, baritone, will sing at the band concert that the Pilzer Orchestra will give at Forest Park this evening. The concert will be held in the new bandstand in Forest Park, near Woodhaven Boulevard.

The third concert of the New York University Summer School will take place Tuesday evening in the Auditorium of the Washington Square Building. The program will be given by Emily Roosevelt, soprano, and Lucien Schmit, 'cellist.

The Kansas Little Symphony Orchestra, conducted by N. de Rubertis, will next season introduce a tone poem entitled "Improvisations," by George Elliott Simpson, a Kansas City composer. Mr. Simpson's American symphony was given last year. De Rubertis will also give Godard's "symphonic ballet" arranged by Laurence Long from the larger score, which will have its first performance in America. G. Malipiero's suite "Impressione dal Vero" and a new Suite Romantique, by N. de Rubertis, will be among the novelties.

Walter Hefler of Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded the Walter Damrosch Fellowship in Musical Composition from the American Academy in Rome, for a setting of Victor Hugo's poem "L'Extase." Mr. Hefler is a Harvard graduate and has been director of music in the Deane School at Santa Barbara, Cal., for the last year. He made his studies at the Paris Conservatoire.

The Pacific Sängerfest will hold its meetings at the San Francisco Auditorium Aug. 14, 15 and 16. Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Denver, San Antonio and the principal cities of the Pacific Coast will send their quotas. The male chorus will number 500 voices, and with the women's section there will be a mixed chorus of 750 voices, under the direction of Frederick G. Schiller, a native of Munich, who has been associated with the Pacific Sängerbund since 1912. At the first concert the chorus will sing the finale from the third act of "Die Meistersinger," the concluding chorus from Max Bruch's "Odysseus" and Bortnianski's "Thou Shepherd of Israel"; Bruch's ballad, "Fair Ellen," for soprano solo, baritone solo, mixed chorus and orchestra, will be given at the second concert. The third afternoon concert will be devoted to the prise singing traditional at festivals of this kind.

An operetta called "Love Is Master" will be produced in New York in October. The book and lyrics are by Carol Raven, the short story writer, the music is taken from the piano works, songs and sonatas of Grieg, compiled by Edward G. Simon and especially orchestrated by the Hungarian conductor Lazlo Kun.

New Directors at Opera Comique

THE new directors of the Paris Opéra Comique, MM. Louis Masson and Georges Ricou, will assume the reins of management Oct. 15 for a period of seven years. They will necessarily take over some of the plans of their predecessors, but they have traced a definite program of their own, duly announced in the Temps. The new management will be careful to retain the important works which have in the past made the success and the prestige of the Opéra Comique. They will proceed with the renovation, both scenic and musical, of the works which are most frequently played. Celebrated works which have not been heard for some time will find a place on the roster. The centenary of the creation of "La Dame Blanche," by Boieldieu, and of Gounod's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" will take place Dec. 10, 1925. Classic works like "Les Noces de Figaro" will be revived, and modern works which deserve the attention of the public will be brought out. "Le "Rêve," by Alfred Bruneau;; "Le Chemineau," by Xavier Leroux; "Fortunio," by Andreé Messager; "Le Mariage de Télémaque," by Claude Terrasse, will be reproduced. Works for which the musical public manifested a preference will be given. The unpublished works of French composers will be given every opportunity to come before the public. Modern musicians whose originality and talent will bring new blood to the lyric theatre will find a place beside the established composers. MM. Masson and Ricou will abandon the superstition that only tiresome and tragic works are exclusively musical, and recover the traditions of the Opéra Comique for works gay, fanciful and picturesque. They think that suicides, crime, massacre and death are not indispensable to lyrical beauty, and without neglecting these dramatic motives, the managers desire, with the aid of new composers, to bring fresh elements to the opéra bouffe and the comédie musicale. MM. Ricou and Masson will produce the following modern works in their first two seasons:

"Le Joueur de Viole," four acts and five tableaux, by Raoul Laparra (unpublished); "Scemo," lyric drama, in four acts, five tableaux, text by Charles Méré, music by Alfred Bachelet (created at the Opéra); "L'enfant et les Sortilèges," lyric fantasy in two parts, text by Mme. Collette, music by Maurice Ravel (created at Monte Carlo); "La Tisseus d'Orties," dramatic legend in two acts, text by René Morax, music by Gustave Doret (unpublished); "La Boîte a Joujoux," ballet for children, four tableaux, by André Hellé, music by Claude Debussy (created at the Vaudeville); "Sophie Arnould," lyrical comedy, text by Gabriel Nigond, music by Gabriel Pierné (unpublished); "Le Roi Dagobert," lyric comedy in four acts, by André Rivoire, music by Marcel Samuel-Rousseau (unpublished); "Cantegril," comédie bouffe, in four acts, by Raymond Escholier, music by Roger Ducasse (unpublished); "Le Poirier de Misère," mystery, in three acts, by Jean Limozin and André de Tourasse, music by Marcel Delannoy (unpublished).

Besides this program of French music the directors have the intention of staging each season foreign works ancient or contemporary; among them will be "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana, and three works by Manuel de Falla; "La Vie Brève," by Carlos Fernandez Shaw, adapted by Paul Milliet; "Les Trêteaux de Maitre Pierre," after "Don Quichote," French version by Jean Aubry; "L'Amour Sorcier," ballet in one act by Martinez Sierra. The directors have made contracts with a permanent personnel of the highest artistic character, and intend as well to bring a series of artists whose talent will enhance the performances. Besides the operas there will be concerts devoted to some special master. The first two will be reserved to Debussy and Gabriel Fauré. The orchestral chiefs at the Opéra Comique will be Maurice Frigara and Albert Wolff, the seconds will be MM. Cloetz and Cohen.

The brothers Isola will, from Jan. 16 next, become directors of the Théâtre Mogador, Paris. They will turn it into a lyric theatre.

Erik Satie, the French composer, who died in June in his fifty-ninth year, was born at Honfleur. Although he leaves very few works, he figured conspicuously in the musical movement of the past thirty years. His best work was "Socrate," based on the celebrated pages of Plato's "Phaedo." It is said that Satie leaves behind an opera entitled "Paul et Virginie." The best known of his piano works are "Sarabandes" and "Gymnopedies." They were orchestrated by Debussy, whose friend he was. Le Temps remarks that "Satie's title to remembrance rests on his originality as a musician; he enlarged the harmonic domain and opened the way to a style of writing from which later on Debussy drew unsuspected profit. One of Satie's merits was the advice he gave his entourage to return to the truly French style of Couperin, Chambonnières and Rameau, thus restoring to French music movement, lightness and cheerfulness. His views and his influence made a deep impression on the younger French composers. This rôle, more than his works, will keep Satie's name in remembrance."

STADIUM PROGRAMS.

SUNDAY, JULY 26.

Willem Van Hoogstraten, Conductor.
(Mr. Van Hoogstraten's last appearance until Aug. 17)

"Egmont" overture.....Beethoven
"Pacific 231".....Honegger
(First time at Stadium.)
Prelude and Love Death ("Tristan and Isolde").....Wagner
Overture to "Marriage of Figaro".Mozart
Symphony No. 4.....Brahms

MONDAY, JULY 27.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.
(Mr. Sokoloff's first appearance at the Stadium.)

Overture, "Carnival".....Dvorak
"Don Juan".....Strauss
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Scheherazade.....Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Finlandia".....Sibelius

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.

"Freischuetz" overture.....Weber
Poem for Orchestra.....Loeffler
(First time at Stadium.)
Rakoczy March.....Berlioz
Symphony No. 5.....Tchaikovsky

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.

"Romeo and Juliet".....Tchaikovsky
"Fire Bird" Suite.....Stravinsky
Symphony No. 5.....Beethoven

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.
Wagner Program.

"Flying Dutchman" overture.
Good Friday Spe., from "Parsifal."
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."
Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."
Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Goetterdaemmerung."
Siegfried's Death from "Goetterdaemmerung."
"Tannhaeuser" Overture.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.

Symphony in D minor.....Franck
Academic Festival Overture.....Brahms
"Steppes of Middle Asia".....Borodin
(First time at Stadium.)
"Poems of Ecstasy".....Scriabin
(First time at Stadium.)

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Guest Conductor.

Introduction and March from "Coq d'Or".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
(First time at Stadium.)
Finale, Theme and Variations, Suite No. 3.....Tchaikovsky
Rumanian Rhapsody.....Enesco
Symphony No. 2.....Brahms

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

After Four Years in Florida—

and yet the cream of investment opportunities and profits has not been touched

MY first visit to Florida was made in May, 1921. I went to Miami on an assignment to write a series of advertisements about a development there, owned by a New York concern.

It was a new experience, after nearly thirty years of association with New York newspapers, as advertising manager, and as special advertisement writer—which had kept me pretty closely confined to Manhattan Island.

Fortunately, my long experience in advertising work stood me in good stead on this trip, for I quickly decided that the thing to do was to write a great deal about Miami and Florida, and very little about the development.

My first work was obtaining interviews with Chamber of Commerce officials, bankers, city commissioners, developers, merchants, promoters, investors. They all painted glowingly the future of "The Magic City."

All the things predicted for Miami four years ago have come true—and, to be exactly truthful, they have come true about 500 per cent. more than was predicted.

Four Years in Florida Seems Like Forty Years Anywhere Else

The growth of Florida during the past four years has been so wonderful that it is almost unbelievable.

Take Miami as an illustration. I was in that city on July 10, 11, 12, this year, after an absence of three years, for my work in St. Petersburg had kept me so busy that I could not find the time to visit "Little New York"—although keeping informed of Miami's wonderful progress.

On my recent visit, I learned from E. G. Sewell, President of the Chamber of Commerce, that Miami is entertaining more people during the summer of 1925 than were entertained in the season of 1921-1922, and almost as many as were there last winter.

All of these summer visitors are interested in buying real estate in Florida, and they are buying it as fast as they can find any to buy.

Every owner of real estate in Florida is not anxious to sell—not by a long shot. I would say that most owners do not want to sell, for they know they have valuable investments and they are holding on to them. Why not? Every few days, somebody comes along and offers them enormous profits for what they own, but they wisely conclude that if their property is worth so much to somebody else, it is worth as much to them.

Big Hotels that Usually Close in April Have Re-opened to Accommodate Summer Visitors

Upon my first visit to Miami, practically all of the big hotels were closed, and those that remained open, did not serve meals. Visitors had to go out to dine.

In the summer of 1925 almost all of the big hotels are open, and are maintaining a dining service, the same as they do during the height of the season.

Every hotel is crowded. On Friday, July 10, the Florida East Coast Line ran two sections into Miami, and discharged 900 passengers. On the same day, the boat from New York discharged 400 passengers.

Think of such travel to *one city* in Florida in the summertime!

On July 4 of this year, the free Causeway, which connects Miami to Miami Beach, was used by more automobiles, according to city records, than ever traveled over this popular highway on any day since it was opened to the public.

Incidentally, this Causeway is being widened to accommodate a growing traffic; and, in addition, another free Causeway is to be constructed.

Recalling the trip of four years ago, there was a very good restaurant on Flagler Street, that bore the attractive name "Wayside Inn." It occupied a fifty foot frontage on Flagler Street, then the principal business thoroughfare of the city—and still a big business street—but there is so much traffic, that it and parallel and intersecting streets in the business district are now one-way streets, and traffic is operated on the same system which prevails in New York City.

But let us return to the Wayside Inn for a moment. This fifty foot frontage, four years ago, was probably worth not more than $5,000 a front foot—if that. I base this estimate upon a fact that was printed in one of my advertisements concerning Miami, that an offer of $5,000 a front foot had been made for Sewell Brothers' store, located on the opposite side of the street.

The point I want to make is, that no matter what it was worth then, it was worth $20,000 a front foot a few weeks ago, and was bought at this price by a company which buys business property, on a big scale, in a great many cities in the United States.

The same company has bought recently several of the best business sites on Central Avenue, St. Petersburg—the city which is now my home, and is the headquarters of the Smitz-Freeman Corporation, specializing in real estate investments in all sections of Florida.

So much for Miami, which is a mighty big, and a very beautiful pebble on a Florida beach—but it is not the only pebble on the beach!

Of Course New York City is Great, but Florida is a Bigger State Than New York

Upon my visit to New York City this time, I have probably noticed more improvements than those of you who have not been away from the city during the past four years. New York City is certainly great—greater than ever—and from what I see and hear, a lot of people must have made a lot of money by investing in real estate here. I suppose, for instance, that values on Seventh Avenue have increased five times during the past four years.

But it takes a lot of money to make money in real estate in New York City. Furthermore, as great as has been the increase in real estate values in the Metropolis, they are not a circumstance to the increases in Florida, now recognized the world over as one of the livest and most progressive States in the Union.

Do you know why Florida is making such strides? It is because the people of the United States have suddenly awakened to the fact that Florida is a great Empire, which remained unknown and unnoticed until the war with Spain, when thousands of the young men of the country were transported to Cuba by way of Florida, and when many troops were trained on Florida soil. It was then that the young blood of the country recognized what could be made of this State, with its wonderful climate and thousands of miles of waterfront.

It was at this time that Miami, Tampa and St. Petersburg became fixed in the minds of the youth of this country, and they predicted that some day these communities would grow into powerful, successful communities.

These young boys knew more about Florida than their dads did. Many of these youngsters, now matured men, are big factors today in the upbuilding of the State.

Miami is dreaming today of a city of a million people, just as she dreamed four years ago that she would very soon have a city of one hundred thousand or more population.

Tampa is dreaming today that she will be the greaest commercial city of the South, and the chances are that within the next decade, she will be.

St. Petersburg is dreaming today of the greatest resort city in America—yes, in the world!—for she expects to absorb all of Pinellas County some day, which at the present time includes many prosperous communities like Clearwater and Tarpon Springs.

And we of the West Coast of Florida are dreaming a dream that we are sure will come true!

Please mark this prediction: *Most of Hillsboro County, in which the City of Tampa is located, and all of Pinellas County—which some day we expect will be the City of St. Petersburg—will be united into one great municipality.*

The City of Tampa is growing apace; her suburban territory is being rapidly developed into beautiful parks and home centers, which are attracting tourists by the thousands.

William C. Freeman, Vice-President, Smitz-Freeman Corporation, headquarters St. Petersburg, Florida, is in New York City for a fortnight, stopping at the Hotel Commodore, where he will be available, by appointment only, to discuss the big opportunities that exist for safe, sound and profitable investments in the State which is electrifying the world with its marvelous progress.

Tampa never thought much of the tourist industry until recently. The city has been self-sustaining, and on a big scale, for many years, because of its great commercial prosperity. But now her people have awakened to the fact that they can command, by high-class development, a large share of tourist business—the same as St. Petersburg enjoys, and the same as Miami enjoys.

The fact that Tampa and St. Petersburg are growing so wonderfully is influencing the growth of all other communities on the West Coast of Florida. Other towns have caught the fever of progress, and are going ahead in a wonderful way.

The West Coast has two railroads now, both of which are carrying more people during the Summer of 1925 than they carried in the Winter of 1922-23.

That isn't all.

The West Coast is to have another railroad, skirting its wonderful Gulf frontage, from a little town called Terry—where property values have increased overnight, and several times over several nights—to St. Petersburg.

Don't forget, folks, that Florida is growing in every part of it—East Coast, West Coast, Central Florida. Everywhere may be found golden opportunities for safe investment.

But you have to look for them, and you have to be guided by people who know; otherwise, you can buy "a pig in a poke" in Florida as easily as in other sections of the United States.

Now let me tell you about my home town—St. Petersburg, Florida.

I wouldn't be much of a fellow, would I? if I did not see in my home town, a great many opportunities for safe investment—if I did not see as great opportunities there as anywhere else in the great State of Florida—if I did not see that my own city has the location and the opportunities to be a duplicate of beautiful and successful Miami.

St. Petersburg is the Miami of the West Coast.

While Miami has wonderful water frontage on Biscayne Bay, and while Miami Beach has wonderful frontage on the Atlantic Ocean, please let me remind you that St. Petersburg, on the east, has frontage on Tampa Bay; on the south, she has frontage on the Gulf of Mexico and Boca Ceiga Bay; on the west, she has frontage on Boca Ceiga Bay, which is an arm of the Gulf of Mexico; and beyond Boca Ceiga Bay are the delightful Keys that front on the Gulf of Mexico, supplying the finest beach in the world, according to world travelers.

St. Petersburg is a peninsula and now occupies 55 square miles of territory.

There are 640 acres to the square mile. In the 55 square miles there are, therefore, 35,200 acres.

Making due allowance for wide streets, which feature St. Petersburg—making allowance for parks and playgrounds—making allowance for business sites, which are smaller than home sites—it is conservative, therefore, to estimate that a division of four lots to the acre will give the Sunshine City a population eventually of half a million within the present city limits, in the course of a few years—and with nobody crowded, at that.

What Do You Think of This, Folks?

What do you think of a city that has almost doubled its population in four years? I mean permanent population.

What do you think of a city whose building construction totals $40,000,000 during four years?

What do you think of a city whose people always vote in favor of every progressive move suggested?

What do you think of a city whose assessed value of real estate has increased from $30,000,000 to $106,000,000 during four years?

What do you think of a city whose people just voted to build a Recreation Pier costing a million dollars? You know what pier building did for Atlantic City, don't you?

What do you think of a city whose stability so appeals to the strong financial institutions of the country that they are willing to pay a premium for its bonds?

What do you think of a city whose commissioners authorized recently the investment of $4,000,000 in building 60 additional miles of paved boulevards, giving the city, when this job is completed, more than 225 miles of paved boulevards? That's a day's trip, and a long trip, too, for some of the swiftest automobiles in the country.

What do you think of a city whose public schools are free to the children of tourists, and are so good, that tourists live in St. Petersburg during the entire school term, so that their children may enjoy their splendid training?

What do you think of a city whose churches are so crowded at two services every Sunday, eight months in the year, that hundreds of people cannot gain admission?

What do you think of a city whose real estate transactions this year total as much as the assessed value of all city property—a matter of more than $100,000,000?

What do you think of a city, able to entertain and make happy more than 100,000 visitors during the winter season? The tourist industry is a big industry; tourists supply the city with a $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 business every year.

What do you think of a city of 37,000 permanent population, doing a large enough business to make six National Banks very successful?

What do you think of a city, whose bank deposits represent more than $800 for every man, woman and child in the city?

What do you think of a city whose business—outside of hotels, apartment houses and real estate—represents a volume of about $50,000,000 yearly?

I am giving you facts only. I am not trying to paint a picture.

Now, What Do You Want to Buy?

If you want to buy through our corporation, in the expectation that you are going to double your money over night, or once a week, or once a month, don't consult us. We are not dealing in fairy propositions.

While people have made a lot of money and made it uickly in Florida, and while a lot of money is yet to be made in Florida—some of it quickly—we operate on the principle of selling something that we know is safe first of all, and that gives assu ance of continued enhancement in value over a period of years.

This has been the policy of Mr. Smitz, President of our Corporation, for fifteen years. He enjoys an unusual record—every client has made money through him!

Our Corporation specializes in properties that are within or close to the city limits of established and fast growing towns. We recommend only such properties as are located in the line of improvements.

We have some acreage to which there is clear titl·, and which has proved its value after thorough investigation. We do not take part in any of the wild speculation in acreage now going on in Florida. We are serving clients so they will be glad to remain our clients.

There is a lot of money to be made in Florida real estate now and for many years to come because the State is just beginning its real growth.

Every bank in St. Petersburg will certify to the financial strength of our Corporation and to the soundness of our business practices.

Every bank in the city will receive monies in trust from anyone in New York and vicinity who may wish to make safe investments anywhere in Florida through our Corporation. The banks know that Mr. Smitz understands values as well as any man in Florida, and they also know he is as straight as a string and will not lend himself to any practices that are not in accord with the Golden Rule of Business.

The Writer Was Sought by Mr. Smitz as a Partner

because of his unswerving stand for the Principles of Advertising and Salesmanship which represent the platform of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and that of the Better Business Bureaus, which are operated in 46 communities throughout the United States, under the auspices of the National Vigilance Committee of the World Advertising Association.

It is nothing to boast of that the writer suggested the organization of an Advertising Club in St. Petersburg, which was quickly accomplished with a charter membership of 30, but now has a membership of 150 men who represent the aggressive, reliable business interests of the community.

One should never boast of what is his line of duty.

Truthful advertising is absolutely essential to the solid growth of Florida and every community within the State. "Lure" advertising, which get-rich-quick promoters always employ, unless watched and checked, is a menace to the prosperity of a State, a community or a business of any kind.

It is nothing to boast of that the writer is serving his second term as President of the Advertising Club of St. Petersburg, or that he cooperated with the National Vigilance Committee in establishing in St. Petersburg the first Better Business Bureau in the State of Florida. This Better Business Bureau, splendidly supported by the business men of St. Petersburg, is functioning so well that many other communities in Florida are now planning to establish similar Bureaus.

The substantial, progressive business interests of Florida approve 100 per cent. the activities of the Advertising Clubs of the State. They know Advertising Clubs and Better Business Bureaus are great aids in establishing hon rable business and sales practices. Their support is encouraging the organization of more Advertising Clubs and more Better Business Bureaus. These Clubs and Bureaus will prove effective in protecting investors in Florida real estate. Their work is splendidly supported by the Realtors of Florida. Realtors realize that they must surround all investors with every possible protection. They appreciate that there must be united effort on their part to check the operations of unprincipled promoters who are flocking to Florida in great numbers and are practicing "Rufus Wallingford" methods.

The Foundation for the Sane and Sound Development of Florida is about Completed

Every business interest in Florida that is truly and sincerely interested in the growth of the State, which offers unlimited and tremendously profitable investment opportunities, stands solidly back of honest effort in bringing about greater expansion.

The foundation for honest, clean-cut operations is pretty firmly established. It will have to be strengthened in spots, of course. It will have to reach out, too, and take in some sections where wild speculation is going on and where conscience and honor are being cast to the winds.

But, please remember, the foundation is solid enough even now to hold the men who are determined, through their institutions and organizations, that investors in Florida shall get a square deal, and this is assurance that nothing can stop the sane, solid growth of the State as a whole.

Those who think that Florida is in the "boom" stage only, want to forget it. It is growing as solidly as New York City. It is increasing in permanent population. Its agricultural communities as well as its cities are on a sound basis.

But Investigate Before You Invest.

The Smitz-Freeman Corporation is so organized that investors entrusting its personnel with commissions to buy or sell—or to assist in development through advertising and selling effort—will be safeguarded in every possible way.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Freeman

Note: William G. Kline, formerly of Erie, Pennsylvania, then of Cleveland, Ohio, and now of St. Petersburg, Florida—where he owns considerable property and enjoys a splendid reputation as a constructive, substantial citizen—is with the writer in New York City as an associate of the Smitz-Freeman Corporation. He has a wide acquaintance among men high up in the Oil Industry and in Railroad and Banking circles, many of whom are residents of New York City or are frequent visitors to the Metropolis. We hope they will see this announcement and seek his wise counsel regarding investments in Florida, where he pioneered a quarter of a century ago, vainly trying to make others see Florida's future as he saw it then and which he sees now with greater vision and confidence.

DISPLAY OF "PENNY" TOYS DRAWS EAGER PILGRIMS

Collecting Playthings the Hobby of an Artist Who Has Devoted Years to Search—Also Makes Match Box Toys Himself

THE janitor at the St. Gabriel's Park branch of the New York Public Library is busier than ever, now that the washing of the big display case near the entrance has become a daily task. For the glass of this case, by the time the library closes at night, has grown thickly smeared with the prints of dozens of little fingers and palms, which must be erased in the early morning hours so that when the library reopens curious visitors may again peer into the case.

From the morning ablution until the library branch goes to bed once more tousled heads are clustered. A pair of grimy hands goes with each head, also a pair of very bright eyes riveted upon the collection of "penny" toys within the glass case; ingenious wooden figures with swinging pendulums which cause chickens to bend their necks and peck, men to lift their hands and churn, or a cat and dog to snap at each other and fight; an elaborate equipage an inch and a half long, with a tiny bride and groom on the back seat; an ox cart and a fire wagon; little scraps of soldiers ready to shoot, and tiny acrobats ready to act; no end of jumping-jacks.

Here one may see a German band of tiny wooden men and instruments, no musician over one inch in height. There are several little match-box rooms, and a miniature Adam and Eve under a tree. A horse feeds in an inch-high stable with hay in its loft; wooden children sit before an inch-square blackboard; a mite of a girl stands on skis. An 1898 monkey-on-a-stick is in the collection, as is also a monkey-on-a-stick of last year. Two jointed wooden dolls fifty years old and a smaller one of the same construction bought just the other day are domiciled in the case, where, too, is a half-inch doll that can move its diminutive limbs.

An Unusual Hobby.

This collection represents the harvest of one man's leisure hours covering a period of fifteen years or more. Some men collect stamps or coins, others go in for art or antiques; but the collecting bent of Jay Chambers turns to toys. Mr. Chambers is an artist, whose working days are spent drafting illustrations for magazine advertisements.

"How did you happen to go in for toys?" he was asked.

"Wouldn't you take refuge in toys if you worked for an advertising firm?" was his reply. And so it happens that a couple of evenings a week, when he turns the key in his office lock, Mr. Chambers heads not for his commuters' train, but seeks recreation looking for toys in New York.

One of the advantages he finds in his hobby is the richness of the field. Playthings of the long ago have been crowded out of toy shops in most places, but in New York a few may still be found, tucked in a drawer or half hidden in the window of some out-of-the-way shop. Down on the lower east side quaint toys of all nations may be unearthed.

From thousands that he sees Mr. Chambers makes careful selections. In the first place, he specializes in "penny" toys. This doesn't mean toys that today cost one cent. The collector confesses that the former "penny" variety now command anything from a nickel to forty cents. But once they could be had for a penny.

Those fortunate enough to be chosen must measure up to a certain standard. They must express humor or some ingenious idea. The cruder and simpler they are, the better is their chance of catching his eye; for the toy collector is keen for rarities, and in these days crude toys are scarce indeed.

As a toy collector Mr. Chambers operates in a systematic way. He has a schedule of rounds and thus combs the city regularly. At present he is working New York below Fourteenth Street, from river to river.

No Matter How Hidden.

Strolling along, he now and then catches sight of a window jumbled with candy and toys; there he stops and looks, twisting and turning to peer at this and that. If the shopkeeper who watches the stranger sees a sudden glint of eye, he may be sure of a customer. But such a customer! A customer who wants the whole window upset just to dig out that ancient hobby-horse with moth-eaten tail that long ago fell over on its side. Shoved out of its place by later acquisitions, it has perhaps lain there for years, gathering dust. He actually purchases it!

Most of the tiny toys in the collection represent an adventure to the collector.

"I suppose," he said, "I could get them from a wholesale toy dealer. But then I should miss all the fun of digging them up for myself."

For instance, consider the thrill of that moment when, down near the Hamilton Avenue ferry in Brooklyn, Mr. Chambers discovered a couple of the most curious Italian wooden toys ever seen. One purported to be a reclining spotted dog, though you could hardly distinguish it from a cow; the other seemed to be a funny little boy riding a horse, though the steed looked quite as much like a mouse or a pig. To the collector these were real "finds."

Sometimes when combing shops where no English is spoken he must act out the part of the toy, be it a wee tin merry-go-round that spins on the end of a whistle or a bird that flaps its wings. With the monkey-on-a-stick in particular he has difficulty, on account of the hosts of tin progeny that have come to take their wooden forebears' place. Mr. Chambers sets no store by monkeys unless they are wood.

This collector goes a good deal further than do most men with hobbies. You cannot make coins or stamps, Rembrandts or Windsor chairs; but Mr. Chambers can make "penny" toys. And he does make them, the most intricate kinds. Several years ago he noted the passing of the Punch and Judy show. Traces of it could be found in many toys that bore the features of the leading characters; but the little stage and the act itself seemed to have disappeared. So he determined to do his best to restore it—in a measure at least—and he went to work on trappings and marionettes.

A strip of heavy paper joined at the ends to make an oval furnished a framework around which strips of paper could be wound. This was covered with silk, on which the artist painted the facial expression. Mrs. Chambers stitched the frocks and curtains and the Punch and Judy show was ready. Mr. Chambers has given private performances before many groups of youngsters and grown-ups, and now the properties are on exhibition at a Harlem library, where children may continue to make the acquaintance of these performers so dear to another age.

Mr. Chambers has fashioned, too, a number of other toy stage sets, intended to aid in the production of high school amateur shows. He is busy now making a miniature English village with dwellings, stores, a church and a bridge—all of safety matchboxes. He takes as his pattern an illustrated book on English architecture and cuts the boxes with a razor blade, sometimes gluing two of them together. Then he covers them with strips of Japanese paper and fashions a gabled doorway or a casement window, a tile roof or a thatch with a little chimney on top and a match stuck in for the chimney pot. He paints their exteriors of plaster and beams and their borders of flowers. They are placed among trees made of painted sponges, glued to twigs and held steady by cardboard-covered dress weights. It takes a whole day, sometimes, to build such a house.

Became Popular at Christmas.

One interesting thing about toy collections, Mr. Chamber observes, is the fact that they always strike a responsive chord in others. When he used to keep his purchases on a shelf at the office he had visitors from all over the building. But unfortunately around Christmas time the toys began to disappear; and so their owner packed up his collection and sent it to the library, where it could enjoy a larger and safer train of admirers under the protection of glass.

At the library other visitors have made additions from tiny treasures they had glanced casually at it. Suddenly something attracted his eye and, forgetting what he had come for, he pored over the collection for a quarter of an hour. Another day a gray-haired grandmother made a long trip from the upper west side just to see the collection of toys. She hoped that it would be kept on view long enough so that other members of her family could see it when they returned to the city in the Fall.

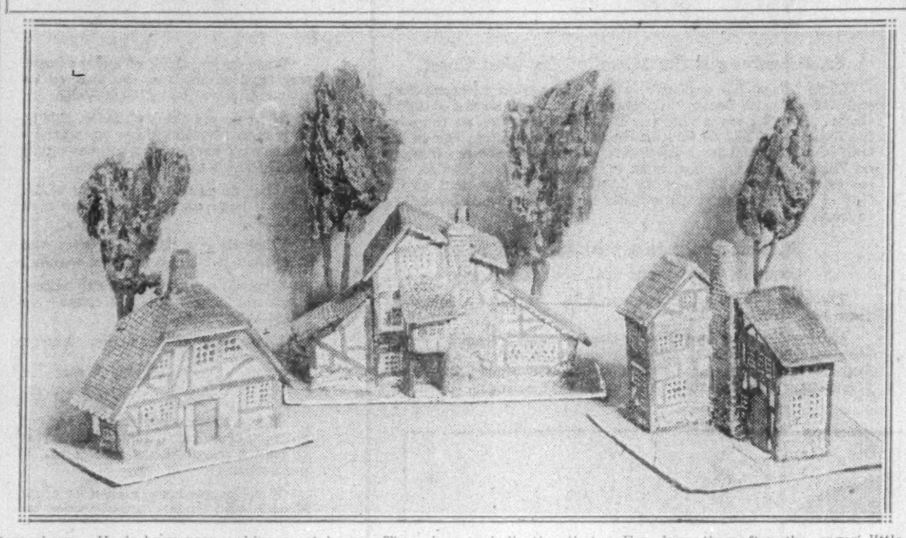
When the exhibit was first opened a little Italian girl came in every day to linger and admire. Finally she approached the librarian.

"I'd like to buy a little matchbox room," she said.

"But I don't think you could pay for it," the librarian replied kindly.

"Oh, yes, I have money in the bank," she insisted, "quite a lot. Tell him I'd like to buy the dining room and I'd be willing to pay him a nickel. Or if he can't sell it for that, I'll take the kitchen."

MINIATURE HOUSES MADE OF MATCH BOXES



ENGLISH TASTE IN ART SEEN IN POSTERS AND DWELLINGS

LONDON.

THE reviewer, trying to sense a trend in English art during a stay in London of less than a week, is much to be pitied. However, without going to any of the organized exhibitions and without doing museums or academies, but simply by walking about the streets, visiting friends and reading newspapers, where dissimilarities are marked, the American visitor does get decided impressions in a short time. Lettering on the signs in the underground, the building of workingmen's flats and cottages, the art page in the newspaper, all present noteworthy differences. They may seem to be too far separated from one another to be comparable, but signs, homes and newspapers exist as they are because of public demand.

Only by hunting does one find the splendid poster advertisements of the sort sent to us on exhibition every now and again. Lettering on posters, unless it is something special of an almost public character, does not make itself conspicuous for either merit or demerit; but all those signs that give necessary pieces of information, from the name of a shop to the name of a street or a direction, are remarkable for beauty, dignity and clarity. In spite of the intricacies of London, directions are so charmingly indicated it is almost impossible to lose one's way. There is plenty of variety without straining after the unusual. In each case the letter seems to be well enough chosen not to require peculiarities to make itself felt. There is no need of a small letter to replace a capital or an undulating line, affectations that may have been amusing the first time they were used, but have ceased to be so.

The Artisan's Home.

NEITHER is municipal help toward better living only patronage—if a writer of art notes may be allowed a social opinion. In a country like England the people cannot be forced to make homes, cannot be forced to keep them decently if they have no desire to do so. It must be public desire, not subsidy alone or the idealism of a few, that has made the small artisan community sufficiently frequent and sufficiently charming to be conspicuous as one visits the outskirts of the city or motors through sections near industrial centres.

In Hampstead, for instance, there are artisan flats near enough to the city for traveling to be no hardship. For this particular park—it can in truth be called a park—only a single architectural design has been used, but it can bear repetition. The present writer had not the good fortune of visiting any of the homes, but outside forms, no shafts, many windows and pretty curtains go a long way toward indicating what insides may be like.

As the fathers of the families came home and put their bicycles away into small numbered sheds provided for "byes and prams," one can see that here the experiment has been successful. The buildings are rather long and narrow, of warm colored brick, apparently having no dark rooms, six stories high, with clean, trim, undecorated surface, depending on proportion and the texture of brick for decoration. They are placed on three sides of a square, so as to make a series of courts. This is a very new venture. So far there are no trees and only a few flowers, but there are nicely kept lawns in spite of the dry weather. It is said that public opinion goes toward the making of general orderliness. The community itself will not tolerate an untidy member.

Art Notices and Advertisements.

THE most striking difference between the London art notices and those in our papers is that instead of summing up at the end of the week the London critic writes a review that appears the day after the opening of the show, thus according the artist as important a place as musician or actor. The Daily Telegraph does a weekly notice, but of general information rather than current criticism. It includes a column by Roger Fry, "Notes on Some Pictures in the National Gallery," his own fresh point of view and valuable historical and technical information. R. R. Tatlock, the editor of The Burlington Magazine, discusses Titian's Portrait of Tomaso Contarini, recently bought by Joseph Duveen. There is a lively editorial by Richard Sickert on art versus mechanics, almost a contemporary note, a bit on Chippendale, something about eighteenth century cream jugs, French character and art during the eighteenth century, sales of Sargents and Sir Joshuas, a delightfully written, interesting page.

The advertisements—there are twenty-four of them—call attention to foreign works of art of the past centuries. No hint at all of lively English contemporaries, and London is full of them when one manages to dig them out. It is too easy to blame the dealers for this concentration on antiquities. But dealers are not all-powerful and apparently, though public opinion is strong enough to encourage better building, public interest in contemporary art is so slight that it hardly pays to give much space to it in the newspapers. The papers have been full of the Epstein Memorial, but that has hardly been an esthetic dispute. Our public seems to have gone a step further and is no longer amused by jokes about contemporary art. One comes to the conclusion, after reading discussions and notices, not including criticisms, that they are sensitive on the whole, that England hardly knows her artists, seems not to want to know them. Next week there may be opportunity to call attention to two or three of the most stimulating English moderns.

CHILDREN URGED TO HUNT NOXIOUS CATERPILLAR EGGS

NOW is the time to go after the tent caterpillar, according to Dr. Fred J. Seaver, who recommends a general campaign by school children with a view to exterminating this pest, which is threatening trees in the vicinity of New York. Dr. Seaver, curator on the staff of the New York Botanical Garden, declares that although the use of poison sprays is one way to exterminate the tent caterpillar, another is to cut off the nests when the caterpillars are at home. Perhaps the most practical and economical means of control consists in collecting the egg clusters, which are easily recognized.

The moth, which is the tent caterpillar in mature form, has just about finished depositing the eggs for the coming generation, and Dr. Seaver points out that enormous numbers of caterpillars can be prevented from emerging in the larva form if the interest of children is engaged to bring in the egg clusters.

"We are active in keeping the Botanical Garden free from them. We had to go all over the grounds to find this specimen," said Dr. Seaver, showing a deserted nest on a twig of a wild cherry, the tent caterpillar's pet lodging place. "But on a recent trip along the Harlem Railroad north of Bronx Park I found them so abundant that whole trees were entirely stripped. In spite of the many egg clusters collected last year to check them the trees apparently are as badly attacked this year as last.

"It would seem that the tent caterpillar's inroads were getting worse. If caterpillars are so numerous that they destroy all leaves before they mature and lay eggs, they will work out their own extermination by a new sort of race suicide. There is a possibility of this happening this year in some localities.

"The wild cherry is of no great economic importance, and if the tent caterpillars exterminated it, no great harm would be done, but they attack the apple tree almost as voraciously, and the insect is often called the apple tree tent caterpillar. It feeds on wild cherry, apple and closely related trees, and, when very numerous, has been accused of moving on to oak and other trees."

The tent caterpillar is many things in turn, but nothing long—egg, larva or caterpillar, pupa and adult or moth. Early in the Spring from each egg cluster are hatched out several hundred caterpillars. Two or three days later the little caterpillars may be seen starting the nest. They like the crotch of a branch and very often the cloudy web-like mass may be seen involving several branches where they form an angle with the main stem.

The caterpillars grow rapidly. So does the nest. At first small, it is gradually greatly enlarged. Looked at closely, it will be found to consist of layers of silk, with room for the larvae between the layers. Scientists report that the layers result from the caterpillars' habit of lying on the outside of the nest during bright weather, restless individuals crawling back and forth over the resting mass, spinning silk as they go, forming a new layer. When it rains or is cloudy, the caterpillars usually remain in the nest, but in clear weather they go in and out.

The appetite of the tent caterpillar would put the greediest small boy to shame. It devours almost its own weight in food daily, when grown to its full length of two inches. About six weeks after hatching it goes down the branches and wanders away from the nest to build the cocoon within which the pupa is formed. Dead leaves and rubbish on the ground are favorite places for the cocoon.

Egg Clusters on Twigs.

The adult, a pretty reddish-brown moth, mates and deposits eggs for the coming generation. These are the egg clusters of which Dr. Seaver advocates destruction in midsummer. Much like the color of the twig on which they are deposited, they look like small wads of chewing gum neatly rolled around the twig and finished off with shiny varnish. The egg cluster appears to be covered with minute concave-surfaced cells, like miniature honeycomb. Each cell represents an egg.

"The tent caterpillar has only one brood a season," said Dr. Seaver. "Midsummer is the time to get the eggs. Infested localities should get the children to do it. Pay them so much a hundred or thousand. Every egg cluster means from 200 to 400 eggs, each of which means a caterpillar."

Dr. Seaver referred to the appropriation made last season by the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, $5,000 being given to the Westchester County Farm Bureau to pay a bonus of 25 cents for each 100 egg mass gathered during the latter part of February to school children volunteers. This campaign resulted in the destruction of nearly two million egg masses, each of which contained from 200 to 400 eggs which would have hatched into young and hungry caterpillars in April.

VARIETIES OF BAMBOO.

IN twenty-five years the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture has imported into this country, for study and possible adaptation to culture, more than sixty kinds of bamboo. Several small groves have been established, the most noteworthy being the department's experimental grove, fourteen miles south of Savannah, Ga. This grove is now more than thirty years old and covers more than an acre. Many of the plants are from fifty to sixty feet in height.

A convenient way to obtain home furnishings, frequently at very attractive prices.

Shoppers' Columns

Rate 90 cents an agate line.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

Advertisements for insertion in The New York Times are subject to censorship.

Suggestions for bon voyage boxes; birthday and other gifts, for old and young.

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EARLY AMERICAN ANTIQUES. SPECIAL EXHIBITION AND SALE. Of interest to collectors, dealers, and decorators, send for price.
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A. WERTHEIM, NEW YORK, BERLIN, Rome, famous antique galleries, offer the advantages of their international connections at moderate prices to the American public. 534 Madison Av.

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SUMMER SALE. Samovar; old glass, tables, Staffordshire figures, 11 to 5 daily. Harriet Johnson, 1,055 Madison Av., corner 80th.

O. CHARLES MEYER & CO., INC. Exhibit of Wonderful Furniture. REPAIRS AND RESTORING. 37 West 8th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 0150.

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VACATION SALE on TEXTYLE pure wool swimming suits in all the new shades.
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Every suit kept in repair free for one year. Buy direct.
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Mail orders filled.

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BEADED BAGS REPAIRED, RELINED like new, and reconstructed, made to order on your or our frames and materials by experts; lowest prices. Established 20 years. Mail orders solicited. Royal Art Embroidery Co., 38 W. 34th St.

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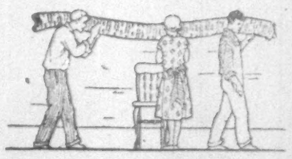

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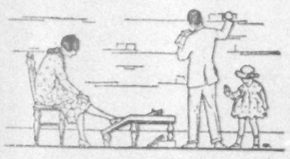

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Write for FREE samples; sent by return mail.
FULL FASHIONED SILK STOCKINGS (Guaranteed) Service chiffon, to match your gown; all popular colors, $1.25 pair
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SOCIAL CULTURE AND POISE. PRIvate lessons by professional woman who has taught a great many prominent men and women. P 419 Times.

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ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

SOUTHAMPTON'S CHARITY EVENTS

Tennis Week to Be Climax of Busy Season

Special to The New York Times.
SOUTHAMPTON.

WHILE the gay and sparkling Summer life of Southampton goes on from week to week, society at the fashionable Long Island colony finds time to display a very active interest in civic, educational and charitable causes. If there were fewer parties and entertainments last week than previously, it was only because other activities absorbed the attention of Summer residents. There was, for example, the opening on Wednesday of the new playhouse for the Crippled Children's Home in the Shinnecock Hills, the funds for which were given by Mrs. Lawrence McKeever Miller in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. James Lawrence Breese. A tea party was given at the home and drew many leaders of Southampton society to the housewarming festivities.

On Monday evening was held the meeting of the Southampton Village Improvement Association, at which Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin presided and in which Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, among others, took part. Next week the interest of society will be focused on the exhibition of the Southampton Horticultural Society, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Crippled Children's Home. The Junior Horse Show is also in the offing on the young people's calendar, and the proceeds of this, too, will be given to some local charity as yet unannounced. On Aug. 8 comes the Dog Show of the Southampton Kennel Club, and then Tennis Week will bring the social season here to a climax.

Within the next month Southampton is to have a great block party in the streets to aid the cause of village improvement. This was decided upon at Monday's meeting of the Southampton Village Improvement Association. As has been the case in such projects for several years, residents are giving the chief credit for the idea and the administration of the project to Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, who has just been unanimously re-elected President of the association. Members of the Summer colony are working with Mrs. Claflin and residents of the town in making plans for the block party.

Part of Southampton's inspiration for holding a block party came from the remarkable success Friday of the street fair held on the village green at East-hampton, under the auspices of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society. The green was crowded all day, and at night the booths were a gay sight. Great interest was shown in the pet dog show in which more than seven hundred animals were entered. Mrs. Lion Gardiner was Chairman of the rummage booth, and was assisted by Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Mrs. Rockwell Talmage, Mrs. William E. Wheelock, Mrs. Edward E. McCall, Mrs. Samuel T. Skidmore, Mrs. William H. Woodin, Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, Mrs. Charles A. Dana and several others.

An attractive booth was the glorified grab bag in charge of Miss Dorothy Quick. Her assistants were costumed in Revolutionary period gowns and wigs, and added a Colonial touch to the quaint village green.

Agawam Park, the civic centre of Southampton, is rapidly being transformed into a huge garden in preparation for the nineteenth annual Flower Show of the Horticultural Society next Thursday and Friday. Owners of the beautiful estates on both sides of Lake Agawam are busy selecting their most gorgeous displays, and there is general interest in the event because the proceeds will be donated to the Crippled Children's Home. Women judges for the first day will be Mrs. Samuel Seabury and Mrs. Claflin Breese; for the second day Mrs. Robert C. Hill, Mrs. John H. Morice and Mrs. Louis de Milhau. The Superintendents of famous Long Island estates will also be present to judge the entries, among them James Kelly, Superintendent of the J. P. Morgan estate at Glen Cove; George Middleton of the Elbert estate at Manhasset, and James McDonald, of the George F. Baker, Jr. estate at Locust Valley.

RIDING MEET IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Special to The New York Times.
BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

THE White Mountain resorts have filled so much earlier than usual that there is unprecedented activity socially and in sports, and many unique events are being staged.

The success of the riding and race meet at Hazens on Thursday was such that a similar event to include running races and trotting races and exhibitions by amateur society riders is being arranged to take place during the coming week. J. Renwick Dimond of New York, who is raising thoroughbred horses at Lancaster, was one of the judges, and over 1,000 people attended.

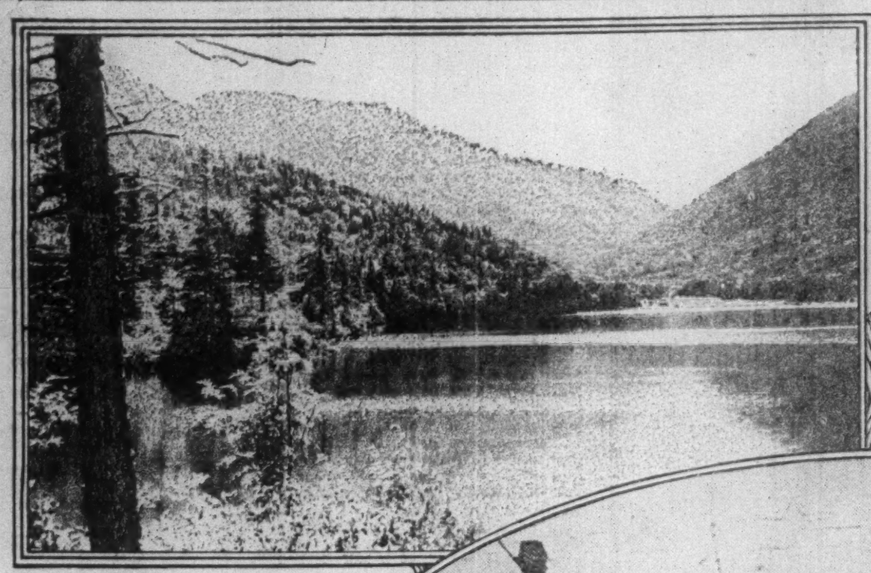
The first of the series of golf team matches in the interhotel golf alliance will be played on Monday, July 27, and the matches will include one between the Mountain View and Waumbek golf teams at Jefferson, Bethlehem Country Club playing Crawford Notch at Bethlehem and the Maplewood Club entertaining the Sunset Hill team from Sugar Hill at Maplewood.

On the following Thursday additional matches will be played between these teams at Crawford and Sunset Hill, Mountain View and Waumbek drawing a bye.

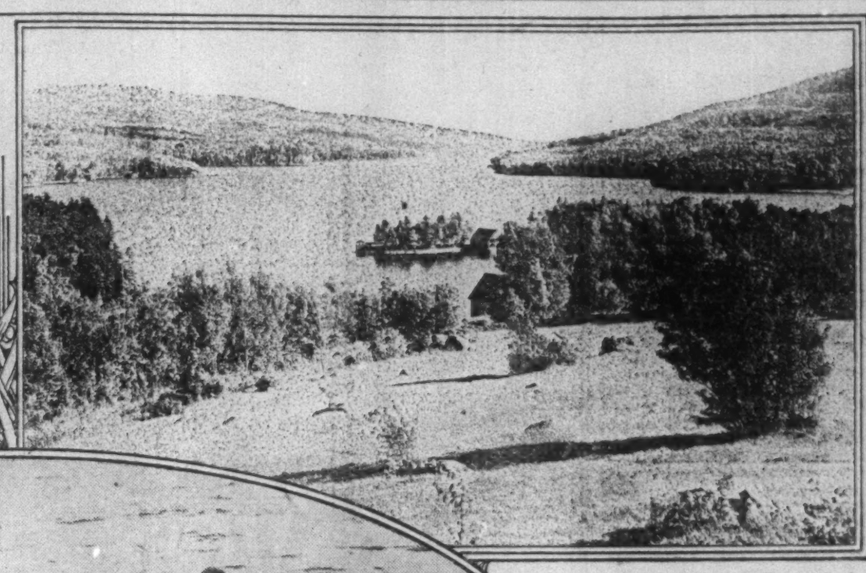
The schedule of mid-weekly games continues until Sept. 3, and a pennant and trophy goes to the team winning the largest number of matches, together with the White Mountains golf team championship.

Miss Lucy Smith of Waterbury, Conn., will captain the women's golf team at the Mountain View this season, and at Jefferson a women's golf team will also be formed, upon which it is expected that Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox, a former woman champion there, who has just joined her mother, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, will play.

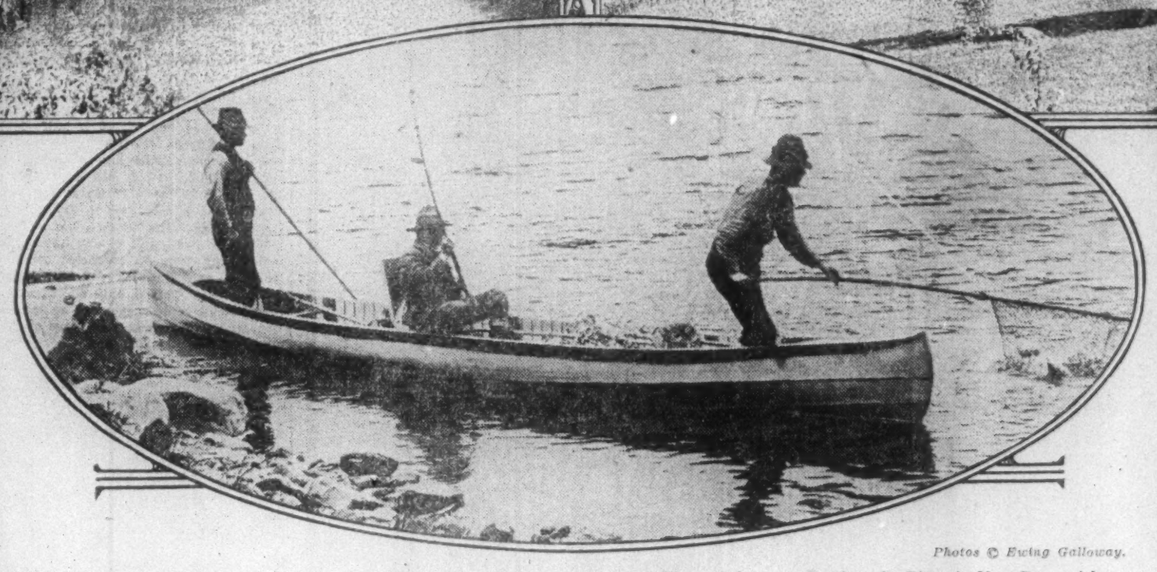
The annual tennis tournament at Crawford Notch concludes this week, when the White Mountains and New Hampshire State championships will be decided. Never have so many players from the metropolitan district been entered.



Echo Lake and Franconia Notch in White Mountains of New York.



Lake Sunapee, From Burkehaven Hill.



Photos © Ewing Galloway.

Salmon Fishing in the North Woods—Catching a Twenty-five Pound Fresh Water Salmon on Restigouche River in New Brunswick.

GOLF TOURNEY IN THE NORTH

Annual Contest of the Thousand Islands

Special to The New York Times.
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

GOLF will hold the centre of the Summer colony's attention at the Thousand Islands during the coming week. The annual invitation golf tourney of the Thousand Islands Country Club will start Monday and close Aug. 1. There will be many champions from different portions of the country entered in the event, and all of the Summer residents will entertain house parties.

With Commodore and Mrs. James H. Hammond at the Ledges, on the main shore of the St. Lawrence River, will be Robert A. Lyne, formerly Western Pennsylvania champion and holder of the title for men at the Thousand Islands Country Club; Albert G. Wells and John W. Lawrence of Pittsburgh and Mr. and Mrs. J. Larocque Anderson of New York.

With Commodore J. Norris Oliphant will be Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wright of New York and Miss Martha Kinsey of Cincinnati, who recently won the Ohio State championship. Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Noble of Journey's End will have as their guests Herbert Clifton and J. F. Waddell of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Vilas of Chicago are the guests of Mr. Vilas's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally, on Wellesley Island. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stevenson of Bethlehem, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. Stevenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilbur Jr., on Sport Island. C. Bascom Slemp of Washington will arrive early in August to pass the month with former Congressman James H. Himes and Mrs. Himes at their cottage in the Canadian Channel.

Mrs. George S. Hier of New York, who was with her sister, Mrs. Frederick Frazer, at Neifred Lodge for the past fortnight, has returned to her home. Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Edmundson of Pittsburgh have leased the shore cottage of Commodore J. Norris Oliphant for the Summer. Mrs. John Russell and her daughter, Miss Lillian Russell, have joined John Russell, the author, aboard his houseboat Comfort for the Summer. Miss S. DeBow of New York is a guest of the Russells.

The line-up of three of the polo teams entered in the Thousand Islands polo tournament, set by the United States Polo Association for Aug. 8 to 22, has been decided upon. Montreal's line-up is: 1, A. E. Ogilvie; 2, W. W. Ogilvie; 3, G. L. Ogilvie; 4, H. B. MacDougall. The substitutes are Blair Gordon, the son of Sir Charles Gordon; W. C. Pittfield and N. Timmons. The Madison Barracks line-up is: 1, Lieutenant G. F. Smith; 2, Lieutenant W. S. Robertson; 3, Captain A. M. Sheets; 4 Lieutenant C. B. Conrad, with Lieutenant G. McK. Williamson as substitute. The Smithtown, L. I., team and line-up are: 1, H. C. Potter; 2, Earl S. Potter; 3, Robert Pinkerton; 4, George E. Kent. Other teams that will play include two from Toronto, one from Dedham, Mass., another from the Myopia Hunt Club and one representing the Buffalo Country Club.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club the following new members were elected: Dr. Thomas F. Buchanan of New York and David M. Hough of Rochester and the following associate members: A. E. Mathews of the Yacht Anona, Toronto; Mrs. Dorothy MacSherry of South Bethlehem, Pa.; Alexander M. Stewart of New York and G. K. Taylor of New York.

CARD PARTIES GIVEN AT COOPERSTOWN

Special to The New York Times.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

MRS. CHARLES E. WINEGER and daughter of Bayshore are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. White.

Mrs. Leverich entertained at luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Miss Alice Keese. Mrs. William C. Bowers entertained at dinner Tuesday night.

Miles Morgan and Brevoort Cannon have returned from a canoe trip down the Susquehanna River after reaching Binghamton.

The first of the weekly card parties at the Country Club was held on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Pollard will act as hostess each week.

Recent arrivals include Mrs. D. B. Smith and Mrs. M. S. Stringer, Utica; A. M. Salzer, Scranton; Mrs. George F. Johnson, Endicott; Mrs. T. J. Keenan, Binghamton; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barker, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plant, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stackpole, Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nason, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Pardee, Mrs. C. A. Shamotulsk and S. K. Pardee, Briarcliff Manor, and Henry Vollner Jr., Richmond Hill.

NEWPORT HAS ITS MOST LIVELY WEEK-END

Wedding of Miss Muriel Vanderbilt and Frederick Cameron Jr., Numerous Dinner Parties and Szechenyi Ball Make Busy Program—This Week's Social Events

Special to The New York Times.
NEWPORT, R. I.

WITH the wedding of Miss Muriel Vanderbilt and Frederick Cameron Church Jr. this afternoon and its accompanying reception the numerous dinner parties tonight and the ball given at the Whitney estate by Count and Countess Széchényi, the busiest week-end of the present Newport season was rounded out in what might be called a regular social whirl.

This, however, acted only as a prelude for another busy week to come, one that is to be filled with all kinds of social activities and the first of the big sporting features of the season.

This is the International Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament in which the tennis stars of Oxford and Cambridge from England and Harvard and Yale of this country will meet on the famous turf courts of the Newport Casino next Friday and Saturday.

The week's entertaining will open tomorrow evening with a round of dinner parties, the chief of which will be given by Edward J. Berwind and his sister, Miss Julia Berwind, at The Elms; by Congressman and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills of New York, at their Summer home, and by Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, who are again occupying the Ames estate near the end of Believue Avenue for the Summer.

The feature entertainment on Monday will be an afternoon reception and tea given by Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen at Wakehurst in honor of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who is to be their guest at that time.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is no stranger in the Summer colony, she and Mr. Vanderbilt once being the owners of Rough Point, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, and they spent many Summers in Newport.

It is possible that the visiting English tennis players will be present at the same party for, as Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen's son, James H. Van Alen, is Captain of the English challengers, some of the players, if not all, will be guests at Wakehurst.

Several other parties are to be given in honor of Mrs. Vanderbilt while she is in the city, including a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, on the evening of July 29.

Tuesday one of the centres of attraction will be the beautiful gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at Beacon Hill House, which they are opening for the benefit of the Newport Civic League, as other Summer residents have done this season, the inspection of the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, last Tuesday afternoon netting nearly $500 to the League, an organization that for some years back has been doing a very creditable civic work in the city.

While Wednesday at the present time seems to be an open date, on Thursday there is scheduled the second of the big charity fêtes of the season, the annual bazaar for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, which this year is to be held on the grounds of the Casino.

It will be under the direction of a large committee headed by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who has been at work for weeks and is introducing several novel features, one of which is a popularity voting contest in which a number of the young women of the Summer colony have entered, including Miss Katherine Brown and Miss Marion Derham.

The married women are also taking a great interest in the fête, not only serving on the committees but also giving their time to act as saleladies and helpers about the grounds during the afternoon.

Friday and Saturday will mark the holding of the tennis tournament and Saturday night has been taken by Mrs. James B. Haggin for the giving of a ball at Villa Rosa, her home on Bellevue Avenue, the scene of many large social affairs in the past. This will mark the third ball of the present season, with several more still on the social calendar before Labor Day.

One of the big events of the coming week and one in which much interest is being taken by the members of the Summer colony is the recital that is to be given at the Art Association Tuesday by Zlatko Balokovic, violinist, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Potter, head of the music committee of the association.

The concert is to be given under the patronage of Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. W. Thorn Kissell, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. William S. Sims, Mrs. Robert Grosvenor, Mrs. Julian Gerard, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Frederick M. Godwin, Mrs. Livingston French, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Richard W. Corbin, Mrs. H. B. Steffanson, Mrs. Henry Cole Pierson, Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden the Misses Julia Derwind, Helen and Florence Michell, Mesdames William H. Vanderbilt, Herbert C. Pell Jr., Charles L. F. Robinson, George Peabody Wetmore, Coster Gerard, Drexel Dahlgren, Lewis A. Armistead, Marsden J. Perry, Herbert Shipman, Henry O. Havemeyer, William May Wright, James Lenox Banks Jr., Carroll D. Winslow, William Watts Sherman, Tower Bridges and Henry B. H. Ripley.

DINNER DANCES AT NARRAGANSETT PIER

Special to The New York Times.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

MEMBERS of the villa colony at Narragansett find diversion these Summer days at the Point Judith Country Club, with its golf links and tennis courts; at Scarborough Beach, which has the reputation of being exclusive, and at the new private beach of the Improvement Association.

The surf is cool and inviting these midsummer mornings and noondays at Narragansett, and a plunge in the ocean is exhilarating and braces one for the round of luncheons, dinners and dances at the resort on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

The dinner-dance season is now under way with rival attractions at the De La Plage, which is popular, and the Carlton, on Ocean Road. The Casino has also resumed its dances. The yachting season has been inaugurated and occasionally a pleasure craft with a yachting party on board drops anchor in the bay off Ocean Road.

A little later in the season a fine panorama will be unfolded, when the craft of the New York Yacht Club sail by on their annual cruise from New York to Newport, after rounding Point Judith.

A number of the cottagers entertained at the De La Plage on Saturday night, preceding the week-end dance.

Among those entertaining were Captain and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore and Narragansett, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane of New York, who are spending the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Marchison and Miss Aurelia Murchison entertained at dinner at Kentara Green, and afterward took their guests to the dance at the De La Plage.

Mrs. Robert H. Ives Goddard of Providence, R. I., entertained at dinner at her cottage, Indian Rock, off Ocean Road.

At the Carlton dinner dance, Mr. and Mrs. R. Penn Smith of New York were joined by Mrs. Penn Smith and Miss Kitty Penn Smith of Philadelphia, who are at Narragansett for the season.

To keep pace with a popular sport in the open, Narragansett participated in a treasure hunt on Saturday. The hunt took place at Bass Rock Farm, the Summer home of Mrs. Archibald G. Thomson of Philadelphia. Her son, Thomas B. Wanamaker 3rd, and Miss Susan Stewart of Philadelphia organized the hunt, which was one of the spirited events of the season at the Pier.

The hunt was on foot and at least two-score hunters took part in the competition. The trail led over Bass Rock Farm, which is picturesquely situated on Narragansett Bay.

YACHT RACING AND MANY PARTIES AT WATCH HILL

Special to The New York Times.
WATCH HILL, R. I.

THE brilliant days of the past week have been filled with a round of social gayeties. The Summer colony has included luncheons, yachting parties and dinners, bridge and teas in its daily program and has found the twenty-four hours all too short in which to crowd the numerous engagements each day.

The golfing contingent has flocked to the Misquamicut golf course, where the Women's Championship has been the feature of the week and a large gallery was in attendance during the playing of the putting tournament for the Dunham Cup on the Ocean House Clock Golf Course.

With the arrival of a number of yachts in Little Narragansett Bay and the weekly racing events of the Watch Hill Yacht Club. The Little Clubhouse on the bay has been a popular rendezvous of the smart set this week.

Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny of New York gave a dinner of sixteen covers at the Misquamicut Golf Club on Friday evening. They are occupying Russula Cottage for the Summer and have been entertaining their son, Thomas Denny Jr. of New York.

Philadelphia arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler and family. Miss Nan Fitler made her début this Winter. Miss Emma Romeyn of New York, who has been passing a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. Everdell Jr. of New York, will sail this week for England, and will join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Miller of New York will arrive Aug. 1 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hope of New York at Ridgecrest. Mr. and Mrs. Hope's daughter gave a treasure hunt this week for twenty-five of their young friends.

Mrs. T. E. Hambleton of Baltimore is a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter S. Marston at Ridge End. Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker of New York have joined Mrs. M. E. McCoun, who is spending the season here.

RECEPTION FOR THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Special to The New York Times.
LENOX, Mass.

THE leading social event connected with the opening of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown was the reception which President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, and Mrs. Garfield gave at President's House on Friday afternoon for early comers and members of the Summer colony. President's House is a large square Colonial mansion built in 1804 and since 1832, when Mark Hopkins became head of the college, it has been the home of Williams presidents.

Women who have joined the institute include Miss Frances M. Brandon, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York; Miss Cora H. Coolidge, President of Pennsylvania College for Women, at Pittsburgh; Mrs. John Stewart McLennan, Mrs. Robert E. Nelson of Saranac Lake, a lecturer on International law; Mrs. Henrietta Livermore of Yonkers, lecturer; Mrs. J. P. Gibbs of New York, attorney and lecturer; Miss Helen A. Ranlet; Miss Dorothy Stimson, Dean of Goucher College, Baltimore; Miss Helen Dwight of Baltimore; Miss Leslie W. Hopkinson and Miss Elizabeth Andrews of Cambridge; Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston; Miss Charlotte Carmody of Washington, D. C.; Miss Ellen G. Hinsdale of Mount Holyoke; Mrs. William Gould Hibbard of Chicago; Miss Mary L. Hinsdale of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The first of the Berkshire golf tournaments will open at the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barrington on Wednesday and continue through the week, with a supper dance at the clubhouse Friday evening and a tournament ball Saturday night. Among golfers expected are Gardner H. White of Glen Cove, L. I; Kenneth H. Sheldon, winner of the 1923 tournament; W. Parker Seeley, Hamilton H. Kerr, George C. Stanley, intercollegiate champion; Austin McAleenon and Raynor Gardner. The principal trophies are the President's and Governor's Cups, Wyantenuck Medal and special cup for the first sixteen runners-up. The dances are in charge of a committee which includes Mrs. John H. C. Church, Mrs. Elbridge L. Adams, Mrs. Paul C. Downing and Miss Josephine Darlington.

Countess Herman Scherr-Thoss, who has been the guest for six weeks of her father, Henry White, and Mrs. White, at Elm Court, sailed from New York yesterday on the Volendam for The Hague. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margaret Scherr-Thoss.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew arrived yesterday to remain for a month. Mr. Depew will be invited by the Pittsfield Park Club to deliver his eleventh annual lecture to the club, and the Lenox Chamber of Commerce wants him to speak at the August meeting.

Frederick Rhinelander Brown has been elected a member of the new Marlboro Game Association, which owns 6,000 acres of wilderness. The preserve furnishes the best hunting and fishing in Massachusetts. Association officers just elected are President, Howard Willetts; Vice President, Albert O. Hoyt; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Macy Willetts. Mrs. Willetts and her sister, Mrs. Charles Scribner Jr., also are members.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are occupying the native stone villa at Mepal Manor, the great estate of the late Hildreth K. Bloodgood, this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Willetts have as week-end guests at Casilis Farm Mr. and Mrs. R. Rudiph M. Carpenter of Montchanin, Del., and Mr. and Mrs. George Greer of Rye, for whom they entertained at dinner last night.

Mrs. Charles D. Sabin of New York, niece of Samuel J. Tilden, candidate for President in 1876, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Tilden Sabin, visited the old Tilden homestead at New Lebanon, N. Y., during their stay at Stockbridge. On Tilden's monument at New Lebanon is this inscription, "I still believe that I was the choice of the people."

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field and daughters, Misses Marjorie L. and Mrs. A. Field, returned to Highlawn yesterday from two weeks of salmon fishing at the Casca Paedia River, Quebec.

James W. Bullock of Cincinnati, Summer resident of Williamstown, has presented to Williams College a valuable collection of Roman coins from early B. C. down to the twelfth century.

Miss Charlotte R. Stillman of Paris, Mrs. William H. Boardman and Miss Mary B. Whiton of New York arrived yesterday for the Institute of Politics.

Miss Helen Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, is expected over from Paris early in August and she will participate in the tennis tournaments. Miss Rice, Miss M. Symphor Osa, Miss Grace Bristed and Miss Margaret Blake are Berkshire women champions of other years, and they all expect to try for further honors this season.

BAR HARBBOR TO GIVE NAVY BALL

Annual Event Fixed for August 8

Special to The New York Times.
BAR HARBOR, Me.

THE Navy Ball in recent years has become established as the most important event of its kind in the Bar Harbor season, being given annually during Tennis Week in honor of the officers of the United States and British Navies who are here for the International Maritime Tournament.

The ball will be given on Aug. 8 at the Swimming Club, and already a committee has been organized to arrange for the function.

Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike is Chairman of the committee, and among the other members are Chester P. Barnet, Colonel and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fearing, Colonel Francis L. V. Hoppin, F. Hamilton McCormick-Goodhart, George McMurtry, J. A. C. Palmer, William Procter, John S. Rogers, Thomas Bell Sweeney, Harry H. Thorndike.

Among the ladies who will be patronesses are Miss Mary Roberts Coles, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. W. C. Endicott, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. William S. Moore, Mrs. George McMurtry, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. William Procter, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. John H. Rogers, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. George L. Stebbins, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike.

Among those who will be hostesses at dinners in honor of the visiting officers are Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Gurnee, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Stoesbury.

The first water sports of the season were held at the Swimming Club on Tuesday morning. The first big out-of-door event on the club's 1925 calendar was decidedly successful, the perfect weather of the morning bringing out a large gallery enthusiastically to applaud the twelve classes.

The children's events brought out a large number of entrants and the young people gave many unusually fine exhibitions of swimming and diving.

Although there were many excellent swimmers, the stars of the morning were Miss Mary R. Pierpont of Northeast Harbor for girls under 15, the 33-yard race for ladies and the special class for ladies' diving, and Richard Clayton, who won the men's race and the men's diving and was anchor man on the winning Bar Harbor relay team.

John R. McLean won the race for children under 10 years, covering the distance from the west wall to the ropes in the very good time of 28 seconds.

John Pierpont was a close second to John McLean and Lincoln Godfrey was in third place. Among the other boys and girls in the race were Howard George, Virginia Mayo, Louise Whitney, Harriet Corning, Elizabeth Sibley, Arthur Derby, Hermione Barrett, Joan Blake, Jacqueline Livingstone and William Blake.

Miss Eulalie Ashmore won the breast stroke race for girls under 12 years in 33 seconds. Katherine Blake was second and Charlotte Mayo third. Others in this interesting event were Gertrude Peabody, Susan Lawrence, Elizabeth Sibley, Harriet Corning and Louise Whitney.

Benjamin Bacon was the winner of the race for boys under 15 in the time of 18 seconds. Robert Ayer was second and Stephen Whitney third. Other boys in the race were W. W. Williams, M. J. Crofoot and Bradford Fraley Jr.

Miss Mary R. Pierpont was an easy winner in the race for girls under 15. She covered the distance from the west wall to the rope in 16 seconds. Miss Anne Sibley was second and Louise Corning third. Others entered in this event were the Misses Ruth Poor, Alice V. Morris, Jane Ayer, Faith Fitler, Denise Livingston and Audry Barrett.

NEW YORK GUESTS AT LAKE PLACID COLONY

Special to The New York Times.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

TO "sell" New York State to the rest of the country will be the business of the New York Publicity Association, an organization endorsed by many Northern New York Chambers of Commerce and trade bodies, which has also made many friends in the Summer colonies here and elsewhere in the Adirondack region.

E. B. Bevitt of Rome, N. Y., is Temporary President of the association, and S. C. Adams of Fulton, Temporary Secretary. Permanent organization will be effected at a meeting to be held soon.

Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, State Chairman of the League of Women Voters, opened her camp, Under Pines, on the Upper St. Regis Lake at Paul Smith's, on Wednesday, for a unique all-day camp convention of the Franklin County members of the league. Among the speakers was Mrs. Harold Phelps Stokes of Washington. Mrs. Caspar Whitney was among the guests of honor from New York City.

Members of the Hoe family have opened Point Rush, the Hoe camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, for a party of office employes from the Hoe printing press concern.

Miss Elizabeth Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl G. Ely of Greenwich, who has been with her mother at Camp Potluck, the Spitfire Lake camp of Mrs. Ely's father, Henry L. Hotchkiss, was stricken with appendicitis in camp and rushed to a New York hospital, where she is now recovering from an operation. Mrs. Ely went with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gifford West Jr. of Westbury are at the Huntington Camp, Upper St. Regis Lake, which they have leased for the season.

Mrs. William K. Townsend has Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Knight and Miss Lucy Knight of New York as her guests at her camp, "The Lean-To," on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Miss Betty Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien I. Thomas of Scarsdale, has Miss Betty Lawton of Rye as her guest at Camp Bluebird, Lower St. Regis LaRe.

Before their return to New York early in the week Otto Kruger, star of "The Nervous Wreck," and Mrs. Kruger gave a large farewell dinner at their camp for friends in the Elizabethtown Summer colony.

WATER SPORTS ON LAKE GEORGE

Hydroplaning and Sea Sledding Popular

Special to The New York Times.
LAKE GEORGE.

THRILL seekers among the vacationists on Lake George are leaving the more mild forms of amusement and indulging in hydroplane trips and aquaplaning behind the sea sled, in an apparent effort to see which of the two is the more fascinating. R. T. Bellchambers of the Rogers Airline, has placed the first of the fleet at the head of the lake with George Cobb of New York as pilot. The little Curtiss seagull type is meeting with such enthusiasm that other planes are on the way, to be placed at the north end of the lake, and a supplementing fleet is scheduled to arrive within a short time to "work" the other lakes in the Adirondack resort section.

"Sea-sledding," something akin to speedboat trips, has also obsessed the lovers of water sport. The 27-foot sled, with its 200-horsepower engine, works up a speed of forty miles an hour and rides the placid lake almost continually days and evenings for the pleasure of Summer guests. The more audacious delight in aquaplaning behind the swift bouncer, and many remarkable feats of balance are accomplished in its 12-foot spray.

The Kaatskill Bay Yacht Club regatta yesterday called forth scores of watercraft of all speeds, which darted through the bay bent on capturing the beautiful silver trophies offered for each event. Following the regatta the club staged "Oh Baby," a musical show, in Cleverdale, and the enthusiastic spectators of the races turned their steps toward the yacht club headquarters and enjoyed Arthur Geary, Luise Berine, Arthur West, Lucille West, Joe Freer, E. Louis Bauer, Jack and Lou Emery and George Fields of the New York Hippodrome. A clambake for fifty-two members of the club last Monday, preceded last minute preparations for the regatta.

At the Lake George Club the annual open tennis tournament for the championship of Lake George will be held Monday, Aug. 3, with Paul Martin, 1924 champion, as referee. First and runner-up prizes will be offered for men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles. On the golf links yesterday a flag tournament 9-hole handicap was played. A blind handicap will be played Aug. 1. Miss Marjorie Meyer, soprano, who made her first appearance on concert stage in Aeolian Hall, 1924, sang Sunday night in the club, accompanied by Mrs. Ernest Stires of New York and Boston. A majority of society folk in this vicinity were present yesterday afternoon at the tea in the club. Madame Louise Homer and Mrs. Albert Comstock presided and Mrs. Edwin B. Jenks and Mrs. Everett Bacon received.

The Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, will deliver the address today at the Bolton community service to be held in the village park, and Miss Marjorie Meyer will sing.

MID-SUMMER SPORTS AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.

BEGINNING the coming week, a program of midsummer sports and entertainments will be inaugurated at the Greenbrier, and continuing until Labor Day the large colony will be occupied with a variety of activities. An innovation this season is a series of Wednesday night supper dances, arranged to take place in the ballroom of the Greenbrier to supplement the regular Saturday night supper dances at the Cascade. The Greenbrier Golf Championship tournament, which will begin Aug. 3, will be followed by the White Championship.

The women's Summer golf championship play will open Aug. 17. The Greenbrier Horse Show and horse show ball will take place Aug. 22, and the fancy dress ball at Kates Mountain Club Aug. 28.

The program has been arranged by the Sports Committee, which is made up of Edward Crozer and Dr. Burdette P. Craig of New York, Elmore D. Hotchkiss Jr. of Richmond and Harry Tait. Prizes in the various contests will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Crozer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donohue, Mrs. Harry Engel and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Elmore D. Hotchkiss Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Barrett B. Wall of Richmond, and by the Greenbrier Hotel.

A large gallery has assembled on the Casino Lawns near the tennis courts daily this week to watch the matches in the West Virginia State Lawn Tennis Tournament which has been in progress with a field of more than forty players.

ORNAMENTS AND ACCESSORIES OF DRESS

SHAWLS AND JEWELRY

New Designs in Vanity Cases, Brooches and Belts—Tailored Clothes

IT is unquestionably the added small touch of ornament or trimming that stamps the toilette as smart or otherwise. Dressing has gradually become standardized and is practically in the hands of experts. One cannot help buying clothes that are smart, but one is free to add any of the myriad small touches personal taste selects. It is just here that a woman proves whether she has good taste.

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TO begin with, there are three points to be answered every time a woman steps forth after her toilette is completed. Has she selected the proper clothes to set off her individual style? Does her complete costume present a balanced and harmonious picture? Is she properly dressed for the occasion? These three questions must be answered in the affirmative if the effect is to be really chic.

Thousands of women know how to dress their own type. Perhaps hundreds give thought to the unity of the complete whole, but there are few who understand exactly what toilette best suits the occasion, and it is only when these three cardinal points are considered together that we obtain the perfect result.

It is not so much a matter of taste as it is of thought. Taste can be cultivated easily enough. We have proved that with our major clothes. Also we all love to dress becomingly. Where we fail is in giving the matter proper thought. We turn to admire a perfectly turned-out woman and wish that we could achieve the same air of distinction with our own clothes, but we do not give the proper thought and time to accomplishing this, and we impulsively rush in to buy some beautiful bag, chain, scarf or what-not, without regard to whether it will blend with any of our clothes or not. There have never been such beautiful accessories to dress as there are just now, and it should be the ambition of each woman to choose these intelligently.

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THE shawls that have so long reigned supreme as Summer evening wraps are too lovely to be discarded, yet, they have passed their claim to any smartness and now only retain a place in the wardrobe because of their beauty and usefulness. Until lately there has been nothing created which could supplant them. Now comes a variation which is new and exquisite, and which has the distinction of being sponsored by the Spanish Infanta, who is noted for her charm and the beauty of her dress.

These new shawls are the same size as the old ones, but differ in material. They are made of fine black silk net, elaborately embroidered in colors. The embroidery silk is not nearly so heavy as the thread used in the silk shawls, but the design is just as intricate. The fringe is sometimes of black and sometimes harmonizes with the main color note of the embroidery. For the design flowers and butterflies and birds give the greatest opportunity for color. These shawls are really stunning, and for warm Summer evenings they make a perfect wrap over the soft chiffon dress, so popular this season.

Just a word here to illustrate one of the points of good dressing spoken of above. This shawl which wonderfully sets off the chiffon, crêpe or soft silk frock, and is the most chic complement to such a costume, should never be worn over a formal evening gown of metal cloth or a gown of many vivid colors. The whole delicate lacy effect of the shawl would be utterly overshadowed and lost if worn over the wrong dress.

***

ANOTHER item which requires keen thought is the choice of a vanity case to be carried with such a costume. The vanity should not be of brilliants, and should not be any of the vivid enamel or beaded cases so attractive with other toilettes. It should preferably be some unique treatment of silk and feathers, anything which carries out the dainty effect of soft, Summer lightness.

One which could suitably be carried and would blend with the new shawl is extremely large, nearly a foot in diameter, and it has great character of its own. The centre is a large silk rose, surrounded by ostrich, and it looks very much like a fan. In fact, it might even do duty as a fan, because the composition frame is heavy enough to use as a handle. In coloring, the bag is extremely practical and will blend with anything, as it is of pastel shades in ombre effect.

***

COSTUME jewelry is more important than ever and the vogue for inexpensive ornaments grows apace. Pearls still hold their sway and come in many new designs. Some of the best are in very long strands of graded sizes. There seems to be a strong liking also for the baroque effect. There is, however, an entirely new genre of sports jewelry which is adopted by the woman who likes distinctive things. Some of the peasant jewelry from the Balkans is very stunning and the barbaric ornaments of the Northern countries are reminiscent of Viking heroes and Norse legends.

Italian craftsmen have presented an unusually graceful assortment of costume jewelry. Their medium is carved silver combined with semiprecious stones such as lapis, rose-quartz, carnelian, onyx, &c.

One very good set consists of a belt and a brooch. This is appropriate for sports wear and will be a welcome variation to the inevitable narrow band of self-material which appears as a belt on most every sports dress. The brooch is very long, nearly five inches in length, and is of Florentine design with an oval lapis in the centre. On most dresses streamer and ties and long ends are attractive, but on sports clothes they lose their smartness if the ends are allowed to fly loose. Nothing can be more attractive and useful, therefore, than to have the loose ends of a tie held together flatly by this unique brooch, which exactly matches the silver belt which has replaced the band of material at the waist.

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ALL European jewelry of this type is more suitable for day wear than is the jewelry of China and India which America attempted to popularize. Not so long ago one saw much Chinese and Oriental costume jewelry, but it has not continued in favor. The reason is obvious. It found no appropriate place in the dress of modern Western civilization. This only goes to prove that one's clothes and ornaments must be chosen with a care to the setting in which they are to be worn. There is just as great harmony demanded in dress as in music, or any of the arts, and no style can survive which is not founded on some sound principle.

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WE have become careless about our street attire, and are apt to appear in clothes which are unmistakably going on to some indoor function. This is quite correct if one really is going somewhere, but in the morning, when doing errands and shopping, there is nothing so smart as the tailored suit with its proper accessories.

There is a growing tendency to wear the finest of lisle hose with our tailored suit. Hose and gloves should match, and the purse either carries out the shade of these in deeper tone or is related in some way to the shoes. Just here we may say that the Oxford is very smart for street wear. Nothing looks better with the lisle stocking than this type of shoe. The whole costume almost demands this type of foot covering to be correct. It goes without saying that the hat for a tailored costume is invariably small. Having chosen well so far one naturally assumes the choice of a bag to carry with this costume will be of leather. There is a decided leaning again toward big, roomy bags with handles in preference to the envelope purse. Shiny leather and reptile skins are smartest. And the bigger the better.

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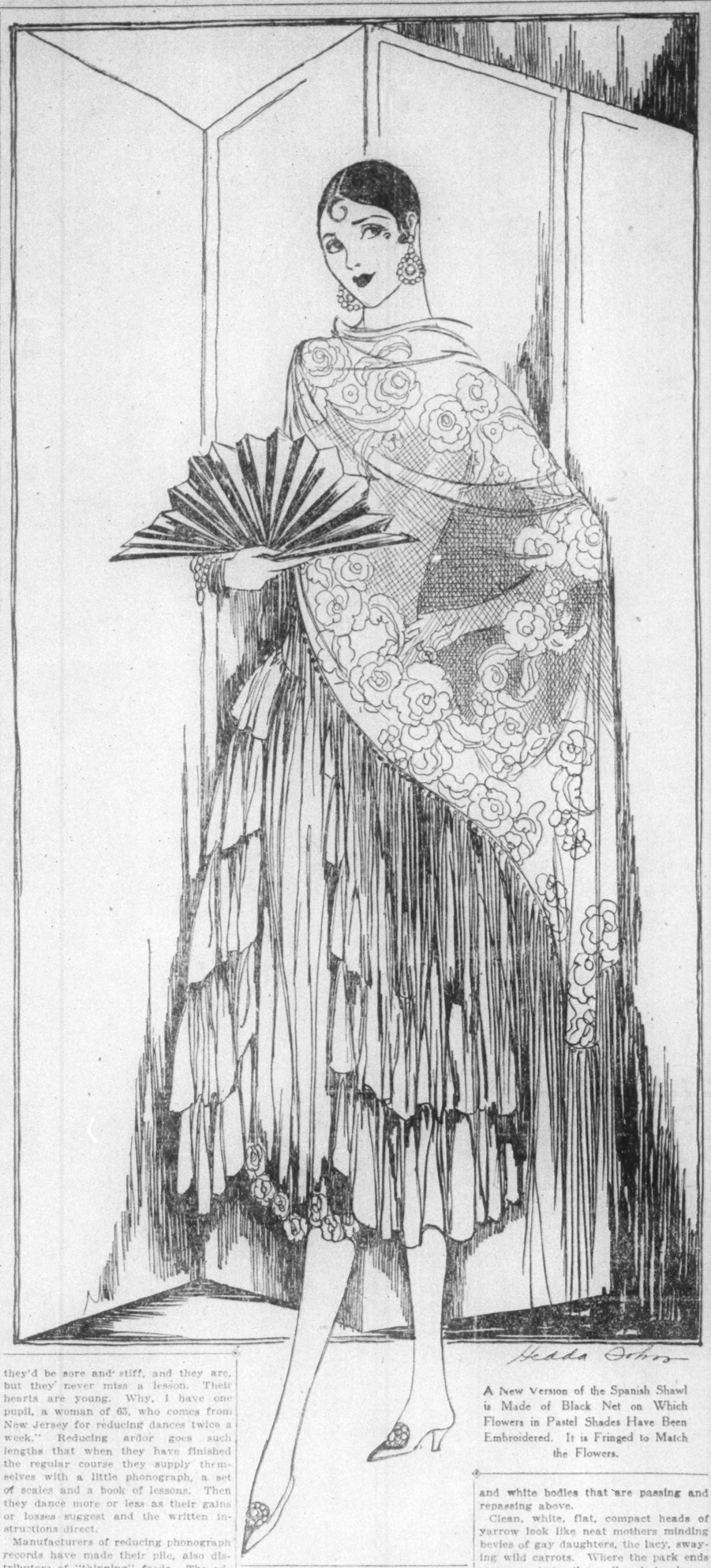
SPEAKING of tailored suits, there has been no waistcoat seen this season that can compare for chic with one made out of the same checked linen used for dish-towels. A woman noted for her smart clothes appeared one day faultlessly dressed for the street. She had on a double-breasted waistcoat, the line of which could just be distinguished beneath the single-breasted coat, which on closer inspection proved to have found its origin in the humble dish-towel. The weave of this linen is exactly the right type for tailored wear, and the narrow thread line of blue or red which makes the ¾-inch check gives just the proper note of color.



A New Version of the Spanish Shawl is Made of Black Net on Which Flowers in Pastel Shades Have Been Embroidered. It is Fringed to Match the Flowers.

FAT WOMEN BUSY REDUCING, THIN ONES ADDING WEIGHT

THE search is vain these days for the woman who has "nothing to do." Erstwhile idlers now concentrate on losing weight. And the naturally born lean busy themselves warding off imaginary fat. Reducing has become every woman's concern.

Some merely toy with the practice. Perhaps they tip the scales at 130 pounds. They would much prefer to read 125 and they shrink from 140; and so they listen when others propound favorite reducing recipes. They return from card parties determined to subsist on raw cabbage and buttermilk—excepting parties, of course. They are strict with themselves for a week, then they weaken. Still they forego potatoes and call it reducing.

But their stouter sisters make it the stern business of life. No flirting with calories when one weighs 198. Such as these listen with strained attention when the conversation turns to the relative merits of milk and potatoes or pineapple and lamb chop. They collect statistics and figure differences in ounces. Every fraction counts when the pointer quivers within easy reach of 200.

Department Store Scales.

Many closely guarded secrets could the penny slot scales of public places disclose. When the reducer no longer can bear the grin of husband, calling for the daily bulletin of the bathroom scales, she determines to do her weighing away from home. The rest room of department stores is the best place. Their scales are said to pay better than chewing gum machines. Pennies drop into the slot all day; and the air is heavy with sighs.

Off go coat, gloves and hat, down pocketbook and bundles. Anxious eyes watch the swift pointer in its merciless ascent to the dreaded stop. Sometimes the reducer puts in another penny just to see if there was not a mistake. Or she may go to another store and try again. If she seeks far enough she may step off with a smile, in the conviction that she has lost half a pound. Her heart, at any rate, will be lighter. All a store needs to do to get women's trade, say the cynical, is to train their scales politely to lie.

There are rolling pins "that massage the muscles four ways at once and just roll off the fat." Reducing girdles, moreover, have almost become the feminine uniform. At first it seems easier to wear something than to give up eating, but presently the reducer turns back to seek the latest in reducing literature; and there is always plenty of that.

"Sweat out your fat," the Turkish bath man advises; and "ladies' day" at the bath is a riot. A swimming instructor passes out the magic word and lo! in the morning appears a new heavyweight class, firm in the belief that heart's desire lies just on the other side of the pool.

Said a dancing teacher: "I'm just swamped with middle-aged classes. They'll go through anything to reduce and call for more. You'd think they'd get out of breath going through such steps, and they do; but they catch their breath and go at it again. You'd think they'd be sore and stiff, and they are, but they never miss a lesson. Their hearts are young. Why, I have one pupil, a woman of 65, who comes from New Jersey for reducing dances twice a week." Reducing ardor goes such lengths that when they have finished the regular course they supply themselves with a little phonograph, a set of scales and a book of lessons. Then they dance more or less as their gains or losses suggest and the written instructions direct.

Manufacturers of reducing phonograph records have made their pile, also distributors of "thinning" foods. The advertising man goes almost any length to dissociate the wares he represents from fat. Otherwise he could not hold the woman's eye. The effect is just what he wishes if he can convey the suggestion that this or that will help her reduce.

The candy manufacturer was disturbed when he heard customers were counting calories. But the advertising man takes care of that. Thus car cards have come to recommend certain kinds of candy that "satisfy that craving for sweet without adding an iota of fat." Still, chocolate remained, and chocolate is fattening. Even that, though, fails to stump the advertising man; this is his solution: "Take a chocolate before every meal, reduce your appetite and watch your weight drop."

WILD FLOWERS BLOOM IN MANHATTAN BYWAYS

LADY'S THUMB, bouncing bet, white campion, dayflower, nightshade and many other romantic flowers see are to be found growing on Manhattan Island in July and August—and not in the Central Park greenhouses either. Every vacant rock lot between apartment houses on Washington Heights, the waste spaces along the new Riverside Drive and the old Speedway and the undeveloped parks of upper Manhattan produce the less gaudy flowers that fortunately do not attract ravaging hands. Farmers in Jersey would call such flowers weeds. But New Yorkers with pocket flower guides and no time for long excursions find the quest of these modest wayside flowers a pleasant diversion.

Along 185th Street near the river is a rocky space that will in time be part of the Presbyterian Hospital. Here the little bright blue dayflowers mass themselves at the foot of rough rock foundations overhung with luxuriant vines. The dayflower is mouselike, two rounded petals for ears and one long pointed one for the sharp little face. Above on the rocks there is a patch of bread-and-butter—or is it butter-and-eggs?—the little yellow-and-orange flowers that children call snapdragon by mistake. Round about are the still green goldenrod clusters.

You raise your eyes to see the misty blue Hudson with the brown wall of the Palisades beyond. Two white butterflies and a black and orange one flit happily past en route to a veritable forest of sweet clover, delicate leaves and dainty perfumed blossoms, the whole plant as high as one's shoulders. Other clovers, the red, the white and even the yellow, peep up from beneath the tall sweet clover.

If you scramble down the face of the buttressed rocks you find further delights, either in Fort Washington Park itself or along the New York Central tracks. If you stay on the heights above you will see few flowers until you reach the stretches north of 179th Street. Near the Drive there are a few poor daisies, a late dandelion or two and a bit of yellow hedge mustard, finer than the common mustard. The latter is a scraggy, ill-kempt plant when you do find it, near a dump or a busy automobile roadway.

St. Johnswort also thrives in soil from which more charming flowers have fled. It has a sturdy, bushy stalk of leaves capped with yellow flowerets. Another yellow flower, the sow thistle, is also fond of barren soil. It is not a real thistle but only resembles the thistle family. A neighbor of these outcast plants is the ugly plantain, so often nothing but a gray-green spike with tough leaves covering filled-in ground near the Hudson.

Now dip along any of the paths going further into Fort Washington Park. There are spreading plants of primrose, of heavy, coarse structure with small, sweet-smelling, yellow flowers which open only at dusk to glance at the reddish sun dropping behind the Palisades. Against thick, rank grasses a frail sprig of purple nightshade leans. Here and there the tall mullein, like a huge dull green Roman candle, rises to a height of four or five feet, a living counterpart of the massive stonework of Inspiration Point that extends upward into the sky. Possibly the mullein is trying to get a better view of some brilliant woodpeckers with red heads and black and white bodies that are passing and repassing above.

Clean, white, flat, compact heads of yarrow look like neat mothers minding bevies of gay daughters, the lacy, swaying wild carrots. Where the park ends cross west to the railroad tracks, a plant or two of smartweed survives. They have dense spikes of greenish-pink flowers. Close by is its pretty cousin, the lady's thumb, of a deep pink.

As you approach the boathouses you find evening lychnis or white campion, a beautiful, sweet, white flower with deeply cleft petals. Almost at Dyckman Street there are clumps of bouncing bet, massed in the yard of a boathouse. This flower, escaped from gardens, has gone wild all over the Eastern United States. Its lavish pinkish-white flowers are the same that win our hearts in the Devonshire villages along the Bristol Channel. There they call it Betsy.

LARGER BAGS

Some Almost as Big as Over-Night Cases

SOME of the new bags are so large that they will almost be confused with over-night cases. These show plaits and fullness and are no longer smooth and flat. This news will be a joy to the busy woman who likes to carry lists and letters and samples in her bag. She can now revel in the extra cigarette, as there is room aplenty in her new bag to carry a case, and several packages besides.

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THIS is true of one bag, but, strange to say, the opposite extreme is just as smart, and we again see very small purses. In other words, there seems to be no middle course, and bags are very large or very small. It remains to be seen later which of the two styles will become more popular in America. Even more elaborate bags follow the same lines, and we see the tiniest of vanities or else something as large as the average dinner plate.

One especially attractive vanity is a tiny octagon of enamel no larger than a half dollar and about a half inch deep. This opens into two compartments, one for loose powder and the other for the flat puff, and it has a mirror in the lid. It is made of finest Viennese enamel and is decorated in several different styles. The octagon box is suspended by two small chains about five inches long from an enameled cylinder which holds a lip stick and also serves as a handle. This is only one of many of the small vanities that are so decorative, but it is newer than any of the other shapes and varieties.

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SHOES are about to undergo a change of style. The American woman has always realized the importance of being well shod. In the old days one pair of shoes did duty with several costumes, while now it is more and more necessary to have shoes for almost every toilette. An entire ensemble may be spoiled if one neglects to select the proper shoe to wear with it.

When first the braided or woven designs became popular in America they bade fair to attain great success, but their vogue was short lived, for the simple reason that they were so easily copied by all the very cheapest manufacturers and adopted by the poorest classes. Therefore, no matter how beautiful or how well made or how expensive these shoes may be, it is not wise to choose anything even remotely resembling this model. The only exception to this is in the golf shoe made of thongs, which has the crêpe soles. These are so practical and so comfortable that they have undoubtedly come to stay.

Colored kids are particularly good at the moment, and when two or more colors are used together the model of the shoe is as simple as possible, so that all impression of trimming will be gained from the cleverness with which the kids are combined. Colored kid, in combination with gilt or other metallic shaded kid, is a favorite choice for formal wear.

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THE French shoemaker, Perugia, who at one time brought out the monogrammed shoe, is now using tiny flat flower ornaments of colored raffia as a novel trimming. This, in reality, is much more effective than it sounds. Lately there is also a tendency to combine kid and satin, and it would seem that this has possibilities of becoming very smart. Naturally, with these designs it goes without saying that the type of heel continues to be the popular "spike" variety.

HAIR CURLING AS IT IS DONE NOWADAYS

THE Little Marchioness type of morning adornment is passing. An inspection of city breakfast tables probably would fail to disclose, sitting at the cofee-pot end of it, a woman with projections sticking out over her head like the quills of a porcupine. Men are passing through every stage of matrimony without beholding the disquieting vision of a woman with her hair in curl papers.

But unless she wears the close shingle bob, the wife is curling her hair more assiduously and more energetically than ever before. If the hair is short, or long enough to "do up," there is a ripple in it somewhere. This ripple was purchased in a beauty parlor or in a barber shop, and she goes shopping for ripples as regularly as she shops for turnips or prunes. She returns with every hair in a correct line of rippling with every other hair; sometimes, of course, the ripples are not as perfect as at other times, but the regular buying of them has made her philosophical.

This close communion with barber and beauty shop has robbed her of self-consciousness, the seeker for ripples no longer fearing the comments of those who see her enter the shop. She knows she is going to be made as beautiful as she can be made, and this has become a commonplace duty.

EVEN CITY DWELLERS' FACES NOW DISPLAY COAT OF TAN

A WHITE face is no longer the mark of a white collar job. Even the stool-pigeon is no more invariably "pale" than is the business man characteristically "tired." Glimpses of the boss after office hours dispel the illusion that made of "tired-business-man" a hyphenated word. One concedes, of course, that business men sometimes are tired; but it is the very rare stool-pigeon indeed, nowadays, who is pale.

Step into a business men's restaurant, jammed with white collar workers at the lunch hour. If their clothes did not testify otherwise, you might pick this one for an iceman, that for a policeman and still another for a lean, sinewy farmer, seasoned by wind and sun. Instead, they are clerks, wholesalers and insurance men. True, many of them, perhaps, are not of the city. High speed motor cars may whirl some away in the afternoon to suburban homes, or commuter trains rush others to gardening tasks. Yet throngs go from artificially lighted offices to back apartments in town, with peep-hole glimpses of barren courts. These have the outdoor look, the same as the others.

If in midsummer one notes a face which is the hue of a freshly-cooked lobster, and hear groans of pain as a shoulder is lightly touched, one may conclude that here is a visitor, from the spacious West, no doubt, who has been to the shore and indulged in an unaccustomed sun bath. He could be no New Yorker—for long ere the Summer reaches its crest the New York skin has become brown and tough.

The automobile plays its part in giving city faces the look of the farm. But for dwellers in back apartments, subways to Coney and the parks, together with railroad excursion trips, suffice. All means of transportation have been aided, in this work of tanning the New York skin, by daylight saving. New York now pours itself into the recreation places not only on week-ends, but on late afternoons as well. Floor-walkers may be found, their frock coats exchanged for bathing suits, enjoying the sands; bookkeepers gauging the reach of each incoming wave, and school teachers covering a golf course.

Not only is the face above the white collar bronzed, but the muscles under the coat are taut. The average office worker is now an athlete—at least to some extent. You detect it in the floor-walker's gait, in the typist's arm and the back of the bookkeeper's neck.

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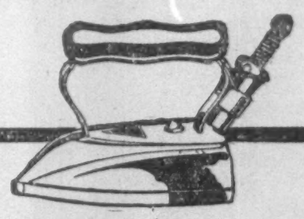

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BUSINESS WOMEN ANSWER CHARGES LAID AGAINST THEM

Discuss Dallas Critic's Contention That Modern Woman Lacks Seriousness, Initiative, Vision and Defend the Use of Cosmetics.

CERTAIN emotions of New York's business women were stirred a few days ago when they read the remarks made by Miss Florence Sands, Vice President of the Federation of Professional Business and Women's Clubs, before that body in Dallas, Texas. In some quarters a smile of gentle derision, in others a frown of indignation, greeted her statement that women fail—fail for nine reasons.

Women lack, she said, seriousness, initiative, vision, outside interests, tolerance, cooperation, self-control. They do not, she added, take sufficient care of their health, nor pay sufficient attention to their personal appearance. And Miss Sands gave as a ninth reason for their failure the fact that the blush on their cheeks is too permanent, the carmine on their lips too artificial.

It was here that some of the business women of New York—and none of them failures—smiled a berouged smile. Said one, a successful figure in the business world:

"Would she have the business woman step outside the picture? Would she have her strike a discordant note in the harmonious concord of the mode? Rouge is as much a part of the chic woman's toilette as is the necklace about her throat, the flower on her dress, the buckle on her shoe. Why should the business woman alone be expected to look pale in this colorful age?"

"A woman who doesn't use rouge is a back number," declared Mrs. William Laimbeer, who granted an interview in the dignified surroundings of her office at the National City Bank, of which on March 2 she was made assistant cashier. Mrs. Laimbeer was at the same time placed at the head of the woman's department of that bank, and may, in fact, lay fair claim to being successful. "Women must keep up their personal appearance, and I consider the lipstick an important adjunct.

"Why," she asked, "should we be denied such a vanity when men come to their offices with nails freshly manicured and hair brilliantined? I'll venture they spend more money in their beauty parlors than we do in ours."

Women Are On Trial.

Mrs. Laimbeer held in her hand a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES in which were summed up the nine "lacks" tabulated by Miss Sands.

"She says that we lack seriousness. How ridiculous! Women are filled with the seriousness of getting ahead. They are driven by the whip of necessity. They are on trial. They feel that they must do twice as much as is demanded of them to hold their own in the world they have set out to conquer.

"As for initiative, almost every woman going into business has it. She is like an explorer opening up new country. Without initiative backed by courage she could not venture ahead. My experience has taught me that men are far more conservative than women. They have experienced so many knocks that they move ahead more slowly, and are therefore wont to smile at the 'seriousness' of their new companions in affairs.

"Now, mind you," Mrs. Laimbeer pursued, "I am not putting women on a par with men. We have a long way to go before we can be their equals in business. Women's haven't the inherited background of training. My association with persons of my own sex in office work has shown me that they hate to be pampered, dislike being treated as women. They are very imitative, and often from a secretary's manner you can tell for what man she is working—so frequently does she ape his ways.

"I see Miss Sands says we lack vision. Here again I must disagree. One of the most valuable gifts woman brings into the field of her new activities is just that. She is constantly creating, and to create must have vision. I am speaking now purely from a banking point of view. Women's departments run by women are of comparatively recent date. They came into being because of a definite need. A quarter of a century ago the husband paid all of his wife's bills: it was he who paid Maggie the cook, Fifi the French maid and Joe the gardener. The wife was given pin money with which to indulge her personal whims.

"But times have changed, and today it is the wife who takes care of the financial affairs which concern her end of the matrimonial partnership. It is she who makes the budget for the home. I daresay that in most households the woman disposes of 85 per cent. of the family income. Once she began to concern herself with budgets and incomes she wanted to go further. She learned about depositing and checking. Not only the married woman but the wage-earning woman became interested in finance. She had investments to make.

"Such departments as mine had to be formed. It was then that the feminine banker brought her vision into play. Her department had to be built up. She must find a way to sell the idea, to bring in new accounts. It was up to her to interest prospects in trust service and so on.

Spirit of Mutual Helpfulness.

"This leads us to another point in Miss Sands's argument," the speaker continued. "I believe she expressed the opinion that the members of her sex lack the spirit of cooperation. But they are constantly cooperating. We must cooperate with every other department in the bank to bring about the best results. If she meant that women do not cooperate among themselves, I must again refute her statement. I have found that not only do they cooperate but that in every way they help each other along.

"Women have a fine get-together spirit. Perhaps Miss Sands referred to a lack of cooperation between women in the business world and those without. True, in the dark ages, when we were just beginning, the lay woman looked askance at her sister who had entered a profession. But now we, in the banks, find that they come to us as readily as they used to go to the men."

That Mrs. Laimbeer's remarks apply not to a few women but to many is attested by the hordes who are climbing over the old defenses that once shut them out of business and the professions; who are venturing forth into what was formerly no-woman's land. They are going about it so quietly, so unobtrusively, that often their ventures are known only to the few concerned.

It is only upon such occasions as the Woman's World's Fair, held in Chicago last April, that the public at large becomes aware of the broad scope of their undertakings. One has but to walk up and down the streets of New York—as is doubtless the case in other cities—to see innumerable names of women over shop doors, proving their business daring and, in most cases, their success. Women deal chiefly in things appealing to their own sex. Women for women. The feminine mind best understands sister minds.

So thinks one of the executives of an important advertising concern, who swept aside Miss Sands's nine minuses. "Of course women are not failures—not, at least in the advertising business," she exclaimed. "Evidence of that is to be found in the fact that fifteen years ago this firm decided to try out three women on accounts. Today there are over forty employed in such positions, and several of them heads of departments."

Women have made progress, she claimed, in advertising work because they are possessed of those very qualities which the Dallas critic denied.

"It has always been asserted that woman's greatest asset in business was her intuition," she went on. "That is not the case here. Advertising is a science built on painstaking research. In this women excell. The idea that flares up like a torch on a dark night only to go out again is of no value. What we need is seriousness of purpose and ability to work. We have found that women possess these qualities to a marked degree. If they were unable to cooperate, if they did not have vision and initiative, they could not get ahead in advertising.

"Some have claimed that women are apt to skim along the surface, riding over the 'dirty work,' losing sight of the big issues. Quite the contrary. Their insight always penetrates the darkest corners. They have a peculiar gift for detail and they hold on until a job is finished.

"In her Dallas speech Miss Sands announced that, as a group, women lack outside interests. This point I must concede. Unlike men, they do not form new business contacts on the golf course or at a club. Even when she appears socially it is not considered comme il faut to discuss with her the affairs which occupy her during the day—at least it is not considered comme il faut by the men. If two men happen to be discussing business they stop immediately when she joins them—or talk around her, as if she were not there. Outside of office hours they still consider that a charming woman is to be flirted with.

The Matter of Health.

"That the business woman does not pay enough attention to her health I am also inclined to admit," continued the advertising executive. "But that is a failing of Americans generally. However, a new era is beginning to dawn. As soon as a girl begins to earn more than a living wage she takes greater care of her person. By that I mean not merely of her appearance but of her general physical well-being. She is learning that 'all work and no play' is not wholesome. As the men have discovered that they must keep fit by resorting to racquet clubs and squash courts, so women are seeking exercise, which they find largely in gymnasiums and in eurythmic dancing."

In addition to the fundamental characteristics already mentioned, the speaker finds that women know how to establish a sympathetic contact with other women; that they speak their language as men are unable to do—in short, that it takes a woman to understand and to interpret a woman. Hence, woman has her own position to fill in business—one which she has made for herself, and which none can usurp.

The opinion of Miss Kate O'Flanigan, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Western Union, and the first woman executive in that company, was sought. Miss O'Flanigan, being modest, was unwilling to speak of the honor so recently bestowed upon her. But she did speak of the matter in hand; was at a loss to understand Miss Sands's comments; could find no excuse for them.

In a few words she summed up those qualities which a woman needs to place her on top: hard work, loyalty, lack of prejudice, kindliness and keeping one's council. Miss O'Flanigan thinks it quite proper that a woman should rouge, if it adds to her appearance—provided it does not make her conspicuous. A woman in an office, she believes, should keep herself as attractive as possible.

Miss O'Flanigan's march toward success has been steady. She began as a secretary in Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. While there she took a course in nursing and graduated with the first class from that training school, after which she went to Buffalo, to become secretary to Charles R. Huntley, President of the General Electric, and returned to New York to become secretary to W. M. Carlton, President of the Western Union—from which position her present advance was achieved.

RIVER BARGE DWELLERS SAY LIFE ON SHORE IS CRAMPING

No Child-Corruptive Influences Aboard Scows—Housekeeping Worry Is Chiefly Fresh Water—Movable Home Sometimes Cuts Adrift

AMONG the ship-fringed wharves of lower Manhattan, long, low, stubby craft bob awkwardly about. Frequently a wharf is monopolized by them, and now and again, grappled to a puffing tug, they are lugged up or down the harbor like prisoners manacled to the sheriff. Ungainly are these barges, involuntarily moving freight from ship to train and train to ship—ungainly, but not uninteresting.

Brightly polished deckhouse windows glint in the sun and frilly curtains peep out; a gay line of washing flaunts its petticoats on the roof. Two or three little boys may be playing marbles on the narrow deck or perhaps a woman has parked her chair in the scant rocking space. Each barge is a home site, as well as a burden bearer. Behind the barnlike storehouse where the cargo rides are three or four little rooms where the barge family arranges its furniture, hangs its bird cage and ties up its dog. Here it winds its phonograph and in these days almost invariably tunes in its radio. Here dwells the literally "floating" population of New York.

Life on a barge has its drawbacks and also its advantages. Among these advantages barge parents count its healthfulness for the young. "Now, look at the tenements, where everything is cramped and often unwholesome. How much better it is for youngsters to be out in the open, where the air is fresh and pure and no evil influences may corrupt." So says Captain Harry Pillinger of the Dayton, a New York Central Railroad barge. He is rearing five children aboard, none of whom has ever been ill a day. Three were born right there on the boat.

Of course, one has to keep a sharp eye on children who frolic around the waterfront, but parental excitements are not more frequent than ashore. Barge children quickly learn to shin around, to swim and to take care of themselves. Sometimes they have big playrooms aboard before the load is taken on, but even when the boat is full they manage very well and there is no neighborhood "gang" to lead them astray.

That is not to say that barge families may not have playmates and friends. Along the wharves there is a community. When barges are tied up side by side, the women and children may go visiting, hopping over the watery pathways between. Or when eight or ten barges are towed in a batch, the families may get acquainted across their "backyard" or stern gunwales. Barge folk have social clubs. One barge wife, for instance, is president of a city woman's club ashore.

Friends are always glad to visit barge dwellers. They run the risk of finding not only the people but also the house "not at home"—moved away. But if they succeed in finding the barge in dock, they are sure to enjoy themselves with phonograph or radio music and perhaps with a dance, and provisions are certain to be plentiful.

In keeping house on a barge one must buy wherever one may, without waiting to patronize the regular butcher. The larder must be always well stocked, for the corner store is not always round the corner. The housekeeper's special worry is that the fresh water barrel shall be kept full. Lamps must be trimmed, for on the barge kerosene remains in style. Though the company that owns the boat supplies the ice, the bargeman must fetch it; but the coal man comes to him, also riding on a barge.

When the barge housewife goes ashore, her house may come part way to get her. She may leave the boat at Hoboken, take the ferry, and in the evening her home may meet her near the Brooklyn shopping district. When the children go to school in the morning they have little notion where home will be in the afternoon. Father puts them ashore wherever they happen to be. Sometimes they have to scale a rope ladder up the side of an ocean liner and cross its decks to land. Once ashore, they soon know enough about the city to find their way to school. Then by a special parental arrangement with the teachers, they are notified where home will be found tied up when school is out.

The population that floats in barges about New York Harbor comes of many races. But all have in common a love for the water. Most of them are connected, by former jobs or by ancestral occupation, with the sea a hardy lot. The barge wife must watch her step, even when she goes up to her roof to hang out the washing, and she must be prepared for mishaps.

"One night," one of them casually remarked, "I fell into the river. It was black midnight. I was coming home and had a baby in my arms. My foot slipped and down we went. But I didn't mind. I can swim all right. Another time we were adrift. I was ironing and all of a sudden I looked up and saw that we were floating alone down the river. I didn't say anything to my husband—didn't want to frighten him. But he had seen it, too. 'Mary, we're adrift,' he called to me. He got a rope presently and threw it over to the stern of a ship that was passing, and they pulled us in."

Sometimes barge adventures turn out less happily. Several years ago a boat was blown out to sea. As soon as its disappearance was discovered searchers were sent out. The rescuers finally picked up the barge captain and his wife, but their home got waterlogged and was lost. That captain is still on the job. As for his wife, no one now can get her to set foot aboard a boat. Most barge wives, however, even those who have seen rough weather, grow to like the life, and "just long for a tug" to tow them to new ports and docks.

U. S. AIDS PUEBLO ART.

NATIVE arts among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico will be developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The first step will be the appointment of a Supervisor of Native Art, whose duties will consist of encouraging the Indians, adults and minors, in practicing their artisanry. The Pueblos have been adepts in pottery making and embroidery for centuries and their designs have become famous. According to the present plans, material to be used in embroidering is to be issued to the Pueblos and after they have completed the articles a market for the wares is to be found.

WHITE PAH UTES.

FOR the second time in the history of the Pah Utes, popularly known as Piedes or Piutes, white men have been initiated into the tribe as full Pah Utes. The men so initiated were William R. Palmer, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Canyon Club, and Bishop Ivens of the Mormon Church. They were thus honored in recognition of assistance they rendered in making it possible for the Pah Utes to better their living conditions. The only other white man to receive this tribal distinction was Major Wesley Powell, explorer of the Colorado River in 1871.

TOURISTS EVER STARVING FOR LETTERS IN PARIS

Mail Departments in Banks and Travel Bureaus Flooded With Correspondence, Yet Supply Never Equals the Demand—Problems That Arise.

HANDLING tourists' mail in Paris represents a real problem. No forlorn willow in a New England or Middle Western village puts more persistently the query, "Is there any mail today?" than does the foreign visitor making Paris his headquarters during the European jaunt.

"The American abroad is more concerned about his mail than he is about his banking business," a man in charge of the mail department of a well-known bank remarked the other day. "It matters more to him than anything else on his trip over here."

A young woman who has recently reorganized the mail department of another bank testified to the same thing. "They are never satisfied," she said. "We hand out a big pile of letters—enough to keep one happy for days, I should think. But before they turn from the desk they ask us: 'When will the next mail be in?' Their appetite is insatiable."

With the increase in travel during the past few years, the mail departments of Paris banks and travel organizations have had to be enlarged, many times over, to take care of the flood of letters which pour in for the American tourist. Although this service, since it is rendered gratis, is not a paying investment, it must be managed efficiently. The only stipulation made by the various offices which handle mail is that people using the service be clients.

In Paris there are six or eight important "postoffices" established in tourist haunts, with a number of smaller ones in famous bars and clubs, where travelers regularly receive their correspondence. The larger of these offices report the handling of between 6,000 and 8,000 letters daily during the busy season. The lesser offices take care of perhaps 4,000. Thus each week 200,000 or 250,000 letters arrive addressed to Americans staying in Paris or having Paris as their headquarters. There are, besides, the telegrams, the cables and the home newspapers, which latter are the special bane of the postal service abroad.

"Why don't they leave their papers at home?" clerks exclaim. "They're so old by the time they get here that people probably don't read them. And they take up such a lot of precious space and time."

Another cry raised in every mail service department in Paris is against the American friend at home who sends letters to France with a 2-cent stamp. A letter will go to England for 2 cents, but it takes 5 cents to carry it over here. The postal service office must disburse the money for this extra postage and then colelct it from clients.

Mail service in Paris banks and bureaus is not confined to the simple matter of pigeonholing incoming letters in alphabetical order and then handing them out to eager clients as they file by; for there is also the important matter of forwarding mail. This requires a great deal of careful work. Most of the Americans who come to Paris go on to Italy or Switzerland. If a traveler is to be gone only a week he asks, nevertheless, that his letters be sent him. So arriving mail must first be divided into that for immediate distribution and that for relaying. And, of course, the list changes every day.

Careless travelers frequently fail to give explicit directions, so that their mail remains uncalled for. After a certain length of time it is put in a file, where it remains for three or four months. Then, if no instructions have been received, the letters are returned to the senders or sent to the Dead Letter Office.

There is, furthermore, the confusing matter of names identical or similar. The Smyths, the Smiths, the Browns, the Browns, the Joneses, the Robinsons, the Clarkes and the Clarks are the most frequent causes of trouble. But the mail department manager must always contrive to get the right letter to the right John Jones. It often requires unusual feats of memory, such as recognizing handwriting and home postmarks. Married women who receive mail under two different names also are a source of unending difficulty. How is one always to know that Mary Bell Brown and Mrs. J. H. Brown are one and the same woman?

Employes often hear a great deal about clients' personal affairs. For instance, when a married couple are in Paris, perhaps on a very special errand, they may not want to have their letters handed out promiscuously. The husband will not want his wife to see his letters, while the wife may be equally particular about her own. All such instructions must be carefully noted on the filing cards of the department.

"But that is nothing," the head of one department remarked. "The life histories we hear and the secrets we know at this desk! When I first came I could scarcely believe my own ears. People drop in for mail. Perhaps they don't get any. They are a little homesick, and we somehow appeal as the bond between them and the writers of the letters for which they pine. So they talk to us and tell us what is on their minds. Especially men away from their families. They will hang around by the hour.

"They talk about their wives, their children, their automobiles, their financial affairs—why they are here and when they are going home. They even tell us whether Paris water agrees with them. We're more than a mail service department. We're a sort of confessional."

Any traveler who follows the papers at all could without difficulty keep track of the arrival of steamers and go for his mail only when a boat has come in. But even the most practical seem to overlook this convenience and apply for their mail as regularly as if it were arriving on daily trains. In fact, many of them put in their plea several times a day. Perhaps some lost letter will come to light or some friend in Europe will write.

Miracles are expected. A few weeks ago a well-dressed American woman asked the manager of the mail department of one of the most formal and haughty banks if he would wire to an Italian city for her mail to be forwarded to Paris. He promised to perform the service and thought the matter closed for some days. But that very afternoon she was back asking if her mail had come yet.

The liveliest time for the mail departments is during July and August, when the tourist flood is at its height; but work picks up again around Christmas. April this year was exceptionally busy. In one bank twenty-two clerks are employed in the mail department. In another eighteen; in a third only eight—but they are crying for help.

People at home picture their fortunate friends as constantly gazing at some famous cathedral or looking at dresses in a fascinating shop, or sipping wine at a sidewalk café. If stay-at-homes could see the expression of ineffable joy that comes into the face of the American who asks for mail, is rewarded with a fat letter from the States and opens it right then and there as he stands in everybody's way in the middle of the lobby, they would realize that cathedrals and shops and cafés are not sounding brass and tinkling cymbals unless the bond with home be kept fresh.

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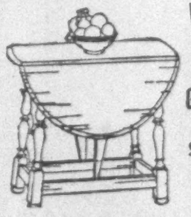

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CITY TESTS STREET AIR FOR NOXIOUS MOTOR GAS

Average Auto Produces Up to Two Cubic Feet a Minute of the Dangerous Carbon Monoxide.

By SILAS BENT.

IF you have seen a man with a curious glass tube at a busy street corner, a tube with a body somewhat larger than a beer bottle and a slim glass neck at either end; and if the man filled the tube with air, by means of a hand suction pump, before closing it with glass cocks, you may know that he was getting a sample of New York atmosphere in order to determine how much carbon monoxide it contained.

Samples of atmosphere are being taken from street corners where the motor traffic is heaviest in all the five boroughs; for it is the exhausts from automobiles which contain monoxide, in concentrated form one of the deadliest gases known. It causes headaches, nausea, convulsions and death, when inhaled in sufficient quantities, and has been branded as "the chief toxic agent of modern civilization." It takes a daily toll of lives, sometimes from gas stoves in unventilated rooms, sometimes in small garages where motors are left running, sometimes by suicide.

But is the quantity given off by trucks, taxicabs and pleasure vehicles on city streets large enough to be a menace? That is the question which the New York Health Department has set out to answer. One would suppose that if motor exhausts were a danger to health traffic policemen would be the first to reveal it, and so far as is known none of them has become ill from that cause. But traffic officers are the pick of the force, physically, and undergo daily exercise and training. It is possible that they might not prove so susceptible of small doses of poison as the average pedestrian. Women who go home with headaches or unaccountable lassitude from shopping expeditions may be victims not merely of overstrain and nervous hurry, but of tainted city air. If they are, the city intends to find it out.

How the City Tests the Air.

That is, the city intends to know whether carbon monoxide is responsible. In the gases given off through some motor exhausts there are other poisons, and when the gasoline in the engine has been doped with tetraethyl lead still another is added. The United States Public Health Service is making investigations to determine whether "looney gas," as it is sometimes called, is a danger to health; and tetraethyl lead, pending the outcome, is not being manufactured. The New York inquiry, therefore, is confined to the most dangerous of the gases remaining when ordinary gasoline is the fuel.

To make the tests, a complicated piece of machinery has been set up in the city laboratory at 123 Worth Street. Suction supplied by an electric motor pulls the suspected sample of air through a succession of test tubes containing various chemicals to purify it and then to determine the quantity of monoxide in it. The apparatus is a combination of two devices, one invented by the United States Bureau of Mines, the other by the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the War Department.

The tube filled at the busy street corner contains 500 cubic centimeters of air. If there is present as much as 5-1000 of 1 per cent. of monoxide by volume—that is, if carbon monoxide is present in the ratio of three cents to a thousand dollars—it will be detected. Dr. Yandell Henderson of Yale, nationally known as an authority on such matters, says that a man may be subjected to not more than four parts of monoxide in 10,000 parts for as long as three-quarters of an hour without suffering injury. This is one part in 2,500; but the city is using an apparatus which will detect one part in more than 33,000, so that there is an ample margin. If there is enough of the poisonous gas floating about the streets to hurt you the city chemists will assuredly find it.

An Involved Process.

To remove from the sample of city air the other gases and impurities which it may contain, it is passed through a tube containing liquid air, which freezes any gasoline in it and leaves it clinging to glass wool within the tube; through another containing a solution of chromic acid, to remove ethylene; and through others which contain sodium hyposulphate, phosphorus pentoxide, soda-lime, a dilute solution of sodium thiosulphate and concentrated sulphuric acid. These washing reagents clean the sample not only of impurities and gases other than carbon monoxide, but also of acids and chemicals which may have got into it during the process.

In a large metal receptacle at the centre of this somewhat complicated apparatus there is a U-tube, immersed in hot oil. The oil is stirred continuously by an electric propeller, and its temperature is regulated by electricity. Here iodine pentoxide is mixed with the air, and the heat burns off the carbon monoxide; the product is carbon dioxide and free iodine. By measuring with extreme accuracy the quantity of iodine thus liberated, the quantity of monoxide originally contained in the air can be determined. This is accomplished by passing the iodine out of the U-tube into a solution of potassium iodide in a bubbling tube, where the strength of the solution is analyzed, or titrated.

Each of the samples of air taken to the testing laboratory is labeled as to the place and time of obtaining it. The work will go forward for several weeks or longer before any announcement of the result is made.

What Carbon Monoxide Does.

The result of all this work will be a body of chemical knowledge about the atmosphere of New York much more detailed and accurate than our medical knowledge. It is only within the last few years that we have begun to find out what minute quantities of carbon monoxide do to the human organism. It causes blood deterioration, we are told, but how does this manifest itself? The best information on this score has been produced by the United States Bureau of Mines in tests at its experiment station in Pittsburgh.

The exhaust gas produced by all the well-known automobile vehicles and trucks was first analyzed there to see how much monoxide was in them; and then men were placed in specially constructed chambers, in atmospheres containing varying quantities of carbon monoxide, to see what it would do to the men. In this way the result, from a slight lassitude to severe poisoning, was noted. It was found that the effect depended not only on the quantity of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere, but on the length of time the men were subjected to it or breathed it.

A. C. Fieldner was in charge of this work, and he found that the average automobile produces from one to two cubic feet of carbon monoxide a minute. Trucks and omnibuses produce two or three times as much. The problem of pumping all this poison rapidly and effectively out of the vehicular tunnel between New York and Jersey, when it is completed, will be met by the use of powerful fans. But there are no fans in New York streets. The atmosphere in them is kept moving partly by the movement of vehicles themselves, partly by wind or breeze. Not only is the air of the streets contaminated, but Dr. Henderson said, in a report to the New York Academy of Medicine more than a year ago, that it passed into shops and worked its way upward through elevator shafts and stairways. The concentration of carbon monoxide in the streets is not high, but Dr. Henderson says that "it often reaches the amount which sanitarians recognize as constituting an influence inimical to health." To breathe it for half an hour isn't likely to be harmful, but he thinks that to breathe it all day must add distinctly to the fatigue felt when evening comes.

The body throws off carbon monoxide in small quantities almost as quickly as it absorbs the poison. It is not cumulative. A whiff of contaminated atmosphere is not to be feared, nor even breathing for an hour or so such quantities as are likely to be found in city streets; and the exhaust gases, being hot and therefore lighter than air, tend to rise quickly from the street, above the level of the lungs and mouth. In doing so, however, they mix with the air, and are thus cooled. Some of the carbon monoxide is likely to remain in the atmosphere we breathe. Whether enough of it remains there to hurt us remains to be seen.

Dr. Henderson's remedy for the condition is a vertical exhaust for motor vehicles, a pipe to carry the gases up, instead of pumping them down onto the street. He thinks that this need not be made compulsory, but that an additional tax on truck and other automobiles not so equipped would quickly bring the owners to alter their machines. The Health Officer of Chicago has recommended the vertical exhaust in that city.

Dr. Frank Monaghan, Commissioner of Health in New York, says there is evidence of poisoning from carbon monoxide in the open air, and that the public should not be alarmed from the experiments and tests now under way. He has directed a sanitary inspector and a physician from the Department of Health to select the spots where the air is sampled, and to oversee the tests.

The investigation bears indirectly on the question of automobiles in Central Park. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union, says the bad health of the trees in the park is due partly to monoxide discharged from automobiles; and others, agreeing with him, have urged that motorists be barred from it. The question is thus of interest to lovers of plant life, as well as to the experts in hygiene, medicine, chemistry and engineering who are investigating it; but the tests now being made are of interest primarily to all those who spend much of their time in New York streets where the traffic is heavy.

MEDICAL MEN IN THE ARMY TRAINING FOR NEW DUTIES

By LIEUT. HENRY J. COLLINS,
Medical Administrative Department O. R. C.

DURING the World War, and before, the Medical Department of the United States Army was considered a necessary evil by military men. Not so today. For besides being essential in war, this organization is one of the arms of the fighting force during peace and keeps the combatant troops physically fit. Training men for medical service in the army is now carried on at every military post and cantonment in the country and in the territorial possessions.

In the next war, should one happen, the Medical Department will be the bulwark of the army. Every officer of the organized reserve force of commissioned and enlisted personnel will know what he is relied upon to do. The care of the wounded, maintenance of sanitary quarters, the care and treatment of animals, in addition to the inspection of food and grounds suitable for bivouac, and, most important of all, the transporting of sick and wounded from the firing lines to portable and base hospitals, will hereafter be carried on systematically.

This systematic plan for keeping combatant troops physically fit for fighting will be completed within a short time. The training of organized reserve men of the Medical Department, already started under the direction of the Surgeon General, has made rapid strides at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where the First Medical Regiment is stationed. A training school for medical men has been established there. Some 450 reserve officers have completed a two weeks' course of instruction. They were tutored by regular officers of the Medical Department of the army.

Training Centres.

Carlisle Barracks is one of the largest of these training centres. Other camps are being held at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Camp Lewis, Washington, and Fitzsimmons Hospital, Colorado. In addition, medical men attached to various combatant organizations now at camp in the various corps areas are undergoing instruction.

All medical training centres instruct reserve officers in army work as well as in medicine. Surgeon General Ireland's teaching staff keeps in constant touch with reserve medical officers.

One of the latest duties to fall to Medical Department officers is the selection of fliers. This task not only involves careful physical and mental examination of candidate aviators to determine their fitness to fly, but also it includes the preservation of the health of the aviators after they have been selected.

A special course of instruction for Medical Reserve officers in aviation is now being conducted at Mitchel Field, New York. The medical officers of this branch of the service will be known as "flight surgeons." Their duties include examination of candidate aviators by means of physical and mental tests, in addition to the psychological test which will show whether the candidate is constitutionally fit to manipulate a plane.

Aviation will play an important part henceforth in transporting wounded from the front to points in the rear. Each airplane ambulance will be equipped to carry from six to eight patients. The flight surgeon will accompany the patients from place to place, a pilot, of course, taking charge of the manipulation of the plane. Patients will be put aboard on litters. These litters will be placed in a mechanism that will permit the flight surgeon, by pressing a lever, to bring the patient directly up to the level where the flight surgeon sits, thus enabling him to administer emergency treatment for the comfort of the patient while en route. Airplane ambulance trips can be made swiftly and carried on even under shell fire.

The test to be used to determine the fitness of candidate aviators as pilots is unique. Men will be examined for every minute defect. Their ability to resist storms, wind and sound, the quality of their hearing and sight, are important in determining their qualifications. Flight surgeons will also be required to study the application of certain medicinal treatments to offset physical defects brought about by strange air currents.

In case of war Medical Department men will know just where to go, when to report and what equipment is necessary. A plan has been adopted by the Surgeon General for the establishment of various medical units at civilian hospitals throughout the country. Each unit, when organized, can be a base, general, evacuation or field hospital, and the institution that fosters it will be called its parent. In emergency the unit will mobilize at the institution, and the officers, nurses and many of the enlisted men for this particular unit will be taken from the institution itself, trained and placed in the field. War Department officials have provided for crediting the institution that organizes such an outfit.

Drilling in accordance with the Medical Department Manual has been done away with by the Surgeon General. Henceforth the drilling of Medical Department men will be according to infantry drill regulations. The squad, formerly four men, now has eight, and the formation of medical troops will correspond exactly with that of an infantry outfit. There will be company and platoon commanders, and corporals will have charge of each squad. They will be familiar with infantry drill and possess a knowledge of such military manoeuvres as guard mount and battalion parades.

Special training is being given to Medical Department officers and reserve officers and men in chemical warfare, under the direction of Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, chief of the Medical Division Chemical Warfare Service. This instruction deals with the application of treatment to offset the inhalation of poisonous gases, and with methods of combating gases and the prevention of mustard gas burns. In order to carry on the work intelligently in gas warfare, officers of the medical profession must be familiar not only with the action and nature of wounds produced by chemicals but with the chemicals themselves, whether liquids, solids or gases. Methods of introduction of effective gases must be known—whether by clouds, shells, mortars, grenades, &c.

Special Gas Instructions.

The rapid development of industrial chemistry and mechanical science has rendered chemical warfare practical for any nations that choose to break the pact signed at The Hague. That pact was broken by the Germans on April 22, 1915, when suddenly and without warning they released upon the unsuspecting troops of the Allies a cloud of chlorine from 5,000 cylinders planted along the front lines. As a result, thousands of casualties were produced and a gap was made in the front lines of the Allies. Although most of the leading nations have signed a pact agreeing not to resort to the use of gases in warfare, still this Government is preparing to combat gases in the event that agreements are again broken.

Map reading has become an important study in the Medical Department. Reserve officers are instructed in the making and reading of maps as an aid in establishing first aid stations and locating hospitals, and also in order that they may acquaint themselves with the actual positions of the combatant troops and know from what direction to expect wounded soldiers. Under the new progress first aid stations will be placed nearer the actual firing lines.

As a whole, the training of the Medical Department officer has made such progress that military experts remark that armies will rely greatly on the efficiency of the Medical Department. Unless a soldier is kept in good physical condition, he cannot fight.

FEWER SHIPWRECKS

THE number of ships wrecked in American waters has been steadily decreasing in the last few years. The fact is accounted for by the more common use of wireless, and the increased efficiency of live-saving equipment in general. Last year 945 wrecks were reported in the United States Merchant Marine; of these 237 were total. The ships wrecked carried, in all, crews of over 20,000 and nearly 9,000 passengers. The loss of life was 202, which was much the lowest, with a single exception, in a decade. The loss in ships last year totaled nearly $15,000,000, and the loss of cargoes nearly $4,000,000, which also showed a great decrease over that of previous years.

ENGLISH CHURCH URGED TO MODERNIZE ITS CREED

Archbishops Ask Revision of 39 Articles to Attract Youth—Fundamentalists Expected to Oppose Change.

By W. G. TINCKOM-FERNANDEZ.
LONDON.

THE Church of England, through a committee of bishops and laymen appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, has been asked to modernize its historic tenets. The recommendations were made as a result of an inquiry into the steady decrease in the numbers of candidates for ordination. The committee ascribes this decline of interest in the Church as a career to "the intellectual difficulties" of men who would otherwise serve the Church in a useful capacity.

"It would bring relief," says the committee, "if it were decided that the Thirty-nine Articles are no longer a satisfactory statement for the purpose of assent. In our opinion a restatement of these principles is required." And quite as startling as this new attitude toward the famous articles of belief, which, since the time of Henry VIII, in one form or another have been a source of controversy, is the opinion of the committee that the English Episcopate should declare that "they would not look on perplexity or uncertainty" as to some of the clauses in the creeds "as in all cases a necessary barrier to ordination, and they would give consideration to any such difficulties brought before them individually."

Origin of the Creed.

The Thirty-nine Articles are described as "containing a whole body of divinity." Originally, in the reign of Edward VI, there were forty-two. In 1628 Charles I prefixed "His Majesty's Declaration," which directed that they be interpreted "in their literal and grammatical sense." The council that governed the kingdom, by the will of Henry VIII, during Edward's minority, through an act of Parliament, appointed a commission for this purpose, and the Catechism was prefixed by Cranmer.

When Mary succeeded Edward a commission held them to be illegally constituted, but when Elizabeth ascended the throne an effort was made to formulate the articles of faith as a test of orthodoxy, and after certain omissions they were reduced to thirty-nine. Copies were lost in the great fire of 1666, and further revisions took place, until Charles finally declared that they were in their final form to be literally interpreted.

But while the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith are a test of the orthodoxy of all candidates for holy orders, the communicants of the Church of England look upon the Prayer Book as the real expression of their faith. And now, the opinion of the committee being published, the Dean of Durham and late Bishop of Calcutta, John Welldon, has said: "I hope all subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles will be done away with. They belong to a past age and deter sensitive spirits from ordination."

There is a strong Fundamentalist party in the Church of England which regards this attitude as revolutionary. They maintain the spirit of the 1562 convocation and emphasize the original purpose "for the avoiding of diversities of opinions and for the establishing of consent touching true religion." Moreover, does not Charles I's royal declaration enjoin that "all further curious search be laid aside, and these disputes shut up in God's promises, as they be generally set forth to us in the Holy Scriptures and the general meaning of the Articles of the Church of England according to them"?

Colleges Are Modernist.

The committee reports that the period 1915-1925 brought 2,850 fewer candidates for ordination than the decade preceding it. The history of the Church of England is intimately associated with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. According to the European tradition, English families have always regarded the Church as they did the army, navy, law or medicine as a professional career for their sons, and the ancient universities provided nearly all the candidates for holy orders. Despite the Oxford movement, when the great Cardinal Newman left the English Church for the Roman faith, taking with him many of the finest minds at the university, Oxford today, with her sister university at Cambridge, is essentially modernist.

The Bishop of Gloucester bluntly states that "the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is largely secular and to a considerable extent even antagonistic to Christianity." And the Bishop traces this to the fact that the secondary schools which supply the universities are no longer staffed by masters in holy orders, as was once the tradition; that "in many of them there is no religious teaching; in many others it is very perfunctory." Thus the committee adds:

"That recruiting should now be necessary seems to us to show that we are not giving the world the impression of a Church filled with the spirit of Christ. Rightly or wrongly, the Church appears to those outside it to be engaged largely in organization and in matters of minor importance. In so far as it fails to attract the best young men and women of the present day, it must be failing to represent fully the life of a true Christian community."

Women Criticize Prayer Book.

Last winter the Church held a conference at Oxford and invited the youth of England to tell it frankly what was wrong, and the youth told the Church exactly why it was losing its hold on the young. The women of England then reminded the Church through Miss Maude Royden and Lady Maud Warrender that its medieval prejudices against women, as represented by parts of the prayer book and the refusal to admit them to holy orders, were responsible for the increasing indifference of their sex to religious matters.

Youth told the Church that it was too snobbish, too formal and inhuman. And these strictures appear to have borne fruit, for Canon Streeter adds to the present report his criticism that "too little stress is laid on the repellent effect of (a) technical phraseology and professional 'lingo' in the pulpit and in clerical talk and (b) the emphasis commonly laid on the claims and interests of the Church rather than upon God's direct demands on the individual, on doctrine and ceremony rather than on conduct and the problem of life."

That the results of the war in matters of religious sentiment, as compared with similar reactions in the rest of Europe, have made themselves felt differently in Britain was evident to all those who prepared and discussed the report. First, there is the economic side of the falling off in the numbers of candidates for ordination, for the higher cost of living and the scant wages paid to ministers in the English Church have combined to deter youth from seeking careers in the Church. It was remarked by one Bishop that only those with private means now found it possible to take orders.

Youth and Religion.

Whereas in the rest of Europe there was a remarkable revival of faith among young men who had entered the war as non-practicing Christians, in Britain there was not the same reaction. While British youth entered the war with the same amount of idealism, and though its mental, spiritual and physical reactions in no less degree brought a train of suffering and disillusionment at a critical period in their lives, yet there was not the same sudden interest in mysticism and spiritualism which engrossed the young intellectuals that had survived the horrors of war in France and the rest of Europe.

The practical Anglo-Saxon temperament seemed to react to the fierce economic stress of a post-war world in its utilitarian traditions. Thoughts of a living in the present, rather than of a career in the future, engrossed the British youth. The emotion and sentiment that form part of the Latin temperament were conspicuously absent. Many have consummated the marriages that were suddenly postponed by the war, and least of all professional occupations did the Church attract them. The committee's report to the Archbishops on this matter of clerical economics said: "It has been said by a genial cynic that 'the laity are determined on two points—that their clergy shall be married, and that they shall be paid as though they were not.' The occasions are even now too frequent when an otherwise suitable man either is not offered, or has to refuse, a post simply because he cannot afford to take it."

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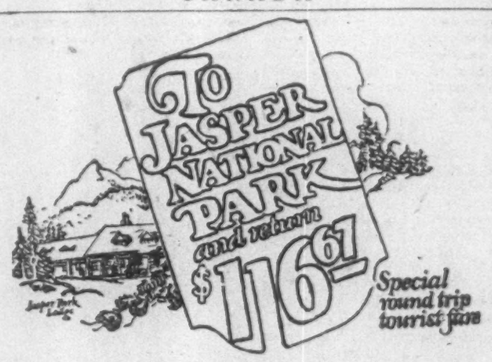

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From New York January 23rd, 1926.

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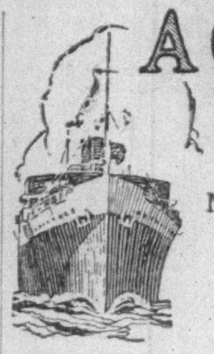

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SAILINGS TO EUROPE

American Line / Cunard Line / White Star Line — Joint Service — 1 Broadway / 25 Broadway N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-Hamburg.
*ANDANIA .....Aug. 1 Sept. 5 Oct. 10
*ARABIC .....Aug. 19 Sept. 23 Oct. 28

Anchor Line 25 Broadway, N. Y.
New York to Londonderry and Glasgow.
*COLUMBIA .....Aug. 8 ‡Sept. 5 .....
CAMERONIA .....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
CALIFORNIA .....Aug. 22 Sept. 19 .....
*ASSYRIA .....Aug. 29 ....
TUSCANIA .....Sept. 5 Oct. 3 .....
‡From Boston Only.

Atlantic Transport 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and London.
MINNETONKA .....Aug. 1 Aug. 29 Sept. 26
MINNEWASKA .....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
MINNEKAHDA .....†Aug. 22 †Sept. 19 †Oct. 17
†Omits Cherbourg. Calls at Boulogne.

Baltic American Line, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
New York-Copenhagen-Danzig-Libau.
ESTONIA .....Aug. 11 Sept. 22 Nov. 3
LITUANIA .....Sept. 1 Oct. 13 Nov. 24

Canadian Pacific, Cor. Mad. Av. & 44 St., N.Y.
Montreal to Liverpool.
*MONTCLARE .....July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 25
*MONTROSE .....Aug. 7 Sept. 4 Oct. 2
*MONTCALM .....Aug. 21 Sept. 18 Oct. 16
Quebec to Liverpool.
*MONTROYAL .....Aug. 14 Sept. 11 Oct. 9
Quebec-Cherbourg-Southampton-Hamburg.
EMPRESS SCOTLAND.Aug. 5 Sept. 2 Sept. 30
EMPRESS FRANCE...Aug. 19 Sept. 16 Oct. 14
Montreal-Cherbourg-Southampton-Antwerp.
*MINNEDOSA .....July 29 Aug. 26 Sept. 23
*MELITA .....Aug. 12 Sept. 9 Oct. 7
Montreal-Belfast-Glasgow.
*MONTREAL .....Aug. 5 Sept. 3 Oct. 15
*METAGAMA .....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
Quebec to Belfast-Glasgow.
*MONTLAURIER .....July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24

Cunard Line 25 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton.
AQUITANIA .....July 29 Aug. 18 Sept. 9
BERENGARIA .....Aug. 5 Aug. 26 Sept. 16
MAURETANIA .....†Aug. 12 †Sept. 2 †Sept. 23
†Also calls at Plymouth.
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown), Liverpool.
SAMARIA .....Aug. 1 (From Bos. Aug. 2)
LACONIA .....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Nov. 7
*CARMANIA .....Aug. 22 Sept. 19 Oct. 17
FRANCONIA .....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 24
CARINTHIA ..Sept. 5 SCYTHIA .....Oct. 8
Boston to Cobh (Queenstown), Liverpool.
SAMARIA .....Aug. 5 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA .....Aug. 12 Sept. 8 Oct. 4
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-London.
*CARONIA .....Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
*LANCASTRIA .....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 31
*ALBANIA .....Sept. 12 Oct. 17 .....

Fabre Line 17 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Palermo-Naples-Marseilles.
PROVIDENCE .....Aug. 14 Oct. 13 Dec. 8
PATRIA .....Sept. 11 Nov. 28 .....
N. Y. to Azores-Lisbon.
CANADA ..... Aug. 28
ROMA .....Sept. 22 ....
SINAIA .....Oct. 8 ....
N. Y. to Algiers-Alexandria-Jaffa-Beirut.
BRITANNIA ..Aug. 3 ASIA .....Sept. 8
BRAGA .....Aug. 13 CANADA .....Aug. 28
N. Y. to Algiers-Piraeus-Salonica-Constantinople.
BRAGA .....Aug. 13 SINAIA .....Oct. 8
ASIA .....Sept. 9

French Line 19 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Havre-Paris.
PARIS .....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Sept. 26
FRANCE .....Sept. 12 Oct. 3 Oct. 24
N. Y.-Havre-Paris.
*LA SAVOIE .....†July 29 Sept. 5 Oct. 14
*DE GRASSE .....Aug. 5 Sept. 2 Oct. 1
*SUFFREN .....Aug. 15 Sept. 19 Oct. 21
*ROCHAMBEAU .....Aug. 28 Sept. 23 Oct. 28
†Calls at Vigo (Spain).
N. Y.-Vigo (Spain)-Bordeaux.
*ROUSSILON .....Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 12
*CHICAGO .....Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 26
*LA BOURDONNAIS..Sept. 17 Oct. 29 Dec. 10
*ONE CLASS CABIN STEAMERS.

Further information from Companies' Offices or Local Steamship Agents

Hamburg-American Line (See United American Lines.)

Holland-America Line 24 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Boulogne-sur-Mer, Rotterdam.
NEW AMSTERDAM ...Aug. 1 Sept. 5 Oct. 10
ROTTERDAM .....Aug. 15 Sept. 19 Oct. 24
VEENDAM .....Aug. 22 Sept. 26 Oct. 31
VELENDAM .....Aug. 29 Oct. 3 Nov. 7
*RYNDAM .....Sept. 12 Oct. 17 .....

Italian Lloyd (Sabaudo) 3 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Naples and Genoa.
CONTE VERDE .....Aug. 1 Sept. 5 Oct. 10
CONTE ROSSO .....Aug. 22 Sept. 26 Oct. 31

Italian Line (N. G. I.) 1 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Naples and Genoa.
DUILIO .....July 29 Aug. 29 Oct. 3
*COLOMBO .....Aug. 8 Sept. 16 Oct. 24
GIULIO CESARE .....Sept. 22 .....
.....

North German Lloyd 32 B'way, N. Y.
N. Y.-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Bremen.
COLUMBUS ..Aug. 11 COLUMBUS ....Sept. 8
STUTTGART ..Aug. 22 MUENCHEN ..Sept. 15
N. Y. to Bremen (Direct).
*S. VENTANA.Aug. 25 *S. VENTANA...Sept. 29
*LEUTZOW ...Sept. 22
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown)-Bremen.
*BREMEN .....July 28 Sept. 1 Oct. 6

Norwegian-America Line, 22 W'hall St., N. Y.
N. Y.-Norway-Sweden-Denmark-Finland.
BERGENSFJORD .....Aug. 4 Sept. 12 Oct. 24
*STAVANGERFJORD...Aug. 28 Oct. 6 Nov. 14

Red Star Line 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y.-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Antwerp.
*ZEELAND .....July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
*PITTSBURG .....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
BELGENLAND .....Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 14
LAPLAND .....Sept. 3 Oct. 1 Oct. 29

Royal Mail 26 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton.
*OHIO .....†July 30 †Aug. 27 †Sept. 24
*ORBITA .....Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
*ORCA .....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
*ORDUNA .....Aug. 22 Sept. 19 Oct. 17
†Calls Hamburg.

Scandinavian-Amer. Line, 27 W'hall St., N.Y.
N. Y. to Norway-Sweden-Denmark-Finland.
FREDERIK VIII ....Aug. 8 Sept. 12 Oct. 27
*UNITED STATES ....Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 13
*OSCAR II .....Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 27

Swedish-American Line 21 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Sweden-Norway-Denmark, Finland and Baltic States.
*STOCKHOLM .....Aug. 1 Sept. 16 Oct. 13
*DROTTNINGHOLM ...Aug. 29 Sept. 19 Oct. 24

Transatlantica Italiana, 5 State St., N. Y.
New York-Palermo-Genoa-Naples.
DANTE ALIGHIERI ...Aug. 14 Sept. 30 Nov. 1
GIUSEPPE VERDI ...Sept. 1 Oct. 21 Dec. 8
LEONARDO DA VINCI.Sept. 15 Nov. 4 Dec. 28

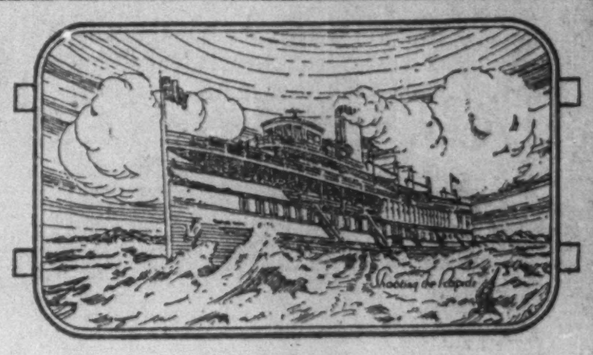
United American Lines / Joint Service with Hamburg-American Line — 35-39 B'way N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton-Hamburg.
RESOLUTE .....July 28 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
DEUTSCHLAND .....Aug. 4 Sept. 17 Oct. 29
RELIANCE .....Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Oct. 6
*CLEVELAND .....Aug. 26 Oct. 1 Nov. 12
ALBERT BALLIN.....Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 26
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown), Hamburg.
*THURINGIA .....July 30 Sept. 10 Oct. 23
*MOUNT CLAY .....Aug. 13 Sept. 24 Nov. 5
*WESTPHALIA .....Aug. 27 Oct. 8 Nov. 19

United States Lines 45 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton.
LEVIATHAN .....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-Bremen
PRES. ROOSEVELT..†Aug. 1 Aug. 28 Sept. 26
PRES. HARDING ....Aug. 4 Sept. 2 Sept. 30
GEO. WASHINGTON..Aug. 8 Sept. 9 Oct. 10
*REPUBLIC .....Aug. 12 ‡Sept. 15 Oct. 16
*AMERICA .....†Aug. 19 Sept. 19 †Oct. 21
†Calls at Cobh (Queenstown).

White Star Line 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton.
OLYMPIC .....Aug. 8 Aug. 29 Sept. 19
HOMERIC .....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Sept. 26
MAJESTIC .....Aug. 22 Sept. 12 Oct. 3
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool.
BALTIC .....Aug. 1 Aug. 29 Sept. 26
CELTIC .....†Aug. 8 †Sept. 5 †Oct. 3
ADRIATIC .....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
CEDRIC .....†Aug. 22 †Sept. 19 †Oct. 17
†Via Boston.

*ONE CLASS CABIN STEAMERS.

Further information from Companies' Offices or Local Steamship Agents



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FOR more than three hundred years, the River St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and the Island of Montreal, has been the highway of adventure. The stolid and unemotional redskin, bound for the annual fur-market at Montreal, shouted with exultation as his birch canoe leaped to the thunderous surges of the Lachine Rapids. The Jesuits of the Huron Missions, returning from some lonely outpost of God in the wilderness, sang Te Deum to the sonorous accompaniment of its tempestuous waters. Lord Amherst's British battalions advancing to the conquest of Quebec, all contended with the stupendous might of the rapids, and felt the thrill of triumph in their swift, tumultuous descent.

You too may feel it—in perfect comfort and safety, from the deck of a modern steamship of the Canada Steamship Lines. The route is through the enchanted playground of the Thousand Islands, descending the mighty rapids and onward to Montreal, Quebec and the stupendous Saguenay, with its Capes Trinity and Eternity higher than Gibraltar. It is indeed a voyage of adventure into the land of a romantic yesterday.

You can begin your journey at Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Montreal or Quebec, and return the same way; arranging your trip so as to stop off a day at the important points without having to worry about hotel accommodations.

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A thousand miles of travel—A thousand thrills of pleasure

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THE ONLY DIRECT LINE. ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE

VIA CAPE COD CANAL

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Leave Pier 19, N. R. (ft. of Warren St.), New York, and India Wharf, Boston, daily, at 5 P. M. Daylight Saving Time.

Connections at Boston for all points in Maine and Maritime Provinces.

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Via beautiful Long Island Sound

Direct Service leaving Pier 18, North River, foot Murray St., every Sunday and Wednesday at 10 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time), due in Portland the following morning at 7 o'clock (Standard Time). Connecting with Str. for Boothbay Harbor, Friendship, Rockland, Lubec, Eastport.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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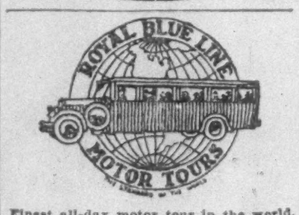

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Grand double tour of New York. Guide-conducted tours to the public buildings, to the Botanical Gardens and Zoo. Evening tours to Chinatown, Coney Island and Brighton Beach.

Two-day tour to Boston via Hudson River, West Point, Storm King, Berkshire Hills, Mohawk Trail.

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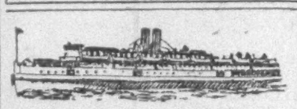

Daylight Excursions on Long Island Sound

A delightful and attractive all-day sail on beautiful Long Island Sound to New London. Dancing. Restaurant.

$4.00 Round Trip

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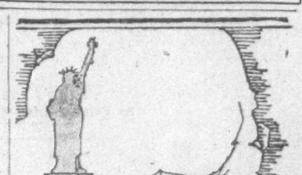
MIDNIGHT TRIPS

Str. "New Hampshire" Lv. Pier 40, N. R., New York, 10:15 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R. (Ft. East 22nd St.) 11:00 P. M. daily except Sunday. Due New London 6:00 A. M. next morning. Connections for Worcester, Providence, Boston, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Fisher's Island and Block Island.

Tickets at Pier 40, N. R., or Consolidated Ticket Offices. Excursion tickets good for 24 hours only. Saturday tickets good only on that day. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

New London Line

THE NEW ENGLAND S. S. CO.



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Six of the world's finest ships—the LEVIATHAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT HARDING, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, REPUBLIC and AMERICA—offer you unexcelled service to Europe. See your local steamship agent for information about sailings, rates and accommodations or write

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Your trip to EUROPE

OCEAN travel suited to the most exacting is brought within reach of those of moderate means by famous Royal Mail cabin liners.

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*OHIO .....July 30

ORBITA .....Aug. 8

ORCA .....Aug. 15

*Calls Hamburg

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ROYAL MAIL

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Sanderson & Son, Inc., *Agents*

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SOUTH AMERICA by the Famous V-FLEET

—Vessels of 21,000 tons displacement built to give you every comfort and luxury known to ocean travel—and to make your voyage to South America a pleasant and enjoyable experience. That is the aim of the Lamport & Holt Line in providing "the Better Way" to South America.

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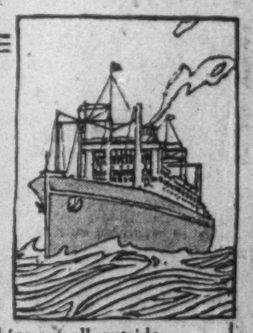
To Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen



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Stopping One Day (each way) at Halifax and Two Days at Quebec Magnificent scenery, smooth water, cool weather. Orchestra for Dancing.

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Seven Famous Day Line Flyers

Daily, including Sunday—For †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:15 A. M. Rail tickets accepted New York to Albany and Albany to New York. Music, Restaurant.

Also daily, including Sunday—For †Indian Point, †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie. Also †West Point (except Sunday). Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M.; West 42d St., 10:10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:05 A. M.

Afternoon Steamer Daily, including Sunday, for †Indian Point, †Bear Mountain and *Newburgh. Also †West Point (except Sunday) and Poughkeepsie (except Saturday and Sunday). Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:30 P. M.; West 42d St., 1:50 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:10 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. (except Sunday).

*On Saturday and Sunday this steamer returns from Newburgh.

Saturday Special for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Catskill. Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:25 P. M.; West 42d St., 1:45 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:05 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:40 P. M.

†Return steamer to New York same day from points marked †. Daylight Saving Time.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. Walker 7600.

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The Public's Mammoth Playground

Today

Steel Strs. Lv. Battery, 9, W. 132d St., 9:45 A.M. (Adj. Battery), 1:30; W. 132d St., 2:15 P. M.

AFTERNOON SAIL

Str. Lvs. Pier A, N. R. (Adj. Battery), 1:30; W. 132d St., 2:15 P. M.

REGULAR DAILY TRIPS

Str. Lvs. Battery 9; W. 132 St., 9:45 A. M.

EXTRA BOAT: Tues., Weds. & Thurs. New Steel Str. "BEAR MOUNTAIN" Lvs. Pier A, North River (adjoining Battery), 10 A. M.; West 125d St., 10:45 A. M.

Round Trip Weekdays, 75c; Children, 40c. Sundays, $1; Children, 50c.

Refreshments Music Dancing

Palisades Interstate Park Commission

Str. Richard Peck

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Delightful 150 mile trip on L. I. Sound. Music. Dining Room.

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 9:30 A. M. Return, due New York Pier 40, 9:00 P. M.

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Ample time for sightseeing in New Haven.

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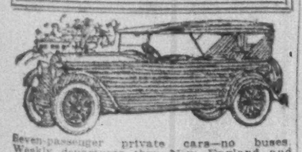

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2,000,0000 ALIENS ARE HERE WITHOUT THE RIGHT TO STAY

Commissioner Hull Finds That the Immigration Law, If Strictly Enforced, Would Deport Many People Who Are Well Established in American Life.

IF the present immigration law should be enforced strictly 2,000,000 people of foreign birth now living in the United States would be deported. This discovery is one of several startling things that have come to the attention of Harry E. Hull, the new Commissioner General of Immigration, since he took office on May 16. Within a very few weeks Commissioner Hull has found that the immigration service of the United States has before it one of the hardest sets of problems confronting any branch of the Federal Government.

Many of the 2,000,000 aliens who are here without legal right have taken root in the economic life of the country and established themselves as useful members of their communities. Some of them have been in America for twenty years or longer. The letter of the law would send them away because they would be unable, if called upon, to show satisfactory proof that they entered the country in the manner specified by rule. Many of them think that they did so enter, but the immigration authorities run across people every day who lack the proof, and officialdom is required continually to answer the baffling question of what to do with them.

No Right to Return.

Some of these questionable residents have risen to be important business men; some have won prominence in other ways. Only the other day a man classed as a "big man" in the business circles of an Eastern city sought permission to go abroad and return. He had been in the country about fifteen years. Investigation disclosed that, like many another newcomer, he had changed his occupation after getting here. He came on a visit and then went into business. To his astonishment he found himself virtually a man without a country when a re-entry certificate was withheld from him.

Many other cases of the sort crop up daily at Washington; cases of people who came here as students or tourists and afterward changed their status without duly notifying the authorities—a thing strictly against the law. A large part of the doubtful 2,000,000 drifted across the Canadian border and grew up here. Among them are many people from out first-cousin countries of Great Britain and Ireland; they are established in great numbers in upper New York State and in New England. They have dwelt so long in their adopted land that they have become well absorbed and are regarded by their neighbors as bona-fide citizens.

They regard themselves in that light, indeed, but when they try to prove their right to be so looked upon they find that they have failed to provide themselves with proper records, or that they have lost what records they had. If they leave the country they must run the risk of returning outside the ever full quotas from their native lands and of being rejected at the gate. Consuls in Europe, who have authority over the issuing of passports, have learned from experience to be slow in granting papers in excess of the quotas and without the necessary certificates brought by the applicants from this side of the ocean.

Thousands Here Illegally.

This problem of the 2,000,000 finds its origin in past practices. The first restriction law of 1921 reversed entirely the country's open-door policy in immigration. Naturally this about-face created situations that could not be foreseen. The problem involves more people than any other now before the immigration service, and around it most of the other problems of the service revolve in some way.

According to the 1920 census the number of aliens in the United States over 21 years of age then was 4,522,359. The number of aliens under 21 years of age was 876,246. The number of aliens over 21 years of age who had taken out first papers was 1,198,588. The number under 21 who had taken out first papers was 24,902.

The total foreign-born population of the United States was 13,920,692. Of the foregoing those naturalized were 6,493,088. A total of 1,223,490 have declared their intention to become citizens, and all told those who are still aliens are 5,398,605. A total of 805,509 may or may not have been declarants. The estimate of 2,000,000 unable to prove their entry was made by officials after examining the manner in which records have been presented.

The practice of the immigration authorities when an application to go abroad is made is to ask first that the applicant prove legal entry. When he is unable to do so the officials are unable to certify thereto and to give him the permit to re-enter. If he goes abroad it is at the great risk of staying there.

This situation has been found to work hardships, one of the worst being the separating of families. Some men have gone abroad thinking the necessary card would follow them. Meanwhile the bureau has been unable, after searching the records, to discover the proof and the card has been held up.

Talk of Blanket Relief.

If all of the 2,000,000 were desirable as citizens it would be quite easy to solve the problem, say, through an act of Congress admitting them into citizenship. Unless there is some administrative remedy Congress will have to provide some sort of relief. Commissioner Hull believes the importance of the matter has been little understood by the public at large, while Congress does not seem to have grasped it, records of debates showing little or no attention paid to it by the lawmakers.

It is pointed out that any blanket law that Congress might pass covering the 2,000,000 would admit many as citizens who could not prove their worthiness, physical, mental or moral, to become Americans, and that the restrictive tests now imposed on applicants coming to us under the quota law would thus be nullified to a serious extent.

The administrators of the law have undertaken to treat the trouble with the greatest liberality and with the result that so far none of this class has been deported pending formulation of a definite policy. Mr. Hull intends, as far as permissible, to take the humane view and treat each case on its merits.

Kindly Spirit in Bureau.

Having been schooled for ten years as a member of Congress from the Second District of Iowa, and being well known at the capital for frank speech on the House floor in urging humane conduct by public officials, Mr. Hull enters upon the job of Commissioner General with the Congressmen's dislike of bureaucratic administration and shortcomings.

Delays, carelessness, apparent lack of appreciation, if not downright indifference, toward the human side of appeals that come from individuals seeking relief at Washington, have been the principal complaints directed from Capitol Hill in the last few years at the executive branch of the Government. Of course, they are not all well founded, for the executive branch has its own problems, many of which are due to Congressional delinquencies.

Ever since the first of the present series of restriction laws became effective, the immigration service has had hard sledding. Next to the difficulties of war veterans and income tax payers, the troubles of the alien born have been loudest in their clamor to Congressional ears. Such appeals constitute, in fact, the bulk of the daily grind for many members from the North and the northwest.

Mr. Hull has been familiar with all this, both through his own experiences and those of his colleagues. To him it seems that the Bureau of Immigration, because it has control over the welfare of millions, needs especially to deal fairly and promptly. Determined, therefore, to have the service function above criticism if possible, he urged at the outset of his administration that all correspondence should be expedited, realizing that delay meant more work and more delay.

Courtesy to Strangers.

As an additional requirement he called on his subordinates, especially those in the field, to extend courteous treatment both to prospective citizens and to alien tourists, believing it well worth while for a good impression abroad to be maintained in this way.

Generally speaking, he has found the bureau doing good work, considering the problems with which it is enmeshed. A study of these problems is being conducted with a view to making recommendations to Congress. Control of smuggling, registration of aliens in the future, and more careful selection abroad are likely to be questions of importance before the next session.

EINSTEIN IN THE AIR FOR THE FIRST TIME

BEFORE leaving South America recently Professor Albert Einstein, who had been lecturing there for a few months, made his first flight in an airplane, according to reports found in the German press. The exponent of the theory of relativity made a flight with Admiral Behncke, one-time director of the German Naval Administration, over Buenos Aires in one of the Junker hydroplanes that ply between Cordoba and Villa Dolores.

Answering questions as to his feelings while up in the air, Professor Einstein said that only at the height of 1,000 meters did the thought come to him that he had not paid enough attention to the theory of human flying. He then opined that airplanes were better adapted for practical air traffic than Zeppelins, although reserving final decision until he had made a trip in a dirigible. Professor Einstein also said he was confident that German ingenuity would succeed in combining electric driving power with the use of sails, so that airplanes could be operated without gasoline.

ITALY CREDITS AMERICAN HELP IN GARIBALDI WARS

Interest Renewed in the Efforts of Consuls and Others Sixty-five Years Ago—Some of Those Who Aided the Liberator

By FITZHUGH LEE MINNIGERODE.

FLORENCE.

ITALIANS—to judge by recent articles in the newspapers of the country—seem to have awakened to realization of the fact that certain Americans played conspicuous parts in the campaign of sixty-five years ago for the redemption of Sicily and Naples from foreign domination. This campaign turned out to be the keystone upon which reunited Italy was built.

It is not easy to comprehend this sudden appreciation of American aid. Italy has not felt a turn of friendliness dependent upon debt pressure from Washington, and she still smarts under our opposition to her claims for territory as a result of the allied victory in the World War. Nevertheless, Italians are discussing Garibaldi's activities, and, without going into the reasons that have prompted their praise of American help, it is worth while to note the nature of this help.

Unwritten history it is, so far as my knowledge of American histories goes, and seems to have been aid entirely contrary to the precepts of Washington. The aid in question was "no foreign entanglement" rendered largely through individuals; yet because some of these individuals were public servants of America a semblance of official character necessarily attaches.

Saving Garibaldi's Campaign.

Garibaldi landed in Sicily with his famous "Thousand." We have always thought that it was the fiery spirit of Garibaldi which—like a magnet—drew support from nearly all quarters. But one Italian journal assures us today that without the aid of American ships Garibaldi's whole Sicilian campaign would have failed.

We are told that Garibaldi had for many years nursed this plan of freeing Italy; that he had discussed it with American friends in New York and had been promised help. This help materialized in many ways—money, provisions, supplies and the ships wherewith to deliver them into the hands of Garibaldi. Colonel Samuel Colt of Hartford, Conn., sent a consignment of weapons, described as "revolvers and revolver-carbines, formidable weapons which could fire five shots without being reloaded and which played an important part in the numerous battles."

The greatest aid, perhaps, came from William De Rohan, a Philadelphian, who went before the American Consul at Genoa, gave evidence satisfactory to this official and was duly registered as the owner of three vessels—the Washington, the Oregon and the Franklin. The American Consul, whose leanings are described as strongly pro-Garibaldi, went aboard these vessels and raised the American flag. De Rohan had long been an admirer of Garibaldi and had known him quite well in the days when the Italian patriot was an exile from his own land and a hero in Montevideo, twenty years before.

William De Rohan took personal command of the Washington and placed two friends, J. W. Navin, a native-born American and Oregoni, a naturalized American of Italian birth, in command of the Oregon and Franklin.

Setting Out For Sicily.

These three vessels were loaded with ammunition and supplies and given clearance papers for Athens—although it was well known that their real destination was Sicily. The American Consul at Genoa, a man named Patterson, appears to have been fully aware of all the inside facts and more than willing to aid the cause of Garibaldi. It is said that the American Minister, John Moncure Daniel, a descendant of one of the signers of The Declaration of Independence, being fully cognizant of the movements and purposes of De Rohan's little fleet, wrote to Consul Patterson that he would in no way interfere.

In fact it seems—according to the present Italian version—that all the Americans were in the secret and bent upon giving aid.

The American warship Iroquois was at Palermo in Sicily. De Rohan wrote to Captain Palmer in command of this ship telling him the route he was taking and asking for the protection of the American flag. It is not indicated that Captain Palmer was made acquainted with the nature of the cargo, but we suspect that he knew what the vessel carried.

Captain Palmer had previously indicated a partiality for the Garibaldian cause, for this officer had been present, by request, at certain armistice negotiations between Garibaldi and a Neapolitan General on board the British flagship at Palermo. On this occasion, it is said, Garibaldi found an opportunity secretly to ask the American Commander where he could obtain some munitions, and in reply Captain Palmer pointed to an American merchant ship at anchor in the harbor. This is described as a "life-saver" for Garibaldi, since his war resources were almost exhausted and he was faced by an enemy well equipped and superior in numbers.

Other ships in addition to De Rohan's vessels were giving aid to the Garibaldians. Indeed, it would seem that Americans vied with each other to see who could render the most efficient help, and that many ships ran the enemy line in order to deliver supplies and ammunition.

Bluffing It Through.

One such vessel actually carried some reinforcements and was finally captured by a Neapolitan warship. The captain of this ship, a doughty sailor named J. W. Watson, put up a bluff. He claimed the capture to be illegal under international law and cited some technicality as proof.

When asked by the Neapolitan commander to show his papers, Watson became extremely indignant. "I refuse to show my papers to pirates who seize and cannonade without showing their own colors and who have insulted the American flag. I will cede only to force, and if I am compelled to cede, my Government has a sufficient number of warships to reduce the whole Kingdom of Naples to ashes."

This blustering answer held matters in abeyance for a short time and meanwhile the American Minister, Daniel, who had already shown a friendly spirit toward Garibaldi, protested. Both reinforcements and cargo, so the story runs, were released and reached Garibaldi in time to be of great service in the battle of Milazzo.

An Italian follower of Garibaldi, who was on board this ship, wrote subsequently to a friend: "The American Government knows how to command respect and in this lies all our hope." It is not clear just what this writer meant—whether that Garibaldi and his followers should follow the American example of demanding respect or whether the fact that American sympathy, backed by demands for respect—plus American aid—was a dominant factor in the success of Garibaldi's expedition. In any event, stress is laid on the fact that America was involved in Garibaldi's wars and today the Italian press credits us with having been largely instrumental in accomplishing the unification of Italy, begun by Garibaldi and finished by Vittoria Emmanuel II. ten years later—when he entered Rome and put an end to the temporal power of the popes.

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ENGINEERS and architects are endeavoring to improve school lighting and so aid public authorities in cutting down the percentage of defective vision among children. Improper illumination, according to the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, has been a prolific cause of poor eyesight.

A popular version of the code of lighting school buildings, prepared under the joint direction of the American Institute of Architects and the Illuminating Engineering Society, has just been issued by the Eye Sight Conservation Council, the President of which is Lawrence W. Wallace, Executive Secretary of the American Engineering Council.

"Systems and facilities that were considered adequate a few years ago are now regarded as obsolete even though the equipment may be in good condition," said Guy A. Henry of New York, General Director of the Eye Sight Conservation Council. "Business interests have found it worth while to provide lighting installations according to the latest approved standard for industrial workers; it is certainly even more important to give consideration to the work rooms of children.

"When new school buildings are being constructed adequate natural and artificial light can be provided with little added expense. Wonderful improvements can be made in old buildings by properly finishing the walls and ceilings, by the installation of shades at windows, by the proper arrangement of desks and by equipping the present artificial lighting system with correctly designed, reflecting shades and diffusing glassware. The low cost of such necessary charges warrants their careful consideration by school authorities."

The three important elements of lighting are declared to be amount of illumination, distribution of light and diffusion of light. Regarding the design of school buildings, Mr. Henry said:

"We are dependent upon the light from the sky for all our natural lighting, and since it is superior to any form of artificial light every means should be provided whereby it may be utilized as much as possible. Windows and skylights are the direct means by which daylight is admitted to the classroom. The securing of an adequate amount, therefore, depends upon the architect's design of the building.

"The width of a classroom should be governed by the number and location of windows. The room should be so designed that no work space is more distant from the window than twice the height of the top of the window from the floor. Much careful study has been given to the dimensions of classrooms, and in the code the size of classroom recommended is 28 feet to 32 feet long by 22 feet wide with a ceiling 12 feet to 14 feet in height.

"Probably the most difficult problem which confronts lighting experts is the proper diffusion of light, securing the maximum light on the work while at the same time controlling the brightness of the light source. At windows diffusion is secured by shades and various other devices; on lamps by shades or globes.

"One of the fundamental rules for proper lighting of desks from windows in the walls is to have the dominant light come from the left side. For typical conditions, authorities on daylighting advocate unilateral lighting from the left side. Where this in insufficient, owing to the width of the room, windows at the left and rear are usually preferable to those on both the left and right sides of the room, except in unusually wide rooms. This is because of the cross shadows created by light sources on opposite sides.

"For rooms of unusual width, such as auditoriums, daylighting may be provided from windows on opposite sides. Natural lighting from overhead sources, although sometimes used for assembly rooms, auditoriums and libraries with relatively high ceilings, has ordinarily little application in classrooms. When overhead sources of natural illumination are used, the light should come from a north skylight or saw tooth roof construction and be so located as to avoid direct sunlight.

"There has been a greater development in artificial lighting in the last fifty years than there was in all the ages before, since the time when a flaming fire was the only source of light other than the sun.

"Even though daylight is the most perfect form of light and artificial light has been wonderfully improved, care must be taken in the use of either, for eyestrain may be caused by faulty use of daylight just as it may be from wrong application of artificial light."

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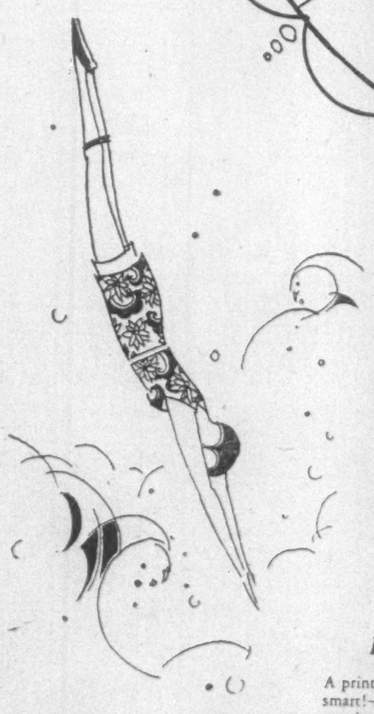

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A printed silk Tunic—How colorful! How smart!—With woolen tights of brilliant hue peeping from beneath. The tunic, $7.95; the tights, $2.95. For the young lady of masculine trend a co-ed suit with white top and flannel tights. Complete, $6.90

For the Dance

Soft, fluttery chiffon in pastel shades. A dance frock which seems to breathe of youth and summer and endows its fair wearer with greater charm. Soft green, coral, fuchsia and blue are the colors which will make the country club dance a truly colorful spectacle. Barbara Lee Frock, $39.50

The New York Times.

xx B SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925.

"BIG THREE" OPEN A NEW WAR ON LIQUOR

General Andrews Leads New Prohibition Force, Reorganized at Direction of the President—Department of Justice to Aid in Shutting Off Major Sources of Liquor Supply—Political Rocks Lie Ahead of Program

Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General.

Wide World Photo.

Brig. Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

THE BIG THREE OF THE NEW PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT DRIVE.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General.

Harris & Ewing.

By A. H. ULM.

WASHINGTON.

THE beginning of a great struggle impends—the greatest that has taken place between rum-runners and bootleggers on one side and the United States Government on the other since the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution became effective, five and a half years ago. For more than three months General Lincoln C. Andrews, now grand marshal in chief for prohibition enforcement, has been forming the lines of battle. His forces, spread over terrain that comprises all the country and the adjacent waters, are going through a process of reorganization that will be completed within a short time. A few units, soon to be welded as nearly as possible into a solid and mobile whole, have been put to the test, as when the Coast Guard made a concentrated campaign against rum-running of the New York district. But these were in great part play manoeuvres only, made in preparation for the grand offensive, which should be under way by Sept. 1 or earlier.

Just how "the war" will be conducted has not, of course, been made known; for, though he is so "civilian" in his attitude toward his post as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury that he tries to avoid being called "General Andrews," he has prepared for the great offensive in the same secrecy that surrounds military operations. He has made the general program known in broad detail; but that is all. The program has been in suspense while he has been procuring first assistants to carry it out. With the announcement of the names of twenty-two prohibition administrators, all will be ready for whipping the substantially new Federal prohibition arm into final shape for the big move forward.

Questions to Be Decided.

The result of the policy now crystallizing may decide whether the Eighteenth Amendment can be enforced with present supporting laws and appropriations—the latter made by the last Congress amount to about $20,000,000 a year, not including the cost of the Coast Guard's new equipment taken on for prohibition work alone. And it is going to decide, at least for the time being, whether the Eighteenth Amendment can be enforced better by persons who do not regard prohibition as a cult than by enthusiasts who consider it a part of life and government. For the new powers-that-be in Federal enforcement are not prohibitionists in the academic sense; certainly not fanatically so. Not one of them is a member of the Anti-Saloon League or ever was. Not one of them ever made a prohibition speech; possibly not one of them ever voted specifically for prohibition.

There are two main groupings. One is the upper and passive group; the other, the lower and active one. The first is made up chiefly of President Coolidge, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Attorney General Sargent. Sargent is new to both the Cabinet and prohibition enforcement. Both Coolidge and Mellon hitherto have followed Congress very largely in leaving the problems of prohibition enforcement to the organized prohibitionists. Roy Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner during the last four and a half years, is essentially an Anti-Saloon League man. Except for interference that may have come from members of Congress, the job of direct enforcement has been left by his superiors almost absolutely to him.

President Coolidge evidently became convinced some time ago that Haynes was not getting the results desired. But organized prohibitionists rallied to the support of Haynes and demanded that if he were displaced another ardent "friend of the law" should be appointed Commissioner. The President and Secretary Mellon were placed in the dilemma of having to choose only an active prohibitionist or of appointing some one possibly more efficient but who on account of his record might be classed as "wet." They apparently concluded that the trouble was not with Haynes per se, but rather with the approach which he typified. A new and different approach was decided upon. It crystallized in the appointment of Andrews, which was a shrewd way out of the dilemma.

The Active Triumvirate.

Andrews is the chief personality in the second and active group in Federal enforcement. The others are William J. Donovan—"Wild Bill" of war-time fame—who as assistant to the Attorney General is in charge of the general administration of the Department of Justice, and Mrs. Mary Walker Willebrandt, who, as Assistant Attorney General, is in charge of that department's prohibition work.

In the main the last two have to do with the courts, but the Department of Justice has a large investigating force which frequently is used in getting evidence against big bootleggers. It is believed that Donovan was largely responsible for the selection of Andrews for the Treasury place. He knew him in France, where both made records for getting things done. Donovan later made a record as United States District Attorney in Buffalo. And for Mrs. Willebrandt, it may be said that the program which Andrews is working out follows almost the course she has advocated for several years.

This is the active triumvirate, backed by the powerful triumvirate of superior officials, that will conduct the great experiment in prohibition enforcement. They have all the leeway that the laws and appropriations authorized by Congress permit. Andrews is to direct the main line of battle, to manoeuvre the shock troops and conduct the primary assaults. Donovan is to handle the heavy artillery of the Department of Justice, and Mrs. Willebrandt is to "mop up."

Harmonious Action Expected.

It should be a harmonious triumvirate, for the three are alike in many ways. Each is thorough and bold and daring beyond the run of civil officials. And not one of them is marked with fanaticism for prohibition or anything else, unless it be for doing as well as possible whatever job is in hand.

Andrews, of course, is the outstanding figure in the situation, though he prefers to remain in the background.

"I wish you would quit attributing so much to Andrews," he told the correspondents recently, "and credit the department with more."

Changes are being made only in Andrews's branch of the undertaking. These consist chiefly in the reorganization of the prohibition unit and its subsidiaries throughout the country. The unit has an establishment employing nearly a thousand persons in Washington alone. Then there are the State organizations headed by directors and supervisors but attending mostly only to the local details of prohibition enforcement. The most aggressive forces of investigators were managed directly from Washington, where also the last word was reserved for such things as permits. Propaganda was one of the unit's main mediums of enforcement. The most summary action taken at this writing by General Andrews was in the form of an order directing that a woman, employed as an enforcement officer but giving all her time to the making of prohibition speeches, be dropped from the payroll.

The General is trying to find some other way legally to spend the $50,000 appropriated by Congress on Commissioner Haynes's recommendation for poster propaganda. The forces of the prohibition unit in Washington are to be reduced to from twenty-five to fifty persons, whose powers will be mostly nominal. The field forces as they exist will be disbanded and the enforcement offices in the States will be abolished as such. The country has been divided into twenty-two districts that overlap State lines, each of which is to be handled by a virtually complete prohibition enforcement unit. Virtually nothing but appeals will be referred to Washington.

In reorganizing the forces, the principles both of centralization and decentralization are being applied. Locally, it is the first; nationally, the second. Promoters of the new policy believe that there was too much lost motion in the old organization, too much distribution of authority and duplication of activity. Moreover, the organization often was too amenable to personal and local influences. Those in charge of State enforcement officers were selected virtually by dispensers of patronage. Salaries paid to the bulk of underlings were too low for experts, as they have averaged only about $2,000 a year. There was a large overturn of investigators, much of it forced on account of discovered corruption, and there was little esprit de corps in the organization.

These shortcomings General Andrews hopes to correct. Haynes has been relegated without being displaced. It is stated that F. C. Yellowley, his chief investigator, and J. J. Britt, chief counsel, will be retained, probably with somewhat different authority.

Andrews will personally direct the immediate enforcement organization and also that of the Coast Guard and the Customs Service as far as those organizations have to do with prohibition. He is handicapped, however, by certain legal restrictions. He wanted to be in a position to offer salaries as high as $10,000 a year to district administrators who are to be his division commanders, but Controller General McCarl has held that $7,500 must be the maximum. It is stated that he may take on dollar-a-year volunteers, but this is improbable. For "dollar-a-year-men" still provoke a smile, particularly in Washington.

The administrators will have virtually full power in their areas and full responsibility, too. They will pass finally on almost every question concerned with the law, subject only to appeal to Andrews in Washington. And not many appeals are apt to be sustained. Andrews is endeavoring to have all Treasury matters affecting prohibition placed within his organization, so there can be no alibis. Many matters are now handled by the taxation branches of the Internal Revenue Bureau; for example, industrial alcohol permits, a source of one of the biggest leaks. Commissioner Blair is said to think that, inasmuch as taxation is a primary factor there, the status quo should continue.

In choosing district administrators Andrews has been proceeding ostensibly with indifference as to political, local and other considerations except efficiency. He has stated that he would be glad to appoint army officers or retired officers of high skill. This is not because he wants to militarize the personnel but because he believes army training accentuates the prime qualities he has been looking for in his administrators. He also has stated that residence will have little to do with the selection of administrators or the assignment of other personnel to the districts.

General Andrews would prefer ordinarily that the work in each district be conducted by former non-residents, so that there will be no old personal or political associations to interfere with the work. That is to say, with his scheme, Federal enforcement might be conducted in the district including Southern and Eastern New York by South Carolinians, and vice versa. This method is criticized by some persons as "Carpet Bag" administration. Persons in some States are protesting even against having Federal enforcement applied to them from officers in other States, as will happen in many instances.

Political Pressure Exerted.

Though this feature of the scheme was in part a ruse for side-stepping the political factor in making appointments, General Andrews has been subject to political pressure in connection with the new arrangement. Senators and Representatives have not hesitated to urge him to retain friends already in the service and to press upon him others for appointment. Many necessarily will be disappointed in so far as high positions go. Andrews has listened to them; how far he will follow their recommendations is, of course, unknown. Organized prohibitionists also have waged a campaign for the appointment of "friends of the law." At one time applications for the twenty-two administrator posts alone were poured upon Andrews at the rate of more than 100 a day.

General Andrews has actually found that while a certain kind of politics may be eliminated from prohibition enforcement it is almost impossible to divorce all kinds of politics from any civil office. Several members of Congress who have called to advise him concerning appointments have been frankly cynical about divesting politics from the equation.

"If a Senator coming down here and talking about a man he believes exceptionally capable constitutes the introduction of politics, then I guess I am for it," Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania remarked laconically after calling on Andrews.

"We have been long advised," said Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, following a similar call, "that the tariff was not a political question, but it has never been taken out of politics. No more can prohibition be taken out."

Unification is a hobby of Andrews, who has made a study of organization and leadership.

"It is true psychologically," he says in his book on "Leadership," "that every group of men working together comes to have a soul of its own."

To Attack the Big Ones.

And he hopes to develop a new soul in the group of which he is now the head, a soul that will withstand temptation and will cause its possessors to work diligently for the good of the service. They expect to concentrate Federal power on the big sources of liquor supply. The petty bootlegger will be treated largely with contempt, as an object for local handling, like traffic law offenders. The Federal force will seek to handicap him chiefly by damming his important sources of supply—the rum-runners via the sea and land borders, the industrial alcohol diversions, the wholesale moonshiners. The Coast Guard will deal with the smugglers by making concentrated surprise attacks at unannounced points so frequently that the business will become so precarious and costly as to make prices for smuggled goods prohibitive.

Land borders are being handled in two ways. The customs patrol is being tightened up and will be supplemented by forces from the prohibition unit. Treaties with Canada for closer cooperation with the Dominion police have been arranged and signed. An understanding that contemplates a similar arrangement has been established with Mexican Government officials.

The vast permit system, inculcated by the laws, will be policed more vigilantly, particularly with the view of stopping the flow of industrial alcohol into bootleg channels.

Graft, probably the most formidable problem of all, is to be tackled in many ways. An ugly picture of that has been presented to General Andrews by Mrs. Willebrandt. It is in the form of reports from United States District Attorneys, the bulk of whom say that, in their districts, corruption in the avenues of enforcement is widespread.

In view of the severe limitation on salaries that may be paid, General Andrews hopes to combat graft by exercising great care in selecting personnel and by the esprit de corps he hopes will evolve in the new force.

Efficiency will be rated by the number of arrests made and cases brought into the courts; but the prohibition forces aim at fewer and more important arrests and more certain and quicker convictions. The courts are now swamped in many instances with cases against petty offenders and cases in which insufficient evidence has been procured.

Succinctly, rigidly mechanical against emotional enforcement is to be the governing principle of the new policy. How is it viewed in important quarters of authority and opinion? That Andrews has received power to go ahead implies approval on the part of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, who chose him specifically for the work. Some believe, if the new plan fails, that Congress may be told that a complete revision of the legal machinery having to do with prohibition is necessary to make enforcement possible. There is no belief, however, that the present move is made to pave the way toward recommending essential modification of the law. Against that the active propagandists for prohibition as a cult are hedging, even to the point of intimating doubt as to the probability of the new plan succeeding.

"Any changes for the better," the Washington establishment of the Anti-Saloon League said in a statement put forth recently, "are welcome, but they are not the last resort. * * * The final test will not come until friends of the law are in charge of enforcement."

While giving the plan ostensible support, the run of prohibition leaders apparently are preparing to say, in case there is no improvement, "We told you so."

There is not likely to be any modification until the plan is thoroughly tested. And, as there can be no Congressional interference, at least for several months, the promoters of the plan are to be allowed the fullest practicable opportunity for making the try-out a successful one. They do not hope to make the country absolutely dry, for they know that the making of alcoholic drinks is too easy. But they do hope to make the country "nationally" dry; that is, they believe that international and interstate operations can be curbed to a minimum and with local support, which they expect to develop, they are confident that the total violations of the Volstead act can be reduced to a parity with those of other criminal laws.

ROOSEVELTS TELL OF TROPHIES

Theodore and Kermit Report Progress of Their Asian Expedition

CHICAGO.

THE expedition into Southern and Central Asia led by Theodore Roosevelt—seeking especially the ovis poli, known as "Marco Polo sheep" and numbered among the rarest of wild animals—is gradually nearing its goal, according to letters from the two brothers just received by Stanley Field, President of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The letters were mailed from Leh, Kashmir, the gateway through the Himalaya Mountains into the seldom-visited plateau of Pamir, supposed habitat of the "lost sheep."

Besides detailing the progress of the expedition thus far, the letters tell of the first trophies sent to this country. The collection includes a number of birds among which are some wild hawks, bagged in the Red Sea by George K. Cherrie, veteran collector, and a few mammals.

Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt sailed from New York on April 11 to take charge of the zoological exploring party known as the James Simpson-Roosevelt Expedition. The idea of the search for the famous "lost sheep" of early times originated with them and their plans were fully matured before being proposed to the Field Museum of Chicago, under which auspices they are collecting.

The expedition entered India at Karachi and Bombay and proceeded to Srinagar in Kashmir. Thence it proceeded to Leh, in the heart of the Himalayas and at the gateway of the Karakoram Pass.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Field contains high praise of Mr. Cherrie, formerly a member of the ornithological staff of the Brooklyn Museum and sometime free-lance collector, employed mainly by the American Museum of Natural History. This letter follows:

Sixty Pony Loads.

"We got to Srinagar and found Cherrie and the equipment had reached there safely a couple of days before. Sir John Wood, who is the British Resident, was very kind. Kermit and I stayed with him at the residency. We succeeded in getting our additional equipment purchased and our supplies and started with our caravan four days after we arrived. We found we had about sixty pony loads.

"Outside of one day's delay at the Zodji Pass, in the Western Himalayas, on account of bad weather, we came through without trouble. We were very fortunate, as we were the first to get over with loaded ponies for a long period.

"Cherrie has done splendidly. Probably by this time you have received the hawks he got in the Red Sea. Though we traveled every day, he has collected continually. From here there will go to you quite a sizable collection of birds made in the Sind Valley and Ladak. These were collected while on the march and prepared after we made camp. I have seen Cherrie skinning by candle light more than once, which is quite an undertaking when you take into account the fact that we get up not later than 5 o'clock.

"Kermit and I one day went out after sharpu, a small, wild sheep, but did not see any worth collecting. In addition to hunting sharpu we marched twenty-five miles that day.

"As plans stand at present we will split the caravan here. The Kardung Pass is not open yet for animals. Kermit and I, however, are planning to try to get through with coolies and pick up ponies to take our baggage on the other side, when we will make for the Sassar, Karakoram, Suget and Kylean Passes, respectively. The passes should open for animals in about two weeks, when Cherrie and Cutting (a photographer) will go through.

The Viceregal Invitation.

"Kermit and I go probably first to the Pamirs for poli and thence by Kashgar to Aksu. Cherrie and Cutting go via Yarkand to Aksu, stopping on the way to collect. We plan to join at Aksu and make the Tien Shan together. Of course, all this is problematical, as conditions change daily.

"So far every one has been as kind and helpful as possible. If we get through our trip in good shape, we have been asked to collect in India, and have promised to stay with the Viceroy, who has and will help."

Kermit Roosevelt's letter reads:

"We have got through to Leh in good time, and Cherrie has managed to do some excellent work in spite of the long steady marching. He will be sending his first consignment back from here, chiefly birds, but a few mammals. We have got some reptiles that I believe will prove interesting, but there is no way to send them back.

"We are here splitting the caravan, this being necessary for two reasons: first, to enable Cherrie to go slowly along collecting, or stopping wherever advisable, and secondly, to enable Ted and myself to travel rapidly and light in order to cover the territory necessary and get the different large groups. We will have to go very hard. Cutting will be with Cherrie, helping with birds and mammals and also working on the moving picture end.

"I shall do my best to get a group of markhor. I have also laid plans for Indian rhinoceros, which I hope and believe will materialize. When next I write I hope I shall have poli to report."

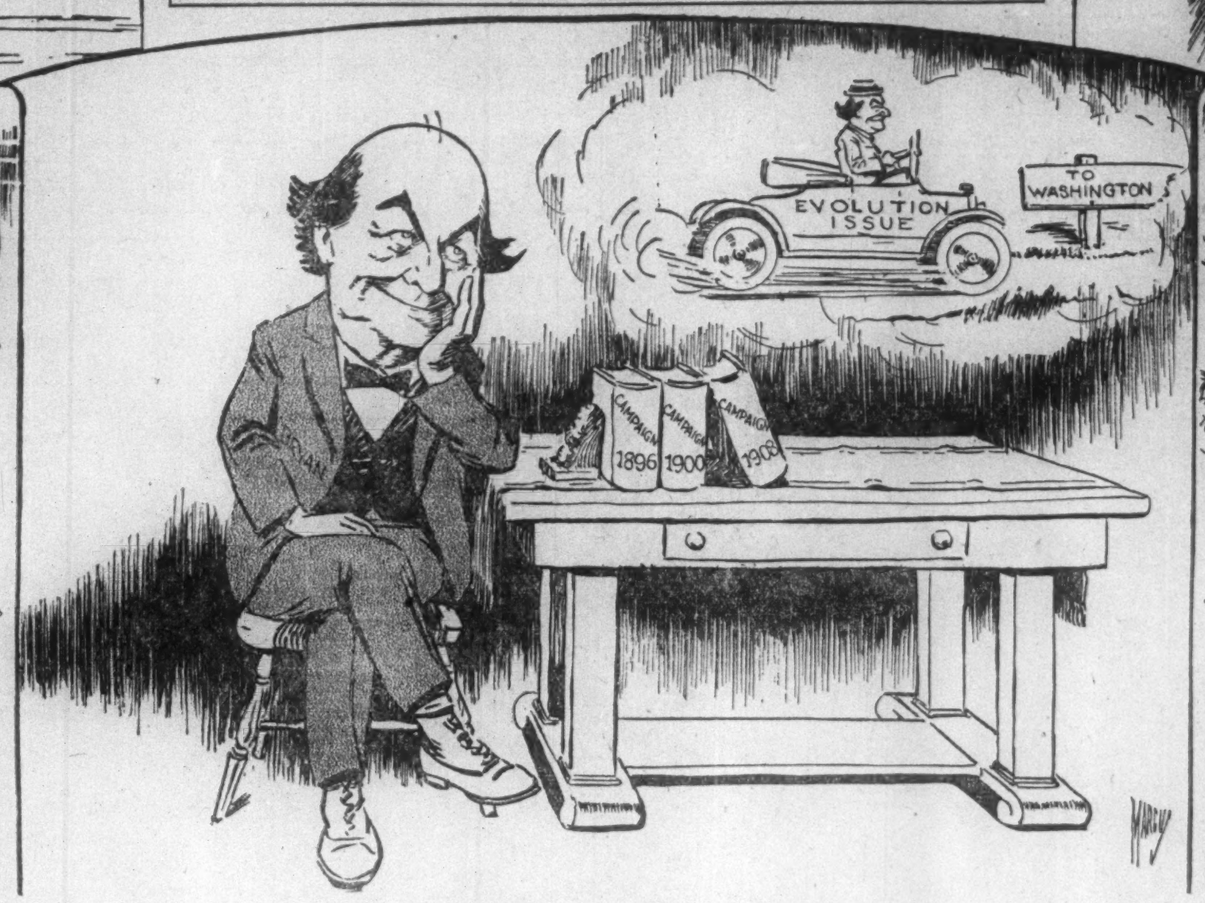
Subsequent movements of the expedition after leaving the Pamir region (in about a month) will depend on circumstances, but it is expected that the party will work in Turkestan and adjoining regions. The duration of the trip will doubtless be prolonged beyond the present year, authorities at the Field Museum believe.

Many accounts of the proposed trip have emphasized the idea that the

Continued on Page 1.

THE NEWS REEL

Coolidge: "I think you've smoked enough, Charles; it's making your mother dizzy."



"Not interested in the past."—W. J. Bryan.

Coming and Going.

OUR TOWN AND ITS FOLK

Punching the Check

By BERTRAM REINITZ.

ONE of the outstanding differences between East Lamoine, Me., and New York City, N. Y., is the divergence of opinion of local restaurateurs as to the most expeditious method of collecting from customers for provender provided. This vital variance between the two communities has been remarked by an East Lamoine resident, who is stopping for the Summer with his married sister in Bay Ridge.

He's been doing most of his dining publicly. He says he has enough home cooking when he is at home. His sister, he also avers, has been married scarcely a year, and he doesn't care for steak without onions more than twice a week and it wearies him to perpetually peel potatoes boiled in full costume.

He declares that up in Sherm Douglas's place, where East Lamoine dines out, Sherm or Blanche, the waitress, computes and collects directly after the last saucerful of coffee has been dispatched. He says that Sherm doesn't go in for dinner checks or cover charges, but enters all cash sales in a big book that the young man from Ellsworth looks over every few months to help Sherm find out whether he's making money or not.

The Maine man admits that he's a bit bewildered by the awesome array of scientific systems employed in the metropolis to facilitate payment for prepared provisions. He says he has isolated eight major methods to date, together with many ingenious interpretations of each. He asserts that he has a winterful of absorbing trade talk for Sherm.

"There are as many different ways of paying for meals in New York City as there are signs with your Mayor Hylan's name on," the casual statistician from East Lamoine declared. "I've been as much interested in many of these methods as I have in the Aquarium, Coney Island or the Bronx.

"I like the one where you figure out for yourself how much worth you eat and confide the amount to a boy who sits at a sort of a wheel and grinds out a slip with the figure you name printed on it. You pay a cashier who is ensconced behind a broad lateral expanse of plate glass across which he slides your change with amazing accuracy right into your hand. The first few times I ate there I added a dime to the rightful amount. I felt I was too far from home to take any chances.

"I'm afraid I made a glutton of myself when I discovered one of those restaurants where you play 'open sesame' with nickels. Getting lunch from a wall lined with glass-covered slot machines was so different from anything we have in East Lamoine that I put in two hours and twenty-two nickels making the little doors snap open.

"The tableless restaurants, where you rest your plates on the one wide arm of your chair, use the simple system of punching a narrow card with numbers on. This simplicity is often destroyed, however, by the use of a big machine to give out the cards. The end of one card sticks out from the machine and when you extract it the end of another card appears, ready for the next customer.

"I've observed many other methods since I started to collect them. One place sells you chips as you enter, and if you aren't as hungry as you thought you were you get a refund on the way out. Then there are some dining rooms where the waiter makes out the check and you pay the cashier, and still others—the 40-cents-for-soup ones—where the cashier makes out the check and you pay the waiter. Along Eighth and other informal avenues the old pay-when-served procedure obtains, just as it does on the lunch wagons that are so surprisingly plentiful in the city."

He said that he was struck by the almost total absence of meal tickets, yielding $5.50 worth of food for $5, in such a vast city. He reported that when he spoke of them to restaurant men they invariably took time out to remind him of the unfortunate youth who dropped a new meal ticket in the street and had $2.30 punched out of it by a man with hobnail shoes.

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Last of the Mohicans.

WHEN prohibition put the ban on overt drinking a large number of laymen began to give secret service to the thirsty, but half a cityful of bartenders began looking for work in more legal lines. They invaded most of the more easily entered callings, ignoring only those to which admission is gained by courtesy of the State Board of Regents. When they abandoned their life's work of doling out drinks they became street car conductors, lunchroom countermen, cigar and grocery store clerks, timekeepers, soda servers, insurance agents, night watchmen—and one of them took to taking tintypes on Sixth Avenue.

This peripatetic photographer has just about reached the conclusion that he went from one defunct occupation into another. He said that the man in the street evinced an unprecedented lack of desire to see his likeness on tin, even for the less-than-cost quotation of 10 cents per likeness. He said that it wouldn't surprise him in the least to see tintype taking becoming one of the wholly lost arts and he expected momentarily to be asked to give his camera, acid cup and magnet to the Metropolitan Museum for a permanent exhibit. He disclaimed a desire to boast, but declared that he thought he was the sole survivor in the somewhat barren field of metallic photography.

He said that it seemed to be his harsh fate to get into once great industries barely in time for their inglorious finale, and explained that before tending bar he had been as capable a coachman as ever thrilled the Sunday afternoon throngs on the old Harlem Speedway.

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Golf in Madison Street.

TENNIS and golf are the rage at Southampton, Newport and the corner of Pike and Madison Streets, Manhattan Island. It is true that the enthusiasts at the first two resorts enjoy certain rather marked advantages over those of the last named. For instance, their play is not interrupted from time to time to allow live poultry trucks and bread wagons to cross their courts and links, and there are no joyless janitors or day-sleeping night workers to warn them away. And their paraphernalia is more strictly regulation than that of the dogged devotees whose country club would be without a touch of verdant green if it weren't for the paint on the lamp posts.

As interpreted in Pike Street's narrow confines, tennis denotes a complete triumph of mind over matter. It flourishes in the total absence of racquets and nets. The court is sketched in chalk on the streets and the open hand does all the necessary volleying and serving. There is no modification of the official tennis rules, however. They are observed as fastidiously as at a Davis Cup final. Even footfaults are called, although so far this season none has been acknowledged.

The neighborhood's golfing is done largely with curved-handled umbrellas, denuded of their cloth and superstructure. This unconventional club serves as driver, brassie and iron. The middle of Madison Street is an indifferent fairway at best and the remainder of the course has its shortcomings, but it has become quite common to make a manhole in one. Regulation golf balls, souvenirs of profitable visits to Van Cortlandt Park, were a boon to the glaziers but a bane to every one else, and have been supplanted by soft spheres that can be sliced in safety. The landlord-janitor of two large adjoining houses on the block fought golf's invasion with much vigor and some success. He said that boys, even small ones, ought to be working and helping their parents instead of hitting and chasing a little ball around.

Not long ago he pursued a player who dropped his club for celerity's sake. The landlord-janitor picked it up, looked it over and tried it in the cellar on a piece of coal. He says he made a beautiful drive.

He permits the boys to play in peace now, provided that they let him take a few random shots. He asserts in effect that any one who harries young men intent upon wholesome outdoor diversions is a cantankerous old codger, or worse.

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The Popular Sideline.

THERE are official statistics on the number of men in New York City without jobs, but there are no formal figures available on the hard-working host who has two paydays a week or more. Swinging a sideline is one of the leading activities of the metropolis. It seems that ambition, in a community where the room rates of new apartments average $25 a month, is made of stout and stern stuff.

The eighteen-hour day is not quite as general as the eight-hour day, nor is it sponsored by any of the local unions. It is inspired chiefly by the mass of mulcting mail received by ultimate consumers on or about the first of each month. There are persons whose subsidiary calling consists of the kind of work they'd like to do as their primary vocation, but which wouldn't fence the wolf from the porch.

There's a teacher of English in a public school in the Bronx who repeatedly sacrifices rhetoric for rhythm after his classes are concluded. In the late afternoons he's a staff lyricist in a Tin Pan Alley publishing house, conducting an ardent quest for the elusive song success. He says that if he depended for subsistence upon lyrical composition alone he would be calling the night clerk at the municipal lodging house by his first name.

FOOTNOTES ON HEADLINERS

Culled From the Week's Grist of News

By L. H. R.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SARGENT searches the Washington shoe stores in vain for slippers to fit him. He takes Size 13, triple E. The brogan age seems to have passed at the national capital. The demand of twentieth century statesmen is for footwear small and refined. The President himself, farm-reared though he is, wears only a 7½. Every day, in every way, it becomes more and more apparent that Mr. Sargent is the heavy-footed sort of Attorney General this country needs in these effete times.

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SECRETARY JARDINE is one of the busiest men in the Government. He must foretell the world demand for wheat, corn and such things, so that the American farmer (we still have one) will know what to plant, and how much. He must plan farm legislation that will be snappy enough to pacify the bucolic bloc and toothless enough to suit Eastern business interests. He must accept challenges to bust bronchos at Western rodeos, thus inspiring confidence in the Coolidge Administration in the prairie States, where men are men. Between these big tasks he must look after the myriad minor details that make agriculture so intricate and perplexing.

For example, he has just found out from his experts that the cows of the United States wasted 39,000,750 gallons of milk last year by kicking the milk bucket or using the same for a foot bath. Enough milk was thus spilled to nurture as many calves again as the country raised to lusty steerhood in the same period. As the relation between bovine carelessness and the high cost of beefsteak becomes clear, Mr. Jardine's department must grapple with the new problem of training the gentle creatures of the dairy to watch their step.

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REV. BILLY SUNDAY, the evangelist, is reported as leading a movement for laws to make the teaching of evolution a crime on the Pacific Coast. It seems strange to see Mr. Sunday line up with the Fundamentalists. Wasn't it their group that used to denounce him as a dangerous religious radical?

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ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

If gloomy Pittsburgh
Saw its light,
It must have been
Some meteorite.

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GLENN FRANK, the new President of the University of Wisconsin, is not at all discouraged about the rising generation, fresh as it may be. Neither, for that matter, is anybody else who has any sort of contact with it. The discouraged ones you hear bewailing the future young people of today are mostly those whose acquaintance circle includes nobody born later than about 1892.

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AURELIUS S. HINDS of Portland, Me., having amassed a fortune of ten millions in the complexion lotion business, looks back over his eighty years of experience and dispenses advice on success to his fellow-men. He has sent none of his four children to college, but has put them in business as they became old enough to run an adding machine. Life, he says, is a fight, and the sooner a boy learns to fend for himself the better chance he will have in it. College comes at a time when a boy should be working. By the time he finishes, at 23 or 24, the fellow who started work at 18 has the jump on him. And so on. The obvious retort to Mr. Hinds is, of course, that if all young people had the sagacity to go into the manufacturing of complexion creams in these decorative days, success would be a cinch and nobody would need to go to college.

Mr. Hinds confesses proudly that he has never seen a baseball game, a football game, a track meet or a boat race. He has a very human weakness, nevertheless. He goes trout fishing.

***

MR. BRYAN, when he had been rejected for the Presidency for the third time, liked to compare his situation with that of the cowboy who was thrown out of the Texas saloon. Thrice the bartender's boot did its work. The third time the cowboy gathered himself up out of the dust. Putting his head in at the barroom door, he shouted: "I know now what you are trying to hint at. You don't want me around here."

The Cow's Kick Disturbs a Cabinet Officer.

John Scopes, whom Mr. Bryan has been prosecuting, can share the feeling of the cowboy. He doesn't expect to teach in Dayton any more. "They don't want me back," he says modestly, "and I don't want to come back. It wouldn't be pleasant." But a dozen or more of young scientists think a job in Dayton would be fine, and they have applied for his place. They are quite willing to teach only as much biology and geology and botany as the law allows Tennessee children to know. If the Legislature says the world was made in six days, it is all right with them.

***

STELLA BENSON, British novelist and feminist, pauses in her latest round-the-globe swing to give us a gentle talking to. "America is so comfortable," she says admiringly. Nowhere else in the world is the science of comfort so well developed as here, even for poor folk. But we go too far with it. We make our education so comfortable for our students that it only smooths the surface of their minds; it doesn't plow deep enough to harrow up their young souls and make them thinkers. Likewise with our intellectual diversions. We go to the movies because they mean less work for our cerebrums than the spoken drama. For the same reason we read magazines instead of books. Candidly, Miss Benson thinks we are a bit soft.

***

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DEWEY of the Treasury Department called a conference of money experts to discuss how to make the dollar bill last longer, and 957 editorial writers to date have said that it is precisely what the rest of us would like to know. But this is midsummer, please remember.

***

THE SEA SERPENT turns up again, perhaps for the last time. It turns up its toes, as it were, off Fenwick Island and is reported dead by three perfectly reputable sea captains, who say they saw it floating around out there. With some uncanny intelligence the poor creature must have seen the futility of going on living and trying to be convincing in the same world with Mr. Bryan.

***

SENATOR BUTLER has a beautiful yacht, it seems. The President was a guest aboard it in Marblehead Harbor the other day. Yet the Senator is going to put it behind him and go out West in the hot weather, and all to mend his party's political fences. It shows that the stern New England sense of duty still figures in our national life.

***

SUMMER JOYS.

It's time, you note,
To point the gun,
To rock the boat,
And all such fun.

***

MISS HELEN WILLS'S headgear may explain her unvarying success on the tennis court. It is a straw brim without a crown and is held tight to her head with an elastic at the back. Your Eastern women tennis players wrap their brows in silken bands, and you see what she does to them.

***

PROFESSOR E. A. ROSS of Wisconsin University filed with the League of Nations a report on slavery in Portuguese Africa. The League asked our State Department to vouch for him. The State Department declined to express any opinion as to his competency, inasmuch as he is not connected with the Government. Former students of Professor Ross are not so slow however, to testify to his many excellences.

One story told in New York deals with his phenomenal faculty of reading a printed page at a single glance. Where the ordinary man reads a word at a time and the exceptional man consumes his literature by sentences, Dr. Ross gets it by paragraphs. In a ten-second exposure he photographs the print on his memory and turns the page. Curious students used to test him. They would study carefully a magazine article they had seen him read thus in the college library and then quiz him about it. Invariably he would know the contents of the article in question as thoroughly as they.

***

MRS. OLIVE JOY WRIGHT of Cleveland is a leading candidate for President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs as this footnote is written. She is Vice President of the only bank in the country that is run entirely by women. At the start, seven years ago, the bank examiners of the district used to drop around anxiously every two weeks. Now they call no oftener than at any other bank. Mrs. Wright's institution has a homelike atmosphere, with its gray tinted walls, its pretty draperies and rugs, its cut flowers in vases, and all that. The business men of Cleveland patronize it in flocks.

***

K. O. FOR JACK.

"The champion was seasick most of the way home."—A Fellow-passenger.

Jack Dempsey is a fighter young,
A gamesome lad is he,
But when the old Atlantic swung
It had him all at sea.

A solar-plexus blow it dealt
And shattered all his hopes.
It smote our Jack below the belt
And rushed him to the ropes.

The swells uprose, a waving throng,
To see him close his eyes,
And when the steward clanged the gong,
Poor Dempsey could not rise.

Too powerfully put away
To parry, block or lunge,
Helpless and beautiful he lay,
Surrendering the sponge.

***

REV. H. M. GESNER, Unitarian minister of Marlboro, Mass., utters a sentiment that would serve very well as the last word in the evolution row. Where man has come from doesn't matter so much, he says, as where he is going. He has come only part way. What's next?

***

AMBASSADOR TELLEZ has brought such pressure of an economic nature to bear on the motion-picture magnates that they will no longer make Mexicans the villains of their plays. The world at large owes thanks to Señor Tellez for obliging the industry to work its intellect a bit. It takes no brains at all to show us a foreigner as the bad man of the piece.

Rescuing the Mexican From the Movies.

***

MEDICAL NOTE.

The Long Island Hospital is curing paresis with malaria.—News item.

Theodorus J. DeGumps
Had a mournful case of mumps.
Doctors gave him gout, and then
He could dress his neck again.

Lena Lucy Abberfoyle
Was afflicted with a boil.
One attack of scarlatina
Quickly cured the boil of Lena.

Mrs. Angelina Whiss
Suffered from the rheumatis.
"Try the hives," said Dr. Dwight.
Now she dances day and night.

Reader, when our health is bad,
Let us just be gay and glad,
Let us catch some nice disease
That will heal us like a breeze.

***

H. F. LAMBERT of Ottawa, returning with frozen feet this hot month from climbing Mount Logan, will never know how many warm-soled metropolitan policemen, postmen and rubberneck-bus barkers envy him.

The Sea Serpent Gives Up the Fight.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Boy Who Dreamed

LITTLE white flags and red and green spoke to the engine drivers. The rails hummed and the up express flashed through and beyond into the rolling country of the Midlands; or the song of the rails died out and the 6:48 came to rest, with the guards hurrying down the platform, opening doors. Then the lad in a coat too small for him came from the corner of the station where he had tucked his book away with care, and the first-class passengers with their well-strapped luggage gave him sixpenny bits or bigger and never looked at him, and third-class passengers gave him tuppence and a sharp, commanding glance.

The youth went back to snatch a paragraph from his book before a goods van dumped its pile on the platform, a hill to be taken apart and carted and sorted and noted: addresses and legends and cryptograms such as "O. R." and "C. R.," which meant owner's risk and company's risk.

Sometimes the station master, with a nod at the young porter, would say to some one from down the line: "He's got ambitions, he has." The visitor would set himself to laugh. "He's going to be a medical man, he is," the station master went on. Then they would laugh together. Not a dull lad. If he minded his P's and Q's and got over being moonstruck he might get up in the world in time, might become a guard. But, no, being a railway servant wasn't good enough for him. They would laugh again, and then trail off into politics because the young porter bore the names of Gladstone, William Ewart.

To them the line was the line, the be-all and end-all. To the youth snatching moments in his book, these men had nothing in them to satisfy his passion for searching out causes and motives, and to him the line was what it was to its passengers, a thing to be ridden and left behind. Yet how left behind? Eighteen shillings a week, plus tips—that was the present at this station in Derbyshire, with its crates and luggage. The young man thought in terms of guineas. Better than the timetable itself he knew the schedule of fees for those who walk the hospitals. And there was the schooling before one becomes an intern, and one's living during the years of study.

"Fancy giving one like that eighteen pence to cure you when you're sick," the station master would say to his crony.

"He'd be an ornament in a sixpenny surgery, he would; you couldn't taste his physic," and again they laughed.

***

BUT the young man in his mind walked in Harley Street. How, he did not know. A miracle, perhaps; a Nobel Prize for medicine, £7,500 bestowed without warning for—for what? Facts brought his dream up short. He said nothing. There was nothing to say.

Then the road became shorter. One can save, even on a wage of a few shillings. The day came when he rode down the line and entered London. With his hand on his lean purse he strode past the dark streets of St. Pancras and, finding his way at last to London Bridge, stood gazing on the walls of Guy's Hospital, touched with the same fierce hope and determination which has burned in other lads since a philanthropist's luck, in the form of winnings in the South Sea Bubble, gave Guy's to London.

The distance was shortened; the lad stood now beside the walls. Guy's and the great hospital in Mile End Road and St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield—which? He remembered again: "Entrance fee, £28; fees 220 guineas or 48 guineas annually over a period of four years." Years, years—the intermediate years at the university, five years at best for a medical education, more likely seven, even with luck. How many more if one had to take what offered, something in a nursing home, or devilling in a doctor's office in Queen Anne Street, an informal apprenticeship, answering letters and all but blacking boots? And even now he was not ready to begin.

Something gripped his heart. The youth turned away from the blank walls of the hospitals. Were there enough years in all one's life for this task?

Yet, when he rode once again over the rails that lead from London it was not to go back to the little station in the Midlands. The guards ran, opening doors, and the young man watched porters trudging on the platforms, and remembered the names of tools and the marks that one must watch on parcels, but the initials that were stamped in his mind now were not O. R. and C. R., but B. Sc., Bachelor of Science—and a schoolmaster. Let them call it usher if they wished; the term did not matter. It meant work with time for study. Beyond that lay the university and medicine and the dream of work on the great problems of medicine. If there were years enough.

***

AND as miraculously as a Nobel Prize to an unschooled youngster, fortune came to him. There was a man he knew. "I wish that my name would live, would become famous," said this man. The railway porter, B. Sc., nodded. "I am not famous, nor will be; I have no children. You will be famous some day. I can see that. I will leave you what money I have if you will take my family name as your own." * * *

On Christmas Day a man in a white jacket studied a filter pass in a laboratory in London's Mill Hill. At the old Dissenters' School close by the most ambitious youth had put aside his grubbing for scholarships, but the man of 40 in the laboratory had no holiday except his work. The rest of the world turned to laughter and reminiscence; he gave no thought to a railroad platform in Derbyshire, nor to the theatre at the University of Edinburgh where he had first studied cancer under old Bennett, nor the years of tutoring and the scholarships, and the first triumphs of his research into the nervous system and the effects of dust. It was a holiday for the world but not for an eager man who had too often to start again at the beginning, through thousands of experiments.

He held a microphotograph to the light and saw there what no eye could ever see, even at the microscope—a photograph of organisms trapped into visibility by rays of light too thin for sight to catch.

"I think we've got it this time," he said aloud, and hurried on eagerly.

This is the personal story of Dr. W. H. Gye who, working under the auspices of the Medical Research Council of Britain, isolated the cancer germ and thereby won great distinction. It is not fiction, but fact.

This Enterprising Youngster Makes Hay While It Showers

JIMMY does not pray for rain himself, but he's glad when the farmers do. Other boys of 10 or 11, especially boys about the New York streets, may wish that all Summer, from the last day of school right up to the first ringing of the big gong in September, might be one long, parching drought. Jimmy sees things otherwise.

The recent frequent afternoon showers have filled Jimmy with joy. As soon as the big black clouds begin blowing over from Jersey City and the storm wind starts to rustle stray papers up the street, he quits the chaps that are playing handball against the garage wall.

At home he seizes his dingy and battered umbrella, then jogs off to the nearest subway station. The first big drops have come pelting down. Everybody is scurrying for the shelter of shop doorways. The traffic cop has retired to get his waterproof coat. Jimmy simply puts up his umbrella and waits for what may happen.

He does not mind the rain. Besides, he has taken the precaution to leave off his shoes and stockings. These come in handy in sunny hours when the pavement underfoot is sizzling hot, but just now he is better off without them. He is wearing a shirt and a pair of trousers which do not in the least mind getting wet, and he is holding up his apparently superfluous umbrella.

Amid the roll of the thunder overhead there comes a rumble from underground—a train. Jimmy turns around facing the steps as if expecting somebody. Young men rush up the subway stairs and sprint for doorways, clutching their straw hats against their breasts.

Two young women with newspapers over their hats come up the stairs. They never dreamed they would need their umbrellas. They are in haste, but two blocks in this downpour is too dreadful to think of. Their trouble is Jimmy's opportunity. He steps forward with the modest smile of a lifesaver and with the umbrella.

Presently Jimmy is scooting back to the subway with it. He also has somewhere about his person a dime that was not there before. Jimmy is a rescuer of distressed ladies and gentlemen, but he is a rescuer by profession, not for his health. The faster he gets back to his post from each trip, the more coin he can collect. If he meets many people on the street on his return trip, he thinks nothing of furling his umbrella so that he may travel quicker.

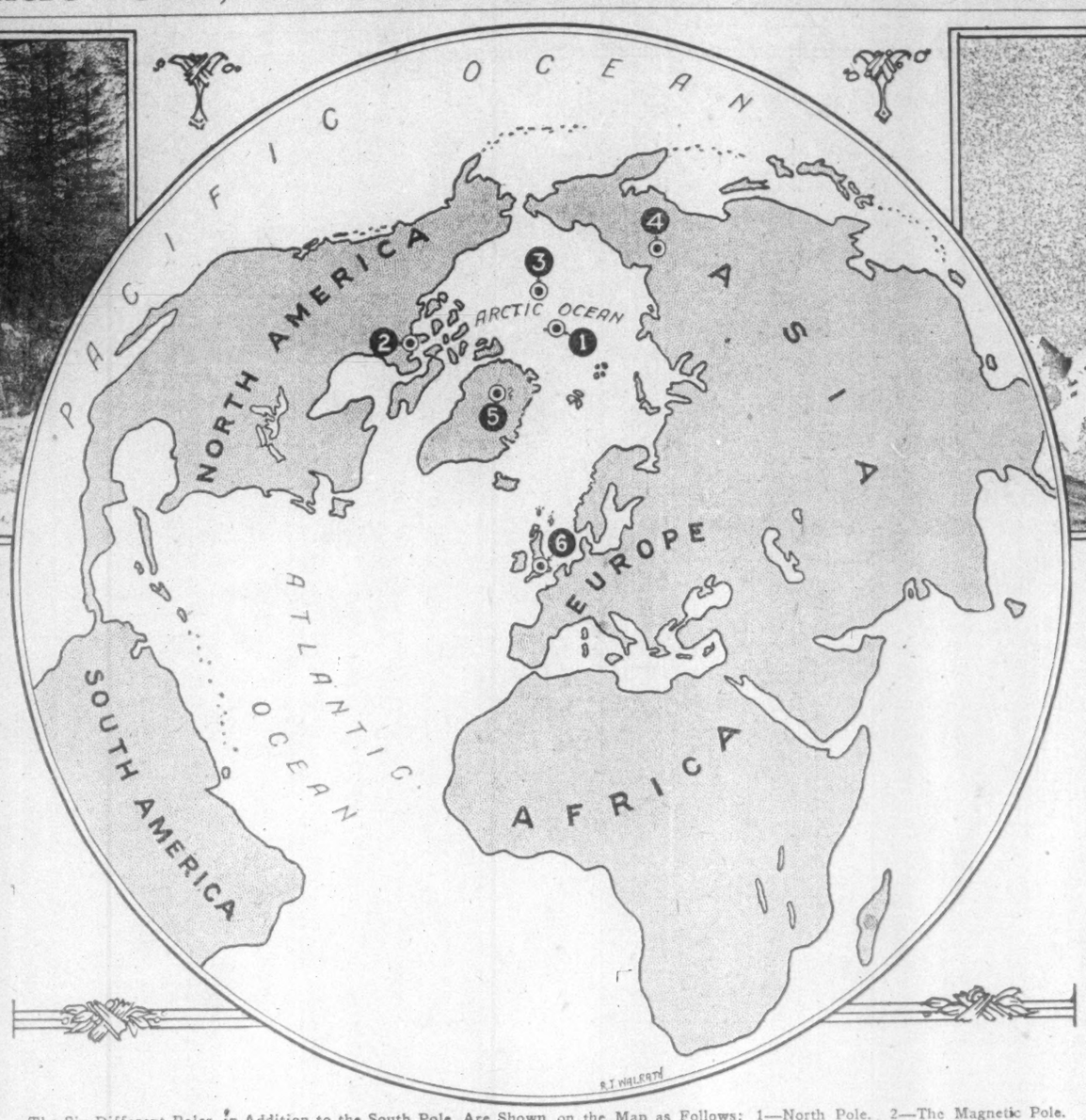
Women are the best customers of the emergency umbrella, but men are glad to borrow it, too. In a "good" shower, one, for instance, that comes on suddenly about 4 in the afternoon, as the shoppers start home, and keeps up with successive spatters, through the thick of the homeward rush from business, an active boy with constant attention to business can "lend" his umbrella as many as a dozen times. You can do a lot with $1.25.

SIX ELUSIVE POLES INTRIGUE THE EXPLORER

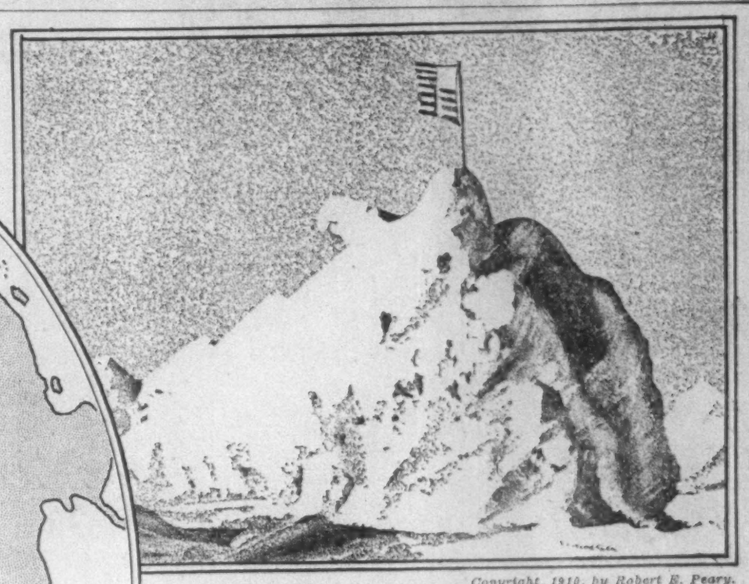
North and Magnetic Are Definitely Fixed, but That Called Inaccessible Is the Hardest of All to Reach in the Northern Hemisphere—Cold, Wind and Land Poles There Are, if One Can Find Them

Photo by American Museum of Natural History.

The Cold Pole in Northern Siberia, From 20 Degrees to 30 Degrees Colder Than the North Pole



The Six Different Poles, in Addition to the South Pole, Are Shown on the Map as Follows: 1—North Pole. 2—The Magnetic Pole. 3—The Inaccessible Pole, Furthest From Navigable Water. 4—The Pole of Greatest Cold. 5—The Wind Pole, Probable Location. 6—Pole of the Land Hemisphere.



Copyright, 1910, by Robert E. Peary.

The North Pole—the Flag Is That of Admiral Peary, Placed There in 1909.

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

ARCTIC exploration this Summer has turned our eyes northward, and every one is more or less interested in the Pole—the North Pole, that Peary reached in 1909. No doubt our interest will increase when the results of the Arctic explorations are compared and discussed, but evidently many are not aware that the Pole which stimulates the layman's imagination—the place that is furthest from the Equator—is only one of several poles, and not the most elusive of them all. Moreover, "the Pole" is by no means the hardest spot to reach in the whole Northern Hemisphere; nor the coldest and most dangerous.

Evidently some people believe that "the Pole" is a centre from which the winds blow, or the one from which the cold winds blow. At least there is a movie on Broadway now that talks about "icy blasts sweeping down from the Pole."

When the poet wrote "as true as the needle to the Pole" nearly everybody believed that the magnetic compass pointed also to the North Pole. Our language takes its directions from the sun, and it would have been convenient for the mariner to have a compass that pointed straight toward and straight away from the place where the sun is at noon. But in this, as in many other things, Nature has refused to fit herself to our convenience. It is we who have to fit our convenience to hers.

Warm Spots Near North Pole.

If what you mean when you say "the Pole" is the same as what geographers mean when they say the North Pole, then you are wrong if you think that that place is the hardest spot to reach, the coldest, the one to which the magnetic needle points or the one from which cold winds blow. You are also wrong if you think that any one of the poles about which people talk can be made to coincide with any other. The poles are a very independent lot, disinclined to associate intimately.

If you think it is a nuisance that the pole hardest to reach is not the same one as the North Pole, you must blame the Gulf Stream for it.

There are warm currents both in the Pacific and the Atlantic, but the Pacific current is fenced out of the Arctic by the Alaska peninsula and the chain of the Aleutian Islands, so that it has to curl back on itself and flow south again. But in the Atlantic there is a broad and deep gap between Norway and Greenland. Into this the Gulf Stream rushes and becomes the warm North Atlantic drift to which we credit the mild Winters of the British Isles. Thanks to it, the average temperature of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, is about the same for January as that of Milan, Italy.

This means that, so far as cold and ice are concerned, the Arctic regions are lopsided. The Gulf Stream reaches a powerful arm north through the Atlantic and pushes most of the sea ice well over to the Alaskan and Siberian side of the polar basin.

The Pole of Inaccessibility.

All Arctic expeditions so far have gone north in Summer. Whether they intend to travel eventually by dog sledge or airplane, they start out by ship. This ship can sail until it comes to the edge of the floating ice. Before the war the Hamburg-American Line used to run excursion steamers every year to Spitzbergen, where Amundsen recently had his flying base, and it will not be long till some tourist agency begins to do this again.

With luck, the tourist steamer can go at Spitzbergen within 600 or 700 miles of the place that is furthest from the Equator—the North Pole. With the same kind of luck, a similar steamer cannot get within 1,200 or 1,400 miles of the North Pole in the Arctic Sea north of Eastern Alaska. But these two steamers are now equally far from the Pole of Inaccessibility, as geographers call the place that is hardest to reach. For evidently that place is hardest to reach which is halfway between them, the centre of the floating ice.

By studying the records of all ships that have ever tried to explore the Arctic Sea, geographers have come to the conclusion that the centre of the floating ice is approximately at 84 degrees north latitude and 160 degrees west longitude, or roughly 400 English miles from the place that is furthest from the Equator. It takes an explorer a long time if he goes with dogs, as Peary did, to travel 400 miles over the restless and broken Arctic ice, where water lanes are constantly opening between the floes. Even to an airplane 400 miles may mean the difference between success and failure, for, if nothing else goes wrong, its fuel may give out.

Although there are 400 miles between them, the pole that is hardest to reach is nearest of all its cousins to the pole that is furthest from the Equator. The Cold Pole, or the place that has the very coldest Winter weather, is between 1,200 and 1,400 miles from either of the poles we have been talking about, and lies on the mainland of Asia near the Siberian village of Verkhoyansk. The coldest Winter temperature that can ever occur at Verkhoyansk is something between 90 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, while the coldest possible at either the place furthest from the Equator (the North Pole) or the place furthest from navigable water (the Inaccessible Pole) is about 30 degrees warmer, or between 60 and 65 degrees below zero.

There is just a slight doubt whether the Cold Pole is near Verkhoyansk or somewhere near the centre of Greenland, for the greatest Winter cold is produced by three conditions working together—distance from the Equator, distance from the ocean and distance up in the air. The Inaccessible Pole and the North Pole have only one of these factors. They are both very far from the Equator. But neither of them is far from the ocean, for they are in the ocean.

Of course, it is barely possible that the Inaccessible Pole may turn out to be on land. For no one has yet reached it. But the unexplored area in the north is so small that any land found within it will necessarily be small also. If the Inaccessible Pole should be on an island, it will be on a small island; therefore, it will be not far from the ocean, and also not extremely cold as compared with the coldest place in the Northern Hemisphere.

Paradoxes of Temperature.

In the United States it is easy to find out from the Weather Bureau at Washington that the most intense cold is chiefly determined by a great distance from the ocean, combined with whatever northing you can get. Write a postcard and ask the bureau what is the lowest temperature ever recorded at Point Barrow, on the north tip of Alaska, 250 miles north of the Arctic Circle; and ask also about the village of Gladstone, near Havre, Mont. You will find that Gladstone has a minimum record of 68 degrees below zero, and that this is 14 degrees colder than has ever been recorded at Point Barrow.

The pole of Winter cold is, of course, a very different place from the pole of Summer cold. Judging from Rasmussen's records, the Summer Cold Pole may be somewhere up in the interior of northern Greenland. It certainly is not at Verkhoyansk, for the Russian peasants of Yakutsk Province, in which Verkhoyansk lies, cultivate various cereals and garden vegetables. That they succeed is not surprising, for the same place which has a record of 92 degrees below zero in Winter has a record of 93 degrees above zero in Summer. It is a very humid heat, too, for the land around there is swampy. You have, therefore, at one and the same place a Winter temperature 20 or 30 degrees colder than the North Pole and a Summer temperature equal to that of the early portion of the recent New York heat wave when people were dying of sunstroke. If they don't die similarly in Summer of the heat at the Winter Cold Pole, it may be in part because of their healthier outdoor life, or else because they sit more discreetly in the shade. So the greatest average cold for the year can not be anywhere near Verkhoyansk. For the present we do not have enough facts to go on, but it is likely that when the evidence is all in we shall find the pole of average cold to be somewhere in the interior of Greenland.

The Magnetic Pole.

There must be some extremely cold spots, too, on certain northward-facing precipices in the Himalaya Mountains. There you are far from the ocean and high above it, though you are not such a long way from the Equator. If there are places anywhere near the five-mile altitude on which the sun never strikes, they are likely to give the centre of Greenland a run for its money, and will certainly beat any of the pole, that lie at or near sea level in the Arctic.

The pole which attracts the magnetic needle lies on the mainland of Canada at a place called Boothia Felix. In Summer this is a green and grassy lowland; in Winter it is equally grassy, of course, but no longer green, for it has then the appearance of a Dakota prairie in Winter. The ocean is not far away. The Magnetic Pole, at about 70 degrees north latitude and 97 degrees west longitude, is about equally far from the pole that is furthest from the Equator and the one furthest from navigable water—a little nearer the Inaccessible Pole.

The Cold Pole and the Magnetic Pole are the easiest poles to reach. If you wanted to get to the Cold Pole at Verkhoyansk, you would take the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to some point in the Province of Yakutsk, and then you would go down one of the great Siberian rivers till you got to Verkhoyansk.

If you wanted to go to the Magnetic Pole, the simplest way would be to get permission to accompany one of the Hudson Bay Company's trading ships that go to that vicinity every year. They would not take you right to the spot and you would have to hire a few Eskimos to carry your baggage as you walk overland. Of course, if you have your own yacht—a light draft, serviceable schooner of the kind used by the small traders that compete with the Hudson Bay Company—you might be able to sail within a few miles of where you wanted to go.

The geographers talk about a wind pole and, as we said above, the movie people evidently have the same idea, for they show you photographs of Eskimo villages which they say are shivering in the icy blasts that sweep down from "the Pole." If they really think the North Pole is also a wind pole, the movie people differ from the geographers. The scientific world knows nothing about such movie winds. As a matter of fact, most arctic communities, like most American or other communities, have far more westerly and easterly winds than they do northerly, for such is the nature of our earth.

There is, however, a peculiar situation in Greenland which makes it possible for scientists to discuss whether there is a sort of wind pole located somewhere near the centre of that huge island. Cold air is heavy and behaves in some respects like water. If you pour water on a football it will run off it on all sides. Now, Greenland has a hump on its back that would make water flow off it in every direction if it were poured down from some celestial pitcher.

As we have said, the interior of Greenland is extremely cold. Theoretically and doubtless practically, the air becomes very cold there and also very heavy. It would, therefore, have a tendency to settle down upon the dome of interior Greenland and would begin to flow down hill in every direction, somewhat after the manner of water. The result ought to be that there would usually be little wind near the centre of Greenland's dome, while along the coasts there would be frequent winds blowing from the interior.

The Land Hemisphere.

When we speak of the Northern Hemisphere we think of the earth divided in halves by a huge knife that slices it through at the Equator. When we think of Eastern and Western Hemispheres, the knife is assumed to have cut the earth along some line running north and south. We live on the lands and value the lands more than we do the ocean; so we usually think of this knife as having cut the earth in such a way that the gash runs mostly through the Atlantic and Pacific and injures the lands as little as possible.

But there are many who argue that, since we do live on the lands and value them more than the ocean, the most interesting way of slicing the earth in halves would be to cut it so that one half would contain most of the lands and the other half most of the water. A picture of the earth so divided is shown in most modern geographies. If you look for the centre of the land hemisphere you will find it lying in England.

The British have had the cheek to ask the scientific world to measure all distances on the earth east and west from an observatory of theirs located at a small town called Greenwich. They also think of London as the capital of the world; and even disinterested travelers must admit that when you go there you discover a good many signs of it really being so.

When we think of the way the earth spins and the way the sun behaves, we find it reasonable to measure all distances either from the girdle which the sun makes around the earth's middle or from the place where the axle upon which the earth spins sticks out. But if London is the capital of the world and lies in the centre of the land masses, and if we have already allowed the English to bluff us into measuring all longitudes from England, why not begin to measure all latitudes from England also, considering it the centre of the world as well as the centre of the lands?

Most Interesting Pole.

But, even if you prefer to be dominated by the sun and the mathematicians rather than by the English and the politicians, we can at least include the English Land Pole in our list of the more interesting poles. There are of course, many other poles which we do not take the time to mention in this article.

If these were the pre-automobile and pre-radio days of forty years ago, the village debating society could argue long and earnestly as to which is the most interesting of the Poles. Is it the Pole furthest from the Equator, which was reached by Peary on April 6, 1909? Is it the Inaccessible Pole, which is the furthest from navigable water and has, therefore, never yet been reached? Is it the Cold Pole, which will be thought the most disagreeable place on earth by those who find cold more disagreeable than heat? Or is it the Magnetic Pole, the axis of the great electric dynamo this earth seems to be? It would hardly be the Wind Pole, for though there are strong breezes radiating from it they can hardly be looked upon as governing all the wind system of the Northern Hemisphere.

It would be in line with the spirit of village debating, as I remember it, to argue that to himself man is the most interesting thing on earth, and that consequently the most interesting of the poles would be the one most strategically located with reference to our domination over the earth. On that basis, the Pole that is at the centre of the land masses would be the most interesting.

But there is a fascination about the things we know little about, and nearly all of us have been to London. We cannot take it seriously as the pole of anything; to us it seems much like every other great city.

Knowledge of the Poles.

If we decide that the most interesting pole is the one we know least about, then the vote is for the Inaccessible Pole. Peary went to the North Pole, took a sounding right by it and found 9,000 feet of water. We know, then, that this pole is in a deep sea that has on top of it a little fractured ice, massive as compared with the ice in our water pitchers, but, in references to the depth of the ocean, corresponding only to a very thin film of dust on top of a very deep pan of water.

So much we know definitely about the Pole furthest from the Equator, for it has been observed and reported by a reliable witness. We know a good deal also about the Inaccessible Pole, but only by inference and deduction. It lies in an unexplored area of about a million square miles. We have sounded all around the edges and found the ocean deep everywhere, except at two points, and even there fairly deep. There is a strong probability, therefore, that the Inaccessible Pole will be found to be in a deep ocean among just such floating ice as Peary observed at the Pole furthest from the Equator. But it may be on such a small island as there is room for, an island conceivably as big as Cuba.

The chances seem to be about fifty-fifty as to whether there is some land or no land within the unexplored area. But the chances are certainly ten to one that any land which may be found will be smaller than Cuba. It certainly could not be anywhere nearly as big as New Guinea.

So the Inaccessible Pole is the most interesting Pole, not only because it is the hardest place in the Northern Hemisphere to get to, but also because no one has yet been there. It corresponds to the top of a mountain—the top of an unconquered mountain.

TREASURY SEEKS DURABLE DOLLAR BILL

Government Made 500,000,000 Last Year, but They Wear Out Rapidly

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY.

THE most extensively used product manufactured in the United States is the one-dollar bill. As with socks or automobile tires, the manufacturing question is how to produce a fabrication that will resist wear and tear. The Government is just now wondering whether it is making its dollar bills as competently as it might. It has put its efficiency people on the job to ascertain the facts.

The Government last year made five one-dollar bills for each of its 114,000,000 or so population. The purpose was to replace others that had worn out. Five bills each for every person in the country runs into bulk. The more than half a billion of these one-dollar bills weighed 800 tons. Their manufacture cost the Government nearly $4,000,000. Half of all the paper money of the nation was one-dollar bills.

This is not as it used to be. Ten years ago 40 per cent. of the bills were ones. Now 50 per cent. are ones. There is a run on one-dollar bills. Possibly their handiness at the automobile service station is largely responsible for the run.

The Government has been giving intensive thought to the effect of this increased circulation of dollar bills on the currency system as a whole. Currency, it realizes, is a tool. The handier the tool is made, the better is the public served. It feels that the introduction of too many dollar bills lessens the handiness of its money. Counting a thousand dollars is a bigger task than it should be. It would be easier to count the sum if there were more twos, fives, tens. Currency would be more quickly handled in the banks, for instance, if the percentage of larger denomination bills was greater.

While the Government would be gratified if the public would use ones less and the larger denominations more, the manufacture of the smallest denomination will continue up to the demand. Since the job is one of quantity production, it will apply the principles of quantity production and save what it can in manufacture. Since its bills go out to take the place of others that have been worn out, the Government will try to improve the quality so they will not wear out so fast.

It will give renewed attention to the quality of the paper and to its treatment during the processes of money manufacture. This money paper of the Government is a specialized product. It is made in secret, for it must be distinctive, so that the counterfeiters cannot have the advantage of it as a basis for their operations. From its creation until it appears as actual money, no sheet of it is for a single minute out of the custody of responsible agents of Government.

The distinctive paper is made by certain contracting manufacturers in New England. They have made the money paper for the Government during nearly half a century. In all that time it has been much the same. It ran down in quality during the war because materials were not available, but on the whole it has varied little. The manufacturers have believed that the specifications for this paper were right; the Government, without going deeply into the problem, accepted them as being right. But lately it has begun to ascertain the facts for itself. Those two fact-finding agencies, the Bureau of Efficiency and the Bureau of Standards, have been asked to investigate.

Paper Same Since Civil War.

The whole story of paper making lies back of this study. It was the Chinese, it seems, who, 1,800 years ago, learned the secret of making paper from plant fibre. They pounded the inner bark of their mulberry trees into a pulp and stirred it up in much water. The fibres floated about in the water, making it look not unlike thin buttermilk. They then dipped rectangular sieves into this water and shook them smoothly as the liquid ran out, leaving the fibre matted on the sieve. They turned this mat out, pressed it, dried it. It was a sheet of paper.

About all of the paper of the world is today made of plant fibre on exactly this principle. There are huge machines for beating the pulp, for bleaching it, for running it out into sheets, for calendering it, but the principle is the same. Plant fibre is the basis. The quality of the paper depends on the basic fibre just as does the quality of cloth.

Two plant fibres that have served the world since ancient civilization have been linen and cotton. Favorites in making cloth, it was not unnatural that they should be favorites in making high-class paper. They have been familiar and cheap fibres during that last 800 years in which paper making has been developing, and the paper makers have utilized them.

Since the fibre must be beaten into a pulp, old linen and cotton were as good as new. Upon this fact has been based the presence of the ragman among us. Paper until recently was chiefly made of rags.

The Government made no paper money until after the Civil War. When the project for its manufacture arose it resorted to linen. Linen was a bit harsh, a bit brittle, it found, so it mixed some cotton rag with it. It reached what it thought was a balance of desirability, a mixture of 75 per cent. linen and 25 per cent. cotton. Materials of about that proportion have been the basis of its distinctive paper for many years.

Now the Government is wondering whether 75-25 paper is the best combination, granting that linen and cotton are still the best available bases.

At the Bureau of Standards there is a paper making plant. The Government has set that plant to making up samples of paper containing different proportions of these materials. It subjects the samples to different tests. It has a machine that folds and refolds a piece of paper and counts the operations. It records the point at which the paper breaks. That is one of the tests of papers. Another machine subjects them to rubbing tests. Another pulls them in two, recording their tensile strength. They are tested as to their resistance to water, to oil, the manner in which they take ink and fail to take dirt. All along the line definite facts with relation to the qualities of papers are established.

The experts inquire into the effect upon the fiber of the "beating" of the paper. The strength of the paper depends largely upon the length of the fiber. If it is beaten too much it loses strength. If it is beaten too little it is fuzzy. They test the effect of the bleaching chemicals on the fiber. Too much weakens the fiber.

Then there is the process of sizing. The "sizing" of paper consists in giving it a bath in animal glues; glues enter the paper and strengthen it. There is a difference of opinion among experts as to whether money paper should be sized before printing or after, or both. The sizing is being examined by Government scientists. Perhaps a better sizing and better methods of applying it can be devised.

Paper Carefully Studied.

It is remarkable the refinement into which a simple question of this sort can run. A study of sizing, for example, goes all the way down to the individual fiber, so small that it cannot be seen except with a microscope. That fiber is likely to be a tube, to be hollow. When the paper is sized, the scientist asks, does the glue enter this tube? He investigates with his microscope to find out. If the glue does not penetrate the paper throughout, even into the hollows of these microscopic tubes, he asks himself how it can be made to do so. He may hit upon an expedient.

That sort of thing is his specialty. He may devise a method of putting the paper in a chamber and converting that chamber into a vacuum. He immerses the paper in the glue while it is in the vacuum. The air is pumped out of all its interstices, including the hollows of the fibers. Then he lets the air in. It forces the glue into every crack and cranny, into every hollow tube of every fiber. He hopes to find a better method of sizing will lengthen the life of the money paper.

Another point that is being considered by the paper specialists is the new paper-making materials that have been developed. One of the promising materials is Manila hemp. Much paper is now made of Manila hemp. It is rough paper but has one outstanding quality, strength. Paper made of Manila hemp is probably the strongest paper in the world. Scientists seek to refine this fiber so as to make it available for money paper. They study whether to mix a bit of it with the linen and cotton paper and try out the combination. The chief difficulty so far encountered is that of bleaching the hemp. It is hard to get rid of the yellowish tinge. Even though the paper must remain yellowish, the experimenters inquire, does that bar it from use as money paper?

Grasses Being Studied.

Esparto, a grass from Africa, is being made into high quality paper by the British. Esparto is worthy of experiment in attempting to determine upon a suitable money paper. China also has its candidate in a material for paper making—a grass called ramie. South America contributes a new possibility in a grass called caroa. All are being studied. Any one of them may, some day, finds its way into the dollar bills used by the multitude.

But whatever it does with its money paper the Government must keep it distinctive. As a matter of fact, there is no other paper that looks just like the money paper nor feels just like it. It look and feel must be kept different. The counterfeiter with his limited resources, depending on the necessity for secrecy, finds it hard to duplicate this paper. Those tiny lines that one sees in the face of any piece of paper money, represented by tiny fibers of blue and red silk, are very hard to duplicate.

The boy who serves you at the filling station does more damage to currency than anybody else in the country. He handles little else than dollar bills. He handles them with oily fingers, and damages nearly every bill he takes in. He is responsible for millions of bills becoming so disreputable that they are sent back to the Treasury for exchange. Except for his soiled hand they might stay out and perform good service for months.

The next most troublesome person to the manufacturers of the currency is the change-maker who, in breaking a ten-dollar bill, handes out nine ones and some silver. What he ought to do is to give out one five and two twos. Thus would he use three pieces of currency instead of nine. One third the amount of paper money would be subjected to wear if he made change this way. But change makers generally seem to be getting the habit of using an inordinate number of dollar bills, probably because more ones than fives come to their tills.

The Treasury, in an attempt to alter this money habit, is propounding what it calls the logic of change-making. There is an obviously correct way of making change. It is to perform the operation with the least number of units. One five and two twos is the least number of bills from which nine dollars can be made up. It is the right way to pay out nine dollars. A five and four ones uses nearly twice the currency, is nearly twice as much trouble, offers twice the opportunities of making mistakes. Nine ones multiplies all these factors by three and adds to Government expenses.

WHERE TOYS ARE MADE.

JAPAN, England, Germany, the United States, France and Australia are the toy-making countries. Of toys made of celluloid, Japan is the chief source of supply. Those made of rubber—except balloons, which are of United States origin—come principally from Germany and Japan. England supplies most of the fur toys, tool sets, sporting goods, games and children's gift books. The better-type dolls, including talking dolls and those which close their eyes, come principally from Germany, though some are produced in the United States. Practically all non-mechanical toys made of tin, as well as the cheaper types of scooters, tricycles, street cars and the like, are of Australian manufacture.

MEDICAL RESEARCH WORKERS SEEK NEW GOALS

"Ailments of Civilization" Offer Wide Field—Nearly All "Mass Diseases" Save Cancer Under Control

Keystone View Photo.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute.

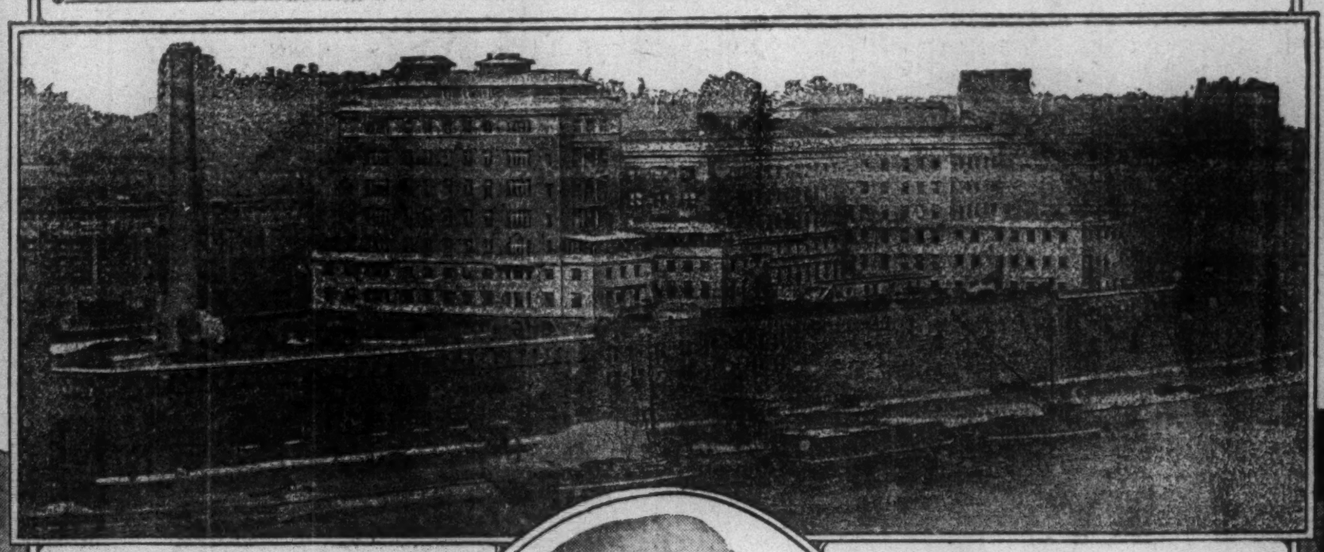
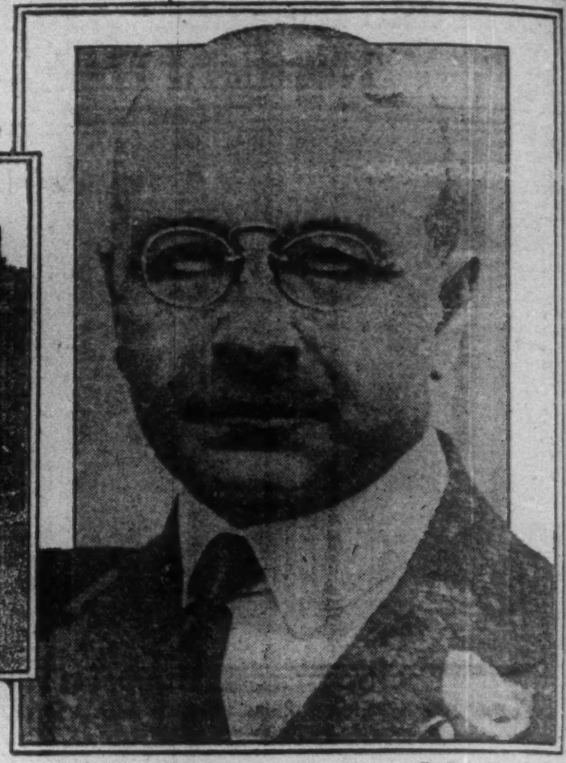


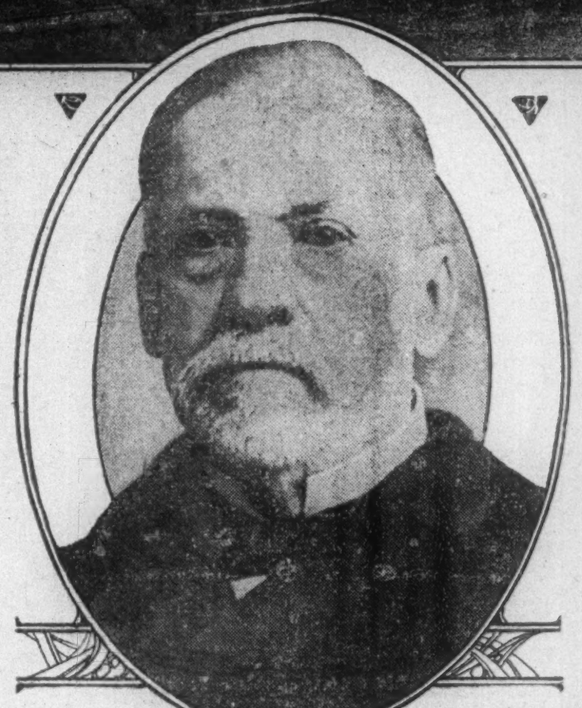
Photo Courtesy of Rockefeller Institute.

The Rockefeller Institute.



Keystone View Photo.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, Who Has Achieved High Rank in Medical Research.



Keystone View Photo.

Louis Pasteur, Who Demonstrated the Germ Origin of Disease.

Keystone View Photo.

Home of Important Discoveries.

ONE by one plagues that ravaged mankind have surrendered to an army of mild-mannered scientists. The battlefields for the most part were within laboratory and hospital walls. In such institutions throughout the world men and women in white antiseptic uniforms and aprons, using animals, human cultures, lenses, swabs, filters, microscopes and innumerable devices unknown to the lay mind are working to stem the attacks of disease upon the human race.

They are patient, these research workers. Rewards come slowly, but once in a great while one of them looks through his microscope upon a momentous discovery. That was the case with the British research physician, Dr. W. E. Gye, who, using a microscope developed by an amateur scientist, isolated the cancer germ, which heartens efforts toward solution of the whole problem of the treatment and course of this great scourge.

The modern laboratory battle is never ending. It began when the Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, demonstrated, in 1857, that disease had a germ origin. Victory after victory followed until today only comparatively few "mass diseases" are uncontrolled.

Victories Over Disease.

Dr. Gye's achievements come as a sort of climax to nearly seventy years of bewildering medical victories. The black plague, once a terror of the race, has fallen; yellow fever, which up to a few years ago dealt death with a wanton hand, has been all but banished from the earth; lockjaw, hydrophobia, syphilis and diabetes have submitted to the yoke of control; diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid and a dozen other epidemic diseases have been whipped into submission.

The revised battle maps of the struggle against ravaging ailments, pieced together from authoritative information from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and from Johns Hopkins University, and rounded out by an interview with Dr. William H. Park, director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York Health Department, force the conclusion that if cancer is to be considered disposed of, the defense line of unsubdued mass disease will indeed be measurably reduced.

Today, besides cancer, the more important diseases which remain unconquered by the scientific world are pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, heart disease, scarlet fever, paralysis, diseases of the kidneys, and encephalitis, the so-called sleeping sickness. Even these maladies, at least certain divisions of them, are understood and controlled to some extent.

In the field of medical research the "importance" of a disease is gauged, generally, by its death rate. The higher the death rate the more "important" is the disease and the comparatively greater amount of effort devoted to bringing it under control.

More to Do on Cancer.

The inclusion of kidney disease and heart trouble in the list of the more important maladies now being studied by research institutions, although it indicates that the mortality rates of each are high, does not, according to Dr. Park, indicate that these diseases are progressively on the increase.

"It simply means," he explained, "that because of the conquering of so many diseases of the scourge variety, more people are now living to the age when heart and kidney trouble attack them than ever before. By assuming a place high in the list of mortal diseases these ailments are simply falling heir to the positions made vacant by the march of science."

Among the principal American institutions in which intensive medical research is carried on are the Rockefeller Institute, Johns Hopkins, Harvard and Columbia Universities, the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., the Federal Public Health Service at Washington and New York's Health Department laboratories. To these better known agencies must be added an indefinite number of other scientific groups, publicly and privately supported, and a large number of individual scientists working independently, either in their own laboratories or in those of the other medical schools and universities of the country.

To the question, "What next after cancer?" the responsible scientists at any of these institutions will reply with a smile. In the first place, they advise against the dismissal of cancer—yet. "It may take years to conquer even if the British discovery is found to be important," seems to be their present view. In the second place, even those [illegible] on account of a position in the public service or in the field of education and research, are in an ethical position to speak to the public will seldom venture predictions.

Other Discoveries Imminent.

That new discoveries are imminent, however, may be inferred from a statement in an official Johns Hopkins document entitled "The Spirit of Inquiry in Medical Education," recently published, that although "the medical sciences have made a greater advance within the last fifty years than in all the preceding history of mankind, yet it is logical to infer that we have as yet but seen the dawn of medical knowledge."

Whatever the future may bring it can hardly be expected to be more remarkable than the succession of discoveries by which in the past sixty-five years the science of medicine has achieved its present knowledge.

From the time when Pasteur pointed the way by his germ discovery to the important findings of the past few years, the discoveries of the bacteriologists, the chemists and the bold advances of the surgeons have been curiously interrelated. Although each new discovery has at most but a few names associated with it, the present leaders in the field agree, in general, that if the entire truth were known a great deal of credit for progress would belong to a multitude of scientific workers whose uncompleted researches paved the way for the actual discoveries.

Even the discoveries of the early bacteriologists were dependent in no small measure, according to present authority, upon the work of Perkin of the University of London, who discovered in 1856 the first analine dye, which, because of its use in microscopical investigation, made possible the identification of various bacilli, including the unmasking of the tuberculosis bacillus by Robert Koch of Berlin in 1882.

Curiously enough, tuberculosis is still on the list of highly mortal diseases, killing 90,000 persons each year in the United States. Its death rate has been much reduced by improved knowledge of the malady, careful treatment of the victims and preventive measures against contagion, but no cure has been found. Of the many "cures" announced from time to time, none, according to Dr. Park, "has proved a real remedy."

Pasteur Started Progress.

Pasteur, after announcing his conviction that germs were the root of disease, himself developed preventive vaccination and gave to the world the cure for rabies, a disease which up to that time had generally caused the death in agony of persons bitten by mad dogs. Here one finds a situation quite the reverse of that of tuberculosis or cancer, for the germ or virus which caused rabies is still undisclosed although the cure is known.

Along in the 1880s came also the discovery by the bacteriologist Arthur Nicolaier of the germ of tetanus or lockjaw. This was followed by the first protective and curative serum, provided some years later after the toxin of the disease had been isolated by Brieger and Cohn. That serum has saved from death thousands wounded by gunshot. In the same period came the discovery of the diphtheria bacillus by Edwin Klebs and Friedrich Loeffler, which ten years later was followed by the production of a curative serum at the hands of von Behring. In 1895 Sir Roland Ross discovered the cause of malaria and pointed out the drug quinine as its means of control. In 1905 Fritz Schaudinn discovered the germ of syphilis, a result destined to be followed in two years by August von Wasserman's blood test to determine the presence of the disease, and two years later still by the production of a combating agent.

In all of these developments the underlying principle has been the now undisputed theory of Pasteur that the seat of the diseases in question has been in minute living organisms which attack the blood and tissues of the body. In each case a remedial agent has been sought that would counteract or destroy these germs without destroying their host, the victim of the disease. This specific might be either a vaccine of similar but less virulent organisms to stimulate and muster into service the body's own protective powers, or an antitoxin composed of other germs with a natural aptitude for destroying the disease bacilli.

In much the same way, while the medical effort was in progress, there took place a series of interdependent advances in the field of surgery, made possible by Sir Joseph Lister's antiseptic discoveries. Following Lister's contribution this branch of medical science made speedy advances, with the result that the mysterious "inflammation of the bowels," erstwhile cause of much suffering and death, soon yielded to the knife under the title of appendicitis, along with many other operable diseases of the abdominal cavity.

Advances were made during the World War by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute and his co-worker, the chemist Dakin, in the treatment of infected wounds. Dr. Carrel, who is now in his native country, France, pursuing investigations for the Rockefeller Institute, received the Nobel Prize for his surgical work, although members of the institute believe that his infected-wound work, important as it has been, does not measure up to his research efforts in other directions, especially in that of cancer.

His surgical work in the war brought him much added renown. It was in the hospitals of France that he followed up a group of widely noticed surgical laboratory feats, such as operations on the heart and the transplanting of vital organs in animals by the exhibition of a brilliant new technique in the treatment of wounds. On account of it he was directly credited with the saving of both life and limb to thousands of soldiers. The technique in question consisted of improved methods of cleaning and draining wounds, permitting escape from infection and rapid healing.

Lives Paid for Health.

The successful investigation of many of the conquered diseases has been completed only after long periods of labor by numerous research workers. The bacillus of typhoid fever, for example, was first isolated in 1874 by the bacteriologist, Ebertn, although it was some thirty years later, during the Boer War, that Sir Almroth Wright introduced typhoid vaccination. Vaccination against typhoid now is considered necessary only in the case of persons voyaging into countries where the disease is known to be common. Here in the United States typhoid has largely been controlled by careful supervision of water and milk supplies, and the mortality rate, once very high, has dropped to a comparatively unimportant figure.

Of the dramatic elements of all of these intertwined discoveries little has been divulged by the modest scientists concerned, and even less by the multitude of workers, who, because they never were in the limelight at the actual production of the final results, have either never appeared in the record of the struggle or have been forgotten.

For this phase one must turn to the investigations which took place outside the laboratories and hospitals or which produced results which permitted a view of them by others than the scientists themselves. Here one finds devotion, to the point of death itself, freely given in efforts to minimize human misery.

Important as recording an example of the ultimate sacrifice, is the story of the conquest of yellow fever. Drs. Walter Reed, James Carroll and Jesse W. Lazear of the American Army, with the Spanish physician, Aristide Agramonte of Havana, experimented with the disease in tropical America. They proved that a certain type of mosquito transmitted the scourge from one person to another, quite as fleas on a certain type of rat were earlier shown to be carriers of bubonic plague and as more recently the tsetse fly has been convicted of carrying African sleeping sickness. As a consequence of the personal deliberate experiments, two of the doctors, Carroll and Lazear, died of the fever. Dr. Reed later gave his life as the result of overwork when investigating flies as carriers of typhoid.

Strange Story of Insulin.

One of the great discoveries of recent years was announced in 1922 by Dr. F. G. Banting, a Canadian physician, who produced insulin, an artificial substitute for the digestive fluid secreted by the pancreas for use in the treatment of diabetes, a disease that had long baffled the medical profession.

Dr. Banting's discovery, as described partly by himself and partly by others, is a strange tale. He got his first idea for a cure from an article by another worker—an article he read while waiting for clients in his office in London, Ontario. The article related that a remedy for diabetes had been sought from the pancreas of the hog by scientists without success. Dr. Banting was impressed in reading the account by the description of certain particles of tissue. They were different from the rest of the pancreas, and were scattered through it like pieces of citron in a fruitcake. He thought these particles (known from their discoverer, Langerhaus, as the islands of Langerhans) might hold the secret of sugar control in digestion.

Obtaining specimens of hog pancreas, he was able to separate the "islands" from the rest of the gland and extract from them, by a chemical process, the remedial substance which he named insulin, a modification of the word island.

For some time the chief supply of raw material for the manufacture of insulin for the relief of diabetes came from Chicago slaughter-houses. Hog pancreas was expensive, and further experiments led to the discovery of "islands" of similar tissue in fish. From fish the remedy is now made at a much lower cost.

Odd Circumstances.

There is a dramatic element in the recent announcement from London of the cancer germ isolation. Dr. Gye started life as a railroad worker; his assistant, J. E. Barnard, is a hatter with a hobby—microscopic research. Without Barnard's assistance Gye might never have met with success.

Science has long known of the existence of organisms which defied both the filter and the microscope. It remained for Mr. Barnard, intensely earnest, to develop after two years of steady work with his medical associate, a camera microscope using ultra-violet rays, which enabled Dr. Gye to see and isolate the cancer organism.

Since its foundation in 1901, the Rockefeller Institute, which is considered the most important unit in medical research, has issued the results of its investigations in a series of fifty-two volumes. The publications of the Mayo clinic and the Mayo Foundations total fifteen or sixteen volumes. A glance at the tables of contents of these books reveals an astounding array of subjects, from studies of the mode of behavior of the hog louse to the most abstruse calculations of chemical formulae, all bearing directly, if remotely, on the prime object of medical science, the alleviation of human suffering.

Besides a scientific staff of seventy-eight members, headed by Dr. Simon Flexner, the Rockefeller Institute has more than 360 employes in its laboratories and its hospital. Most of them are trained technicians in some branch of research. The hospital confines its ministrations to selected cases that bear upon subjects under investigation from year to year. This year the diseases under investigation at the hospital include chicken-pox, kidney disease, rheumatic fever, pneumonia and heart disease.

Basic Investigations.

The studies at the other more important institutions are carried on along similar lines. New York City's laboratories, now engaged principally in the study of influenza, diphtheria and scarlet fever, are located in one of the buildings of Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, which admits patients with contagious diseases.

The secret of the eminence of Rockefeller Institute in the field of research is declared to be a combination of ample funds and the full control exercised by scientists. Here, it is reported, an investigator feels no chagrin if he follows an inspiring lead for years only to end his work with no discovery. The fact that he has eliminated a false notion, once and for all, is published with almost as great satisfaction as a discovery. No one else need waste time again on the same lead.

It is generally understood in the scientific world that many of the individual outside discoveries, including that of insulin and that relating to cancer, have been aided in large measure by earlier researches and publications of Rockefeller Institute.

As the battle-lines now stand, many medical authorities believe that the forces of science have most of the "scourge diseases" at their mercy, and that their subjugation is but a matter of time. Once these are under control, the next problem will be to overcome the so-called "diseases of civilization," among which are insanity, kidney trouble and heart disease, all believed to be grounded in the irregularity and excitement of modern life.

A year and a half ago Dr. Charles H. Mayo told a group of life insurance officials that the so-called mass-diseases had been almost eradicated in America. Because of the protection enjoyed against possible early death by epidemic maladies, the time had come when "each man is privileged to die from causes peculiar to him as an individual," and that each man must therefore be persuaded after he passes middle age "to strive to keep his old machinery from going to pieces through neglect."

CROATIAN GOES FROM JAIL TO CABINET

Raditch, Republican Leader, Is a Peaceful Revolutionist

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

STEFAN RADITCH, leader of the Crotian Peasants' Party in Yugoslavia, imprisoned on the charge of treason, has been released from jail at Zagreb, Crotia, and has formed a coalition Cabinet with Premier Pashitch, his bitterest political enemy. Dispatches add that the feud between the Croatians and the Serbs having been thus formally ended, Raditch, the freed rebel, sent a message to King Alexander, rendering homage to his nobility of character, and strict conformity to constitutional government, and praising the sovereign for having brought about the "reconciliation of the parties that had split the nation. Whereupon Raditch was invited to meet the King.

To those who know Stefan Raditch, his popularity, his influence, his integrity and his devotion to the cause of the Croatian people, the news of his compromise and apparent surrender is of profound interest. It means that the Croatians, who have craved a republican form of government, and the Serbs, who wanted to retain their monarchy, have reached peace through concessions. It also means that Raditch, as President of the Croatian Peasants' Party, will henceforth play an important rôle in the political and economic development of Yugoslavia.

Raditch has been the most popular revolutionary leader in that country. He was a peculiar type of revolutionist. The most feared man in governmental spheres, he was a conservative guide of the Croatian people. Knowing that an armed revolution, once started, might lead to misery, civil war, and perhaps also to another war of many nations, Raditch used his great influence to avert an upheaval. He wanted a republic, but not through war.

Croats Wanted Democracy.

When I met him in Zagreb, Raditch explained to me the cause of the conflict between the Croatians and the Serbs.

"Our people saw that the Czar of Russia, the Kaisers of Germany and of Austro-Hungary had been overthrown. They see that republicanism is the order of the day. Our simple people reason simply. They say to themselves that since the big monarchies were ended, it is unwise to start smaller monarchies.

"Our people, the Croatians, the most cultured of the entire Yugoslav group, see and feel that the Serbs are forcing monarchy and terrorist rule upon us by violence. The Serbs say that Serbia is surrounded by hostile neighbors, that seven nations are their enemies, and therefore a large standing army is absolutely essential. To this our Croatians say: 'If all your neighbors are your enemies, you must be at fault.'

"We Croatians received the majority of votes in our territory, yet our views were not consulted and our wishes were disregarded. The King is Serbian, the entire Government is Serbian. We have a higher culture than the Serbs, who were oppressed for centuries by the Turks, and who acquired some of the traits of their oppressors and are now imposing a tyranny upon us as it was imposed upon them by the Turks. Our peasants are persecuted for expressing opinions favoring a republican form of government.

"Leaders, even revolutionary leaders, are ready to compromise when they find themselves in an awkward predicament. They sometimes stoop even to corruption. Not so our people. They want no compromises. They say: 'We are working hard, we are prosperous because of our work. The Serbs, on the other hand, are concentrating all their energies on the army, on force. We want a monarchy, oppression. We can want a monarchy, oppression. We cannot and will not bear their burdens.'"

Feared a Civil War.

Then he added:

"We know that we have both the force and the ability to impose our will—the will of our people—on the Government. But we have a higher sense of duty. We know where we should start, but we do not know where we would end. We cannot tell what temptations other Governments may develop when they see civil war in our country."

Stefan Raditch has served more prison terms than perhaps any other revolutionary leader in Europe. He has been jailed nineteen times. Seventeen times he was thrown into prison by the Austro-Hungarian Government for championing the cause of his people's independence. When Yugoslavia was established after the World War, Raditch was imprisoned because of a speech in which he said:

"Long live the King—in Serbia—not in Croatia. Our people want a republic."

He was kept in jail for twenty-one months. During the first eleven months no one was allowed to see him. His family was not sure that he was alive. Croatian peasants expressed their protest against the imprisonment of their "President," their beloved leader Raditch, by their votes. Raditch was elected to Parliament by an enormous majority. And the King pardoned him as soon as the results of the election became known. When Raditch was asked what he wanted before leaving the prison, he replied to the Ministers:

"I want nothing for myself. I am past fifty, and need much less than when I was twenty. I want absolutely nothing for myself. But I want freedom for my people. If you desire my views on this subject I will give them to you. You are spending millions on an army. You have a bigger army than Great Britain has. You have an army three times as large as that of the United States. You have more than three times as many gendarmes as the old empire of Austro-Hungary had. You are spending the greater part of your budget to maintain an organization of force, and there is hardly anything left for schools and other national needs. This armed strength is your greatest weakness.

"As for the King, I have nothing against him as a man, nor have I anything against him as a King, if the Serbs want him. But my people want a republic. Nevertheless we are willing to recognize him and honor him in every way—we are willing to be associated with the Serbian State, but upon terms of equality, as a federated State."

The conflict between the Croatians and the Serbs was due not only to the difference between republicanism and monarchy, but also to the differences in religion. The Serbs belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, while the Croatians are Roman Catholics. Sectarianism was employed for political purposes by the ruling power at the time. Many Greeks who were Catholics were forced to join the Greek Orthodox Church. Corporal punishment was introduced. Thousands of people were beaten with sticks because they said they favored a republic. Some of the villages were destroyed and numerous people in Bosnia and the Sanjak were killed as enemies of the State.

Acclaimed in Villages.

As I traveled with Stefan Raditch through the picturesque Croatian villages, he was greeted everywhere with exclamations "Long live the Republic! Long live our President Raditch!"

In every house we entered we were offered wine and corn bread. And toward evening, after the day's work, the boys and the girls, in particolored dresses, danced their national dances and sang their folk songs. Raditch was showered with flowers.

The struggle between Raditch and the Government continued. The Croatians kept electing their representatives to Parliament, but the Croatian Deputies refused to recognize the Government and did not go to Belgrade to take their seats.

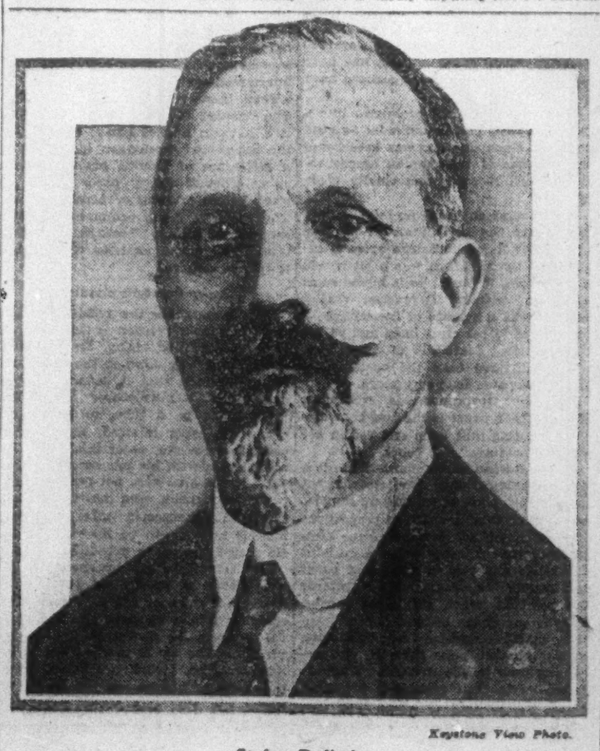
Then Raditch went on a tour of Europe for the purpose of enlisting sympathy in behalf of the Croatian cause. He appealed to Lord Robert Cecil and to other statesmen in the League of Nations. When he discovered that no foreign pressure would be brought on the Yugoslav Government to adjust the antagonism between the Croatians and the Serbs, he turned to Moscow.

Raditch had visited Moscow before as a young student. He now returned to confer with Russian leaders, particularly with the peasants. Raditch had enjoy the reward of their labors. He pointed out that the Croatian peasants could not be communists because they owned their farms and because they worked hard and were determined to enjoy the reward of their labors. He attended a Peasants' Conference in Russia, and the news was immediately circulated in Yugoslavia that Raditch had joined the Communist Peasant International. The Yugoslav Government was aroused. It feared that he would come home and incite the Croatian peasants to revolt. He did come back to Zagreb, where he addressed a large meeting of his followers. On that occasion he was reported to have said:

"I went to Moscow as the representative of the Croatian people. The whole world has recognized me as such. If a militarist government should be formed, as desired at Belgrade, we shall succeed with the aid of Europe in obtaining complete independence. The Russian Soviet Government has promised me, through the medium of Tchitcherin, that it will help us if we are threatened. In such a case we shall oppose the rule of Belgrade with all our strength."

Some time afterward the Yugoslav Government issued an order to dissolve the Croatian Peasant Party on the ground that its leader was affiliated with the Communists. Raditch was arrested and thrown into prison as a Communist agitator. But the peasants again protested against the Government by electing seventy of the members of Parliament. In the meantime letters addressed to Raditch by members of the Russian Peasant International were intercepted by the Yugoslav authorities, and the Pachitch Ministry advocated nullifying the elections and disqualifying the Croatian Deputies on the ground that they were identified with Communists. To have carried out such purpose would undoubtedly have led to a violent outbreak, perhaps to a revolt. Some counselors in the Pachitch Cabinet cautioned against drastic measures and urged that all efforts be exerted to bring about a compromise between the Government and the Raditch party.

Paul Raditch, a nephew of Stefan Raditch, and one of his trusted aids, made a declaratin several months ago denying that Stefan Raditch had any affiliation with the Russian Communists. He pointed out that he had been most instrumental in checking the wave of Bolshevism in Yugoslavia after the war. He also assured the people that Stefan Raditch would be willing to make concessions if certain reforms were introduced, and that he or his aids would be ready to enter a coalition Cabinet.



Keystone View Photo.

Stefan Raditch.

THE CREATION—A MODERNIST'S TRANSLATION

Bible Scholar Says the Account in Genesis Is Primitive Jewish Folklore and That the First Three Chapters Tell Totally Distinct Stories of the World's Origin

WHEN the first stage of the Tennessee evolution trial passed into history last week, it left behind, in more intense form than ever, a heated debate between those who believe in a literal acceptance of the account of the creation contained in the first chapters of Genesis and those who do not. Because the King James Version of the Bible is not an original account but a translation, a valuable contribution to the discussion is a scholarly examination of the earliest Genesis texts available in Hebrew, the original language of the Old Testament. What follows is an extract from a forthcoming book, "The Beginnings of History According to the Jews," by Dr. Fagnani, Professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis at Union Theological Seminary. The publishers of the book are Albert and Charles Boni. This extract is given as testimony and without editorial implication.

By CHARLES P. FAGNANI.

THE controversy between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists turns largely upon their opposing views of the first eleven chapters of Genesis, especially the first three. The former ask us to believe that what is therein contained is inspired of God and therefore absolutely true and historically trustworthy; that if we do not accept these stories literally we cannot be Christians, cannot join the Church, and, moreover, run the risk of everlasting condemnation in hell; that the results of modern science in almost every department, notably the universally accepted theories of evolution, are to be rejected because they conflict with the Bible.

Let us consider some of these things which are claimed to be divinely inspired, to see how far these claims are justified by the facts. We are told:

That the universe—all of it, planets, suns, stars, nebulae—was created in six days. Is that credible? That this work was all completed only some 6,000 years ago. Is that credible? That God spoke the Hebrew language and gave names in that tongue to the light, the darkness, the earth, the seas, &c. Is that credible? That all species of animals were created separately and exist to this day unchanged. Is that credible?

All this and much more of the same kind the Fundamentalists believe as firmly as they believe in the multiplication table; and they demand that we shall believe such things or be excommunicated. For the sake of these tales they turn their backs on modern science and forbid that it shall be taught in the public schools.

Set Down as Folklore.

Now, what are the facts in the case? Genesis i-xi consists of myths and primitive folklore (much of it borrowed from Babylonian or other sources) which were current among the Jews. The god who is the hero of these stories is not the Supreme Cosmic God, the Father of the Lord Jesus Christ, in whom we live and move and have our being, but the tribal god of the Hebrews, according to their earliest and crudest conception of his character.

He is known by two names—Elohim, meaning god, in general, and Yaho. The latter is a proper name. He is only one god out of many. Every nation and people has one or more gods. The Hebrews were forbidden to worship any other god but Yaho, generally but less correctly given as Yahveh and Jehovah (better Yehovah). To use the word God or Lord God instead of Elohim or Yaho is misleading and disastrous. It conceals from the unsuspecting reader that the ungodlike sayings and doings recorded are those of an imagined aboriginal, primitive deity, not those of the God of the New Testament.

When the Fundamentalist quotes, impressively, "In the beginning God * * *," he does not know that it only means, "In the beginning Elohim * * * * *," the early god of the Hebrews as they naively conceived him. What has been said thus far has had reference to the English version of Genesis; but the English version is not the Bible—it is only a translation of the Bible, and a translation more or less imperfect and incorrect. The Old Testament is in Hebrew; and when the King James revision of previous English Bibles appeared in 1611 but little was known of the Hebrew language, and particularly of its literature.

Any serious conclusion as to the meaning, nature and value of the Old Testament—especially of such material as is found in Genesis, i-xi—must be based, therefore, not on an ancient translation, but on the study of the Hebrew original. No one is competent to speak with authority on any Old Testament matter unless he is able to read it in the language in which it was written.

Three Distinct Stories.

Hence it is that the Fundamentalist and the ordinary Bible reader are ignorant of many facts such as these:

That the first chapter of Genesis ends in the middle of the fourth verse of the second chapter. That the word "create" does not mean to originate from nothing, but merely to form or fashion. That two clauses in the second verse of the first chapter belong elsewhere. That the first chapter and the second and the third are totally distinct stories, dating from widely different times. The second is not a continuation of the first, going into greater detail. That Yaho is surrounded with a heavenly court of subordinate gods, whom he addresses when he says, "Let us make man in our image," and "Let us go down now and see." That "sons of God" is a Hebraism and means simply gods. That there is no such word as Jehovah.

This is but a sample of what the student of the original text learns. The English reader has to depend upon scholars for the information.

It may confidently be averred that no one reading the stories of the origin of the Sabbath, the making of the first man, the Flood, the Tower of Babel anywhere else but in the Bible, would think for a moment of taking them for historical sources. Their naïve and primitive character is too self-evident. No one would dare to claim them divine inspiration.

The mere unprejudiced reading of the first three chapters of Genesis, even in the English version, is enough to render unthinkable the position of the Fundamentalists. The warfare between science and theology would in a great measure disappear if these stories were stripped of the adventitious validity which comes to them as the result of being in the Bible and of being associated with God.

Christ's Religion Not Involved.

The work of the Church in bringing Christ to men is enormously handicapped by associating with it the imposed belief in the veracity and historicity of what are patently early myths and naïve, childish, primitive folklore. It is of supreme importance to remember that a proper understanding of these stories, while necessarily working havoc with the ideas of Paul and the elaborate theology that is based on them, in nowise affects the Christianity of Christ, the religion of Jesus, the eternal principles by which He lived and for which He died.

Bernard Shaw says that Fundamentalism is infantilism. Whatever we call it, it means a complete paralysis of the intelligence, resulting from irrational surrender to the blight of theological dogma.

The following translation is made from the original Hebrew. This Hebrew text exists only in its traditional, or so-called Massoretic, form. This form was settled by the Jews in the first centuries of our era, and has remained fixed ever since. Originally this Hebrew text was without vowels, without separation between words, without verses, chapters or even, in many instances, without separation between books.

A suitable editing of the text for modern use, such as is made in the translation which follows, requires not only the proper marking of these various divisions, but also the removal from the main body of the text of notes, comments, explanations, repetitions and the indication of transpositions, all of which are now indistinguishably and confusingly incorporated in one continuous narrative.

The terms "earlier" and "later" correspond to the generally accepted analysis of the documents of which Genesis is composed. "Earlier" refers to the Judean source, known as J, dating from the ninth century B. C. "Later" refers to the priestly documents or P, originating after the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. This analysis to "earlier," J, and "later," P, is one recognized by almost all Biblical scholars.

Michelangelo's Conception of the Creation of Man—Part of the Fresco in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, Rome.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION.

DAY I—THE FIRST WORK.

(*Gen. i, 1-5.*)

At the beginning of Elohim's forming[1] the heavens and the earth,[2] when darkness was upon the face of the abyss,[4] Elohim said,

"Let there be light," and there was light.

Elohim saw that the light was excellent.

And Elohim separated the light from the darkness and he called the light Day and the darkness he called Night.

Evening came, and Morning came,

One Day.[5]

1. This Jewish story dates from the period after the destruction of Jerusalem, in 586 B. C., when the observance of the Sabbath became rigorous. Ancient material was adapted for the purpose.

2. *Forming*—The Hebrew word does not mean *create*, in the sense of *creating out of nothing*, it is practically a synonym of *make*.

3. The omitted clause, *When the earth was waste and desolate*, belongs in the following narrative. It describes an arid and desolate solitude such as the earth was when it had no water, vegetation or inhabitants. At first, when the story opens, nothing exists but the primeval deep, from which the earth, the dry land, is not separated until later.

4. The omitted clause, *And the spirit (or wind) of Elohim moved (?) upon the face of the waters*, is a fragment from a different creation story wherein perhaps the world as an egg is represented as being brooded over by the power of Elohim.

5. The evening is mentioned first because the Jewish day began at sunset. The works of creation are separated into days in order to bring the Sabbath in as a seventh day. The refrain, which recurs at the end of each day, is simply a literary device to separate the works of creation into six parts; this made it necessary to crowd two works each into the third and sixth days.

Note: The first three verses might be paraphrased as follows:

When there was nothing in existence but darkness and the abyss, Elohim began his creative work by saying, "Let there be light."

Whence the darkness and the waters came that preceded the creation the narrative does not say.

DAY II—THE SECOND WORK.

(*Gen. i, 6-8.*)

And Elohim said, "Let there be a vault[1] in the midst of the waters to divide the waters. And it was so.[2]

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[3]

Thus Elohim made[4] the vault and separated the waters which were under the vault from those which were above it.

And he called the vault Heaven.[5]

Evening came and Morning came,

A Second Day.

1. The word *vault* should not be translated *expanse*. It describes a solid partition holding in the upper waters.

2. This clause is missing in the Hebrew; it is found in the Greek translation at the end of the next verse.

3. The *making* of a vault is inconsistent with its origin by fiat. The same duplication is found in subsequent works; it comes from the combination of two different creation stories.

4. The clause *And it was so* has been transposed to its proper place.

DAY III—THE THIRD AND FOURTH WORKS.

(*Gen. i, 9-13.*)

And Elohim said, "Let the waters under the heavens gather themselves together into one mass,[1] that the dry land may appear." And it was so.

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[2]

And Elohim called the dry land Earth; and the mass of the waters he called Seas.

And Elohim said, "Let the earth put forth verdure, plants yielding seeds, and trees[3] bearing fruit[4] wherein is their seed, upon the earth." And it was so.

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[5]

The earth put forth verdure, plants yielding seed of every species, and trees bearing fruit wherein is their seed of every species.

Evening came, and Morning came,

A Third Day.

1. *Mass*—This is the reading of the Greek translation; the Hebrew has *place*.

2. The text adds *of fruit*, which is probably due to mistake.

3. The text adds *of every species*, by mistake from the next verse.

4. These clauses originally followed *And it was so* in the flat form of the story.

DAY IV—THE FIFTH WORK.

(*Gen. i, 14-19.*)

And Elohim said, "Let there be Lights in the vault of the heavens to separate the day from the night; and let them be for signs of seasons, days and years; and let them be for lights in the vault of the heavens to shine upon the earth." And it was so.

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[1]

So Elohim made the two great lights; the greater light for dominion of the day, and the lesser light for dominion of the night; and the stars. And he set them in the vault of the heavens to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to separate the light from darkness.[2]

Evening came, the Morning came,

A Fourth Day.

1. This clause is transposed as usual.

2. The great elaboration in describing the function of the lights and their non-mention by name is due to polemic against astral worship.

DAY V—THE SIXTH WORK.

(*Gen. i, 20-23.*)

And Elohim said, "Let the waters teem with living creatures,[1] and let birds fly about under the vault of the heavens." And it was so.[2]

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[3]

So Elohim formed the great sea-monsters, and all the living creatures[4] with which the waters teemed of every species, and every species of winged bird.

Elohim blessed them, saying, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let the birds multiply in the earth."

Evening came, and Morning came,

A Fifth Day.

1. The text adds *teeming things*.

2. The words *And it was so* are supplied from the Greek translation; they were omitted by oversight.

3. This clause is transposed from the end of the verse.

4. The text adds *the crawling things*.

DAY VI—THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WORKS.

(*Gen. i, 24-31.*)

And Elohim said, "Let the earth put forth living creatures,[1] cattle, and crawling things and wild animals."[2] And it was so.

Elohim saw that it was excellent.[3]

So Elohim made the wild animals of every species, and the cattle of every species, and all the crawling things of the ground of every species.

Then Elohim said, "Let us[4] make Mankind in our image,[4] that they may have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the cattle, and over the wild animals,[5] and over the crawling things that crawl upon the earth."

And it was so.[6]

Elohim saw all that he had made, and behold, it was very excellent.[7]

Thus Elohim formed mankind in his image,[8] a male and a female he formed them. Elohim blessed them, and said to them, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over every living thing that crawls upon the earth."

Moreover Elohim said to them,[9] "Behold, I have given you every plant yielding seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and all the trees in which is fruit[10] yielding seed; to you it shall be for food. And to all the wild animals, and to all the birds of the heavens, and to every crawling thing of the earth, in which is breath of life, I have given[11] every green plant for food."

Evening came, and Morning came,

The Sixth Day.[12]

1. The text adds *of every species*; these words belong in the next verse.

2. These words are transposed from the next verse.

3. *Let us*—Elohim, coming to the most important of all his works, takes counsel with the other heavenly beings. Mankind is to be made in appearance like the gods.

4. The text adds *according to our likeness*. This is a gloss, to soften the notion that man was actually the image of God.

5. *And over all the wild animals*—The text has *and over all the earth*, which makes no sense, and is due to the accidental omission of the word for *animals*.

6 and 7. These two clauses are transferred from just before the refrain.

8. The text adds, *In the image of Elohim he fashioned him;* note the change in the number of the pronoun; both statements cannot be original.

9. *To them* has been omitted by accident.

10. The text adds unnecessarily *of a tree*.

11. The verb *I have given* needs to be repeated.

12. The definite article is used with Sixth Day, probably because it is the final day of the creative activity.

DAY VII—THE BLESSING OF THE SABBATH.

(*Gen. ii., 1-4a.*[1])

Thus the heavens and the earth were finished and all their contents;[2] and Elohim having finished[3] all[4] his work which he had made, rested on the seventh day.[5]

Elohim blessed the seventh and declared it sacred, because in it he rested from all his work which he had formed.[6]

Such is the story of the origin[7] of the heavens and the earth.[8]

1. Note the incorrect division of the chapters. Chapter ii should begin properly in the middle of verse 4.

2. The word translated *contents* means properly *hosts*, or *armies*; but in this sense it is used of the heavenly bodies only, and is not appropriate for plants and animals.

3. The text adds *on the seventh day*, but the works were finished on the sixth day, which indeed is the reading of the Greek translation. The phrase is probably an accidental repetition of the same words later.

4. *All* is added.

5. The text adds *from all his work which he had made*, a careless repetition.

6. The text adds after *formed*, *to make*.

7. The one word translated *story of the origin*, means literally *begettings, generations, genealogy*, none of which is strictly appropriate here.

8. The text adds *in their being formed*, probably to explain the unusual use of the word *begettings*.

THE STORY OF ADAM.

THE MAKING OF THE FIRST MAN.

(*Gen. ii, 4b-6.*)

At the time when Yaho Elohim[1] made the earth,[2] when the earth was waste and desolate,[3] when no plant of the field was yet in the earth, and no herb of the field had yet sprung up,[4] for Yaho Elohim had not caused rain on the earth, and there was no man to till the ground,[4] then it was that Yaho Elohim moulded the (first) man[5] out of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living creature.

1. The double name of the god is due to the fusion together of two narratives. Yaho (or Yahg) is the personal name of the Hebrews, by which he was differentiated from others gods, such as Chemosh, Dagon, Asshur, &c. Its meaning is not known. Elohim is generic; it is an abstract plural meaning *godhead*.

2. *The earth*—The article, though omitted in the text, is necessary. The words *and heavens* follow, but the subsequent narrative has nothing about the heavens.

3. The sentence *When the earth was waste and desolate*, from Chapter i, 2, belongs here.

4. Verse 6, *And an overflow (?) used to go up, from the earth and water the whole face of the ground*, is probably out of place. It is inconsistent with the context, which implies aridity and lack of moisture, and belongs later in the description of the watering of the park.

5. The text adds *dust*, but the word duplicates the statement *out of the ground*.

THE MAN IS PUT IN A PARK.

(*Gen. ii, 8-9, 15-17.*)

And Yaho Elohim planted a park in the East, and put there a man whom he had moulded. And Yaho Elohim made to grow from the ground every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, and in the middle of the park the Tree of Universal Knowledge.[1] An overflow used to go from the earth and water the whole face of the ground.[2]

So Yaho Elohim took the man and put him in the park of Eden to dress it and to care for it. And Yaho Elohim commanded the man, "Of every tree of the park you may freely eat; but of the fruit of the tree that is in the middle of the park,[3] you shall not eat of it; for at the time you eat thereof you shall be put to death."[4]

1. The narrative knows but one tree in the middle of the park. The *Tree of Life* comes from a variant story; this form of the story appears again in Chapter iii, 22.

The Tree of Universal Knowledge—The text has *The tree of the knowledge of good and evil* (note, not *good OR evil*). To know good and evil is a Hebrew idiom for knowing everything, having divine knowledge, omniscience. Yaho Elohim does not intend that his creature should enjoy the prerogatives of the heavenly beings.

2. This is Verse 6 transposed. The meaning of the word translated *overflow* is not certain; but it has to do with the lavish water supply of the park. A glossator, wishing to make more impressive the exceeding fertility of the park, and also from an archaeological interest in its location, adds Verses 10-14 (omitted), which state that, after watering the park abundantly, there was sufficient water left over to form the four great rivers of the world. Two of the rivers are the well-known Tigris and Euphrates; the other two cannot be identified.

3. The text has *The tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, but this is an oversight, for the man is not supposed to know the mysterious virtue of the tree.

4. This is the regular formula for capital punishment.

THE FINDING OF A MATE FOR MAN. THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

(*Gen. ii, 18-20.*)

And Yaho Elohim said, "It is not good for the man to be alone; I will make him a helper as his counterpart." So out of the ground Yaho Elohim moulded all the beasts of the field[1] and brought them unto the man[2] to see what he would call them; and whatsoever the man[3] called them,[4] these are their names (today). And the man[3] gave names to all the beasts of the field[5], but for the man[3] there was not found a helper as his counterpart.

1. The text adds *and all the birds of the heavens*, but this is probably a scribal addition.

2. *Unto the man*—The English Authorized Version reads, *Adam*, but the Hebrew has the article. The name *Adam*, as a proper name, appears first in Gen. v; it does not belong in this narrative.

3. *The man*, not *Adam*.

4. The text adds a gloss, *living creatures*.

5. *The man*, not *Adam*.

6. A scribe has simplified the list by adding *to all the cattle, and to the birds of the heavens*.

7. *The man*—not *man*, the article of the Hebrew has been omitted by oversight.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

(*Gen. ii, 21-25.*)

Then Yaho Elohim caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man,[1] and while he slept he took one of his ribs and closed up flesh under them.[2] And the rib which Yaho Elohim had taken from the man[3] he shaped into a woman, and brought her to the man. And the man[4] said, "This female,[5] this time, is bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh. She shall be called Woman, because she was taken from man."

Therefore does a man abandon[6] his father and his mother, and cleave unto his woman, so that they become one flesh.[7] Now both the man and the woman were naked, but they were not ashamed in each other's presence.

1. *The man*, not *Adam*.

2. *Under them*, by a slight change in the text, rather than *instead thereof*.

3. *The man*, not *man*, as in the English version.

4. *The man*, not *Adam*.

5. *This female*, the word *this* is feminine.

6. The word *abandon* is a very strong word; why should a man completely forsake his father and mother? They are bone of his bones and flesh of his flesh, much more than his wife is. Perhaps the text originally read *The animals*, instead of *his father and his mother*.

7. The verse *Therefore does a man, &c.*, are not the words of the man, but belong to the author.

BELGIAN DEBT ENVOY SKILLED IN FINANCE

Georges Theunis, as Premier, Led the Way in Post-War Reconstruction

By L. REID.

BRUSSELS.

THERE are two acknowledged masters of finance in Europe today—Caillaux and Theunis. While Caillaux is fighting a battle against heavy odds in France, Theunis is to proceed to Washington shortly to discuss the Belgian debts to the United States.

Georges Theunis, the ex-Premier of Belgium, takes a spotless reputation with him to the States. His worst enemies cannot find anything to say against his integrity. This is probably because Theunis started out in life as a military man. Born at Montegnée, near Liége, in February, 1873, Georges Theunis is the son of General Theunis of the Engineers. He thus started life in an atmosphere of exact values, of clear thinking; for the Belgian engineer of any class, and more especially the army engineer, stands very high in the matter of intellectual attainment.

Much of the pioneer work done in various parts of the world has been accomplished by Belgian engineers; but because they speak French, their work, often of the highest order, has been attributed to the French. The French object to being expatriated, whereas the Fleming is still subject to the call of the seas that made his ancestors hasten across the Atlantic and help in the founding of New York.

Georges Theunis was educated at the Belgian military college and became officer of the engineers. It is of course a well-known fact in France that the brilliant pupils go to the Polytechnic, wear the antiquated and displeasing uniform in black piped with red, with the queer hat; while the duffers go to Saint Cyr, to become the admiration of all the city in their smart scarlet and sky-blue uniforms, with the white cock feathers in their helmets. The first are destined for the Engineers and need every ounce of strength to get through the very stiff examinations; while the others, future officers, are encouraged to pay more attention to smartness than to anything else. Hence Bismarck's cruel remark, that "the French officer is a man with charming manners, who knows no geography." In Belgium all grades are expected to work rather than pay an exaggerated attention to their turn-out. There smartness does not lead anywhere, rather the contrary; but it is true, just as in France, that the picked pupils go to the Engineers.

Promoted Lieutenant, Theunis decided to quit the military career and become a financier in the large sense of the word. He believed that he had left the army forever, for in pre-war days no one thought that Belgium could be embroiled in a conflict. A neutral country, the career of soldier offered no hope of promotion or distinction to a man like Theunis. But the good fairy that stood over his cradle at birth had evidently served him well; for in 1914, when he volunteered his services, he was promoted Colonel. He was immediately sent to London and purchased ammunition and provisions for his country. In London his reputation for straight and just dealing served him well. As his knowledge of the English tongue is remarkable for a foreigner and he looks and dresses very like a British gentleman, he was able to accomplish much that might have been impossible for a man of the Latin temperament.

Made Friends in London.

Theunis, born in the Walloon part of Belgium, by the mere chance of his father having been stationed there at the time—the family belongs to Brussels—is tall, well-built, with a fair skin and chestnut hair. His eyes proclaim him a northerner, without admixture of Spanish or even Moorish blood, which is so often found in the Walloon parts of Belgium. Temperamentally fitted to cope with the British, a tremendous worker, Theunis found many friends in London. A fighter, he stood firm for the rights of his country. Later he was delegated to the Interallied Commission of Reparations in Paris. He went to the Spa Conference for his country and his rôle was very marked. Made Minister of Finance in the Carton de Wiart Ministry, he later on became Premier of Belgium. At the last dissolution of Parliament he declared that he had left public life for ever. He was tired of it, he said. But now that the call has come for some one to cross the Atlantic to deal with the debt, Theunis has accepted the post of head of the mission.

Theunis is no orator. Perhaps the Belgian Parliament has never heard anything so dry and concise as a statement read by him as Premier. For Theunis rarely speaks ex tempore. He holds his notes in his hand and reads them as if he were giving out army orders. Even the most determined Socialist feels that there is no room for argument. Accept the conclusions or overturn the Government, says Theunis, "and that is all there is to it. If you don't like me and my methods, turn me out and have done with it." And when he has finished speaking he tosses his handful of notes on the desk in front of him, turns his heel on the House and sits down. This attitude did not make the Premier popular. His financial policy, which has restored confidence in Belgian money and generally brought a return of stability to the country, made him still more unpopular.

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Georges Theunis.

Since his retreat from public life the Belgians themselves acknowledge that something had to be done. It was not pleasant, and only a man of tremendous energy and character Like Theunis could have put it through at all. Heavy taxation, drastically enforced, has put Belgium on its feet again, for Belgium is always some two years ahead of other countries in the effort at attaining to pre-war conditions.

A man of few words, Theunis has taken the ways and customs of the barracks into political life. His collaborators complain of the brevity of his orders, of the curtness of his tone, for he is essentially a man of deeds, not of words. At the same time he is a man of rare courtesy in private life, has exquisite drawing room manners, which somewhat astonish people who have seen him a couple of hours earlier laying down the law and saying what would happen if every one did not toe the line. For the eye of Theunis was everywhere in Belgium. He had decided that it would be thus and not otherwise, and his reign as Premier was that of a dictator, especially in financial matters.

Theunis and the King.

Theunis has the King of the Belgians behind him, and that was the secret of his success. King Albert is an extremely simple man. Though somewhat slow in grasping the inwardness of things, the King is one of the most intelligent men in the land. For he sees the obvious and simple solution of any difficulty. All kinds of considerations that prevent more complicated brains from acting do not affect the King, with his clear head and freedom from prejudice. A great democrat, he likes the simple, unaffected manners of the ex-Premier. "Get to the point," says the King to politicians who waste his time with all kinds of complications and minor considerations. "Cut the gaff," he says impatiently, "and let's get on with the work."

The well-known abruptness of Theunis that is an essential part of his character, that always peeps out, shows itself, however urbane and courteous he may try to be, when real business is under discussion, pleases the King. He is sick of courtiers, who to appear agreeable hide essential truths from the man who is really the actual ruler of the land. To both the King and his former Premier all forms and ceremonies are abhorrent. They can get through more business in a quarter of an hour than others in days, for both speak words of weight and are not thinking of anything but the subject in hand. There is rare lack of self-consciousness about the King of the Belgians, and Theunis is very evidently callous about what others think.

While the King would not go out of his way, perhaps, to show his independence of etiquette and all the absurdities that cling around it, revivals and survivals of the middle ages, when such customs had their raison d'être, Theunis shows something very like rudeness when annoyed with "all that stuff," as he abruptly puts it. At the same time he will put himself out for those asking a service.

Return From Paris.

One evening of suspense newspaper correspondents waited long and anxiously for the return of Theunis from Paris, where the most important questions had been discussed and settled. Finally the car carrying the Premier ran into the Ministry. The correspondents stormed the vehicle, jumping on the step. Theunis did not take this enthusiasm amiss. Putting his head out of the window, he informed them that there was something to communicate, but only after the sitting of the Council of Ministers, which would take a couple of hours, or so. "Any one who likes may remain," he went on; "but if you take my advice you will go and get your dinners. I haven't had mine, nor even the time to wash since getting in from Paris, but that is no reason why you should go short."

The little company filed into the magnificent waiting room feeling that the great financier and politician was human after all.

BALFOUR, BARRIE AND KIPLING ARE INITIATED

Distinguished New Guild Liverymen Deliver Addresses Ranging in Theme From Shakespeare's Attitude Toward Woman to Changes Wrought by the Printing Press

FRESH honors have just been bestowed upon three Englishmen—Lord Balfour, Sir James Barrie and Rudyard Kipling—who were the other day enrolled as Honorary Freemen and Liverymen of the Stationers' Company. The ceremony, marked by quaint Guild observances, took place in the historic Stationers' Hall, London.

Richard Bentley, as Master, presided. He referred to the distinguished neophytes as "among the foremost living representatives of literature and drama in this country." Each, upon signing the roll, received an oak casket containing the certificates of his registration in the records of the company.

The speeches of the three new Liverymen follow:

LORD BALFOUR'S REMARKS.

I RISE to thank you for the way in which you have received the toast so kindly proposed by the Master. I rather gather from some observations which he let fall earlier in our proceedings that one of my claims, or the claims of all three of us new honorary members, are supposed to be based on literary efforts.

Quite obviously, with regard to my colleagues, the claim is a well-founded one. I am afraid that I cannot honestly think that my literary efforts are of a kind which either in this or in any other general audience of my fellow-citizens would receive any great meed of popular applause.

All of you here are admirers of the other gentlemen who have received the great honor of being enrolled in your company, and inasmuch as every admirer is a potential critic, everbody here may have some reflections to make other than that of pure laudation of the works of my friends. I am quite safe from all that.

There is possibly one individual in the room who may have glanced at some of my lucubrations, and I have no doubt that if he did so he would find plenty to criticize. But with regard to the great body of friends whom I am addressing I am well aware that, at all events so far as anything I have written is concerned, they are quite prepared to admire at a respectful distance, armed with complete ignorance of the subject with which they have to deal.

I feel protected by those conditions. I do not feel called upon in these circumstances to touch further upon that aspect of my activities which, according to your Worshipful Master, have given me a title which you at all events have thought sufficient to enroll me among your members.

I need not tell you, Worshipful Master, how highly I value the honor you have done me in making me a member of this ancient and historic company. I admit that in the speech you have just delivered you let in a new light upon some of the earlier activities of this body. I was not aware that in the earlier part of the seventeenth century the Stationers' Company was an instrument for suppressing free thought. I began to reflect whether if the Dean of St. Paul's and I had lived in the days to which you referred your activities might not have been directed, or misdirected, toward dealing with speculations which in those days, though I hope not in these, might have been regarded as perilous in their character.

At all events, to most of us here the history of the Stationers' Company is not associated with the Star Chamber or with the Bishops, on whom you commented so severely a few moments ago. It is connected with the history of the literature of this country, and you, Worshipful Master, and the other members of your company have emphasized recently your connection with the great age of English literature by your admirable efforts connected with the Shakespeare celebrations two years ago. You deserve the congratulations not only of the members of the company, but of all those who are interested in the history of British literature.

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S REMARKS.

I AM very proud to be a Freeman and Liveryman of what I see was long ago called the Mystery or Art of the Stationers; but that you should care to include me seems to be yet another of the company's mysteries. I notice you say Balfour in England. In Scotland we say Balfour, as if the name was one we loved to linger over. I like to think that I am among the chosen because I am a master of hard facts. Eloquence, philosophy, poetry from Lord Balfour and Mr. Kipling, but from me today you naturally look for facts.

The most valiant name in your records is, of course, Shakespeare, and my first fact is that I propose to ask you to enter at Stationers' Hall one more edition of his works.

The other sex—if so they may still be called—have long complained that his women, however glorious, are too subservient to the old enemy for days, as if he did not know what times were coming for women. Gentlemen, he knew, but he had to write with the knowledge that if he was too advanced about woman his plays would be publicly burned in the garden of Stationers' Hall.

So he left a cipher—not in the text, where everybody has been looking for ciphers, but in the cunning omission of all stage directions; and women, as he hoped, have had the wit to read it aright, with the result that there is to be another edition, called appropriately, "The Ladies' Shakespeare."

For the first time on any stage some fortunate actress, without altering one word but by the use of silent illuminating "business," is to show us the Shrew that Shakespeare drew. Katharine was really fooling Petruchio all the time. The reason he carried her off before the marriage feast, though he didn't know it, was that her father was really a poor man, and there was no marriage feast. So Katharine got herself carried off to save that considerable expense.

On that first night in Petruchio's house, when he was out in the wind and the rain distending his chest in the belief that he was taming her, do you really think with him that she went supperless to bed? No, she had a little bag with her. In it a wing of chicken and some other delicacies, a half bottle of the famous Paduan wine, and such a pretty corkscrew.

I must tell you no more; go and book your seats. You will see, without even Sir Israel Gollancz being able to find one word missed out or added, that it is no longer Katherine who is tamed.

Shakespeare Delighted.

Shakespeare has heard that he is to be understood at last—another of my facts. They say that a look of expectancy has come over the face of his statue in Leicester Square. If the actress who is to play the real Katharine has the courage to climb the railings, while the rest of London sleeps, she may find him waiting for her at the foot of his pedestal to honor her by walking her once round that garden, talking to her in the language not of Petruchio but of Romeo. Who is she to be? Dame Terry, please come back and get your long-deferred reward.

Alas! some say that Shakespeare was like the cuckoo, which gets other birds to lay its eggs for it—my last fact. Few in this company but have heard of the ghost of Stationers' Hall, at once your glory and your terror. As I understand, all of you who are members have seen it. It is what gives you the look that is to be found on no other faces. Lord Balfour, Mr. Kipling and I, we don't have the look—not yet. But I learn that we are presently to be led by the Master to another place and shown the ghost, so you may now survey the three of us as we are for the last time.

The ghost is a scrap of paper which proves that Bacon did not write the plays, and so far good, but—I get this from "The Ladies' Shakespeare"—Bacon was not the only author in that household. The document is signed by Shakespeare, and is in these words: "Received from Lady Bacon for fathering her play of 'Hamlet'—five pounds."

Ah, me! But, gentlemen, there is a brighter side to everything. For instance, let me sit down. After all, that old liveryman was the wise one who said to Ben Jonson—was it?—"I know not, sir, whether Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare, but if he did not it seems to me that he missed the opportunity of his life."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S REMARKS.

YOU have referred with great indulgence to an author of my name.

An hour ago I admit I was that author; but, thanks to the high honor which you have done me, I am now a Stationer, duly entered and obligated.

This is a heavy responsibility; for one cannot deny that the world might have been happier if stationery had never been invented. Yet it must have been a brother of our mystery—an original Hieratic Stationer—who first discovered that if you soak the leaves of the papyrus plant in the muddy waters of the Nile, and beat upon them with a mallet, the beastly stuff sticks together and makes what looks like paper.

So we called it paper, and we supplied it as stationery, and men began to write upon it with reed pens. And when, in the course of time, we had rooted every green thing out of the Valley of the Nile; when we had killed the fatted calf, and the unfatted calf, and the calf unborn, to make vellum, we tore the very rags off the backs of beggars, and we ground them and we pulped them to make more and more stationery.

Why did we do that? Because some desperate soul, impatient of the slow, beautiful handicraft of the past, had invented an apparatus called the printing press. But a printing press without paper being as innocuous as an unloaded gun, we instantly charged it with stationery—the magnificent paper of Caxton's time—and we improved the machine itself; and we devised special inks for it; and we created the business of publishing and distribution, and among us we launched the Eleventh Plague on suffering humanity.

Since that dreadful date there has not been a crime in the Decalogue, from anonymous letter-writing to the spread of idealism, which we have not fostered, facilitized and democratized. Incidentally, too, we have turned life into the nightmare of a never-empty waste-paper basket.

It is true that our ministrations have prevented, or diverted, authors from reciting their works aloud at street corners. But I hold that, with a little patience, the increase of motor-traffic would have accomplished this end for mankind quite as effectively.

It is true, also, that our existence was forced on us by that providential itch for self-expression which afflicts poets, playwrights, politicians and—other story-tellers. For, sirs, ye know that by their craft ye have your wealth.

Yet it is to our credit that the Stationers' Company has striven to mitigate some of the evils it has abetted. In ancient days, for instance, at the behest of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Bishop of London, it was our duty not only to black out objectionable passages from the works of objectionable authors, but also to break up the furniture and melt down the types of obnoxious printers. Unluckily the bases of criticism have widened since then; and I am told that I need not look forward to even an honorary share in these righteous delights. For authors, nowadays, may print what, where and how they choose; and most of them do.

Man is always at war with, or wondering over, himself or his neighbors, or his gods; and he must needs tell all three what he thinks about them. Through the ages the net output of his dreams and imaginings has come to be known as literature. Nevertheless, many men have given all that they possessed of passion, experience and art to the making of it.

Their individual names and fortunes concern the world as little as the share of a single coral insect in building up the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, which withstands the tide of the Pacific. But the fabric of the work to which they gave themselves is the one human creation which withstands time.

And in no land has there been more wasteful or more superb giving than in England. Their work may at the last be found imperishable, or shown to be mere detritus of ancient thought fashioned and refashioned by the generations as they passed. That has been for the world—not for us—to judge.

Our Records of Stationers' Hall pronounce no opinion. Impartial as the Recording Angel, they have entered and preserved for our race the title-deeds of our great inheritance.

THE THREE LIVERYMEN

© Harris & Ewing.
Lord Balfour.

Brown Bros. Photo.
Sir James M. Barrie.

Wide World Photo.
Rudyard Kipling.

TAXES PAID BY BRITISH MORE THAN DOUBLE OURS

Average Citizen Assessed From 11.5 to 24 Per Cent. of His Income in Most Heavily Burdened Nation —Rates Rise to 66 Per Cent.

LONDON.

GREAT BRITAIN is paying her debt to the United States and has re-established her gold standard; she has won praise from financial experts the world over. As a result the man of moderate income in Great Britain and Northern Ireland who has from £500 to £1,000 is working for the Government from six weeks to three months every year. Every cent he makes during that time is taken from him in taxes, and he is bearing a fiscal burden heavier than ever imposed upon any civilized community in modern times.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Government, gave last August some figures which make possible a rough comparison between the taxes of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries. Every person living in the United Kingdom during the year ending April 5, 1923, paid to the Government £15 18s., while the American citizen contributed to the Federal Treasury only £6 14s. 10d., Frenchmen were taxed £6 18s., Germans £4 1s. 4d., and Italians £3 6s. 11d.

These statistics are interesting, but they do not tell the entire story or bring out what such heavy taxation means to the average householder. Wealthy men have to pay a much larger proportion of their incomes than the £1,000 people, and there are large sections of the population who earn little and escape contributing directly to the expenses of government. It is more enlightening to figure out as nearly as possible what proportion of his income each grade of British wage earner or property owner has to hand over to the State.

Income Tax Burden.

Great Britain relies far more upon direct than upon indirect taxation. Of the £837,169,000 she raised last year, £435,441,000 came from direct and only £67,928,000 from indirect taxes, the balance being derived from other sources.

Of the direct imposts the income tax and the supertax on incomes of more than £2,000 a year are, of course, far the most important, and a few figures will show what a burden they are. Only a small proportion is collected at the source. A long buff envelope appears at a citizen's breakfast table and he knows he must draw a check larger in all probability than he signs for his yearly rent. He can put off doing it for a few weeks, but then comes a shorter and more peremptory demand. He is forced to pay attention now; away goes the cash he has been scraping together for his wife's Spring outfit or his own holiday, and he gets for it, as it seems to him, nothing.

The standard rate last year was four shillings and sixpence in the pound. In 1921 and 1922 it was six shillings; and in the current year, if the proposals of the Government now before the House of Commons go through, it will be four shillings out of every twenty. To note that the rate has been so much higher than it is now is by no means unimportant in trying to estimate the weight of the burden today. A heavy expense grows all the more difficult to meet the oftener it is repeated, and it is a well-known fact that in the years immediately after the war a large number of people, ostensibly in good positions, were able to pay their income tax only by making drafts on their capital.

The "New Poor."

Many of the "rentier" and professional classes have been permanently impoverished by the State's demands and there has been a general loss of elasticity in their financial condition. Characteristically, they have made a joke of their difficulties and the term "new poor" is a tribute to their pluck in adverse circumstances and a subject of anxious thought to the economist.

In practice the standard sum of four shillings and sixpence in the pound is hardly ever paid. An elaborate system of rebates and allowances tempers the wind to be shorn lamb. The married man, the wage-earner and the person with only £135 a year find that the tax collector has considerable deductions to make in their favor.

Take, for example, the favorite family group of the economist, the man with a wife and three children below the age of 16. Before he married the man had to pay a tax as soon as his income rose above the subsistence level of £135, but now that he has accumulated some responsibilities he will not get on the collector's books until his wages, combined with his wife's, amount to £360. If he just touches that figure he will have to pay only £1 3d., but as he prospers his taxes increase sharply. Thus the man with £500 a year pays, if his income is earned, £15 3s. 9d.; if it is from investments—that is, "unearned"—£21. The man with £1,000 earned pays £100, and if it is unearned, £129; and the £2,000 man on earned income pays £308 and on unearned £354. Then the range of supertax is reached, where the distinction between earned and unearned incomes becomes increasingly unimportant, and the figures run as follows: On £5,000, there is a tax of £1,391; on £10,000, £3,616; on £20,000, £8,309, and on £50,000, £23,809.

But income and supertax, though the most general in their incidence, are not the only burdens the British taxpayer must bear. There are the death duties. A good deal has been written on the effect of these in breaking up the great landed estates of England, and the United States has to thank the inheritance tax for the placing on the market of many of the rare books and the fine pictures for which she has paid so handsomely. The law has indeed had an enormous effect on the structure of English social life, the full influence of which cannot yet be foreseen.

From the fiscal point of view the tendency to pay death duties out of capital must be neglected, and it must be assumed that property owners will foresee their own demise and take steps to meet the demands the State will make on their heirs. Sir Herbert Samuel, the present High Commissioner of Palestine and a former Cabinet Minister, made a few years ago some interesting calculations on this point. In 1919 he was President of the Royal Statistical Society, and in his address in that office he made a scientific estimate of what the current rate of taxation meant. As regards death duties, he laid it down that every man should put aside year by year a sufficient sum to cover them, and he held that that should be the amount needed to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, taken out at the age of 40, large enough to meet the State's demands.

Heavy Excise Levies.

So far only direct taxes have been under consideration, but it must be remembered that, even if the so-called McKenna duties on motors, clocks and a few other articles of limited consumption be left out of account, Great Britain, though a free trade country, places either customs duties or excise dues on certain commodities used by practically everybody, such as tobacco, tea, alcohol, sugar and coffee.

Recently there has been a marked tendency to what is known as the "free breakfast table," the repeal of the duties on tea, sugar, coffee, &c., while no one has any mercy on the unfortunate smoker or the man who likes an occasional drink. So marked is the drift that at the present time a married couple escaping the income tax by earning less than £225 a year, who refrain from beer, spirits and tobacco, pay to the State itself hardly any taxes at all. But they are the exceptions and Mr. Snowden calculated that the population as a whole, rich and poor, abstainer and drinker, paid per capita each year 12s. 9d. on foodstuffs and £3 1s. 9d. on drink, nearly three times as much on food and four times as much on drink as before the war.

To trace with complete accuracy the incidence of indirect taxation is, of course, impossible, but following the lines laid down by Sir Herbert Samuel, and making the essential modifications on his calculations, a fair estimate will be that a family of five will pay each year in indirect taxes, if its income is £200, £24; if its income is £500, £41; £1,000, £65; £2,000, £85; £5,000, £102. It is unlikely that families above the £5,000 limit pay any larger sums in indirect taxation, as they do not increase their consumption of dutiable goods above a certain quantity, however well off they are.

It is possible now to sum up the total amount which the British taxpayer hands over to the State and to make a rough percentage of what each man pays from his income to the Government. It can be expressed in the accompanying table.

Local Revenues.

In addition to these huge sums taken by the central Government, it should be remembered that there is another £161,000,000 collected by the county councils and municipalities in the form of "rates." To allocate this sum among the different classes is practically impossible, and it is by no means certain whether all of it should be considered taxation or some of it written off, like the sums expended on public education, as payment through public authorities for things which would cost money in any case.

Of the £837,169,000 which Great Britain raised last year £350,000,000 was used in paying interest on the national debt and in maintaining the sinking fund, £45,000,000 went to the army, £55,500,000 to the navy, £14,500,000 to the air force and £70,000,000 to war pensions. It is generally reckoned that the cost of her American debt to Great Britain is equivalent to an addition to the income tax of 7½d.

Years ago, under social systems that today are condemned as grossly tyrannical, the overlord had the right to demand from his serfs or tenants so many days of unpaid labor in the year. He exacted it without mercy and would call his villains from their farms at the most inconvenient time in the year to attend to his own harvest or to mend his own roads and bridges. Today the freeborn Englishman is bearing voluntarily a burden that may fairly be compared with this.

There is no need to waste pity on the wealthy man who sees more than half his nominal income taken from him by the State. He has ways and means of looking after himself. It is the citizen with the comparatively small income, from £300 to £1,000, who is hard hit. The figures given are for the married man with a family of three children, whom every politician likes to describe as the backbone of the State. He has to pay away in taxes from 11.5 to 24 per cent. of all he has to live on. Put it in another way: he has to work for the State without remuneration for from six weeks to nearly three months a year.

Probably he ignores that small proportion of his taxation which represents the provision he ought to make for death duties by the simple process of not saving it. That means it will fall ultimately upon his widow and children. As for the amount he pays in indirect taxation, that is added to the already high cost of commodities and perhaps reduces his standard of living.

WHAT THE BRITISHER PAYS IN TAXES

The following table shows the proportion of his income that the Britisher pays to the Government in direct and indirect taxes:

Incomes.	Income and Super Tax.	Death Duties.	Indirect Taxes.	Total.	Percentage.
£200	..	£4	£24	£28	14
500 Earned	£15	..	42	57	11.5
500 Unearned	21	14	42	77	15.5
1,000 Earned	106	..	68	171	17
1,000 Unearned	129	49	68	243	24
2,000 Earned	308	..	85	393	19.5
2,000 Unearned	354	117	85	586	22.5
5,000	1,391	455	102	1,948	39
10,000	3,616	1,162	102	4,880	48
20,000	8,309	2,968	102	11,379	56.5
50,000	23,809	9,172	102	33,083	66

POLAND HONORS DEAD AMERICAN AVIATORS

Statue Commemorates Three Fliers in New Republic's Russian War

A MEMORIAL dedicated to three American aviators who lost their lives in defense of the city was unveiled recently in Lwow, in the southeastern section of Poland. The statue of a winged aviator commemorates the names of Lieutenants Graves, Kelly and MacCallum, who gave their lives that Lwow and Poland might live outside the pale of Bolshevism. Impressive ceremonies accompanied the unveiling of the statue, during which the American Minister to Poland, Dr. Alfred J. Pearson, made an address. There followed expressions of gratitude from representatives of the Polish Government, officials of the War Department, members of the Polish Air Service and leading citizens of Lwow.

The statue, executed by the sculptor Albrecht, is on impressionistic lines and portrays the virile strength and idealism of young manhood, coupled with a grace and beauty befitting a symbol of flight. During the ceremonies floral pieces were placed at the base of the statue until they were banked waist-high around the figure, and the spread wings, rising above the wreaths and garlands, gave the impression that the figure was attempting to tear itself loose from these earthly tributes and to soar again in flight.

Only scattering news items appeared in the American press of five years ago dealing with the exploits and achievements of the band of American aviators who, having finished their work in France, felt that their services were still needed in Poland. The idea of organizing the group originated with Captain Meriam C. Cooper of Jacksonville, Fla., who carried out the plan in conjunction with Major Cedric E. Fauntleroy of Chicago. The original band consisted of eight other men, Lieutenant K. O. Shrewsbury of New York, Lieutenant George M. Crawford of Wilmington, Del.; Lieutenant C. Corsi of New York, Lieutenant Carl H. Clark of Tulsa, Okla.; Lieutenant Arthur H. Kelly of Richmond, Va.; Lieutenant E. L. Noble of Somerville, Mass.; Lieutenant Edmund Graves of Boston and Elliot W. Chess of El Paso, Texas.

Enlisted in 1919.

It was this band of ten men that departed from France in 1919 en route for Warsaw under the leadership of Major Fauntleroy and offered their services to Marshal Pilsudski, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces. The Americans, all former aviators in the A. E. F., threw themselves into the fray—not as distinguished American visitors entitled to special consideration, but wearing the Polish uniform, drawing the Polish officer's small pay and living their lives according to the Polish economic standards of that time—a period of famine and post-war suffering. As their ranks were depleted they were filled in and even increased by other adventurous men.

Their record finds a strange parallel in the history of our own early days during the American Revolution. Every American child knows the name of Lafayette and Rochambeau, but how many recognize that of Kosciusko, the high spirited Pole who came to this country to assist us in our fight for independence? On the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin the Polish soldier received a Colonel's commission. His service brought official commendations and won him the rank of Brigadier General. It was Kosciusko who selected the site and built the first training camp at West Point, and at one time he served as Adjutant to General Washington. And the young Count Pulaski fought in the Southern Revolutionary forces and died from wounds received in the battle of Savannah.

It was as the Kosciusko squadron that the Americans served in Poland, assigned to activities on the southeastern front. Although handicapped with inferior aircraft and repair material, they were not to be discouraged and performed their duties with a daring that at times bordered on rashness. They won considerable credit for their bombing and observation raids during the Polish advance into Russia, and in the subsequent retreat performed exceptionally valuable service in holding off the enemy.

Fought in Russia.

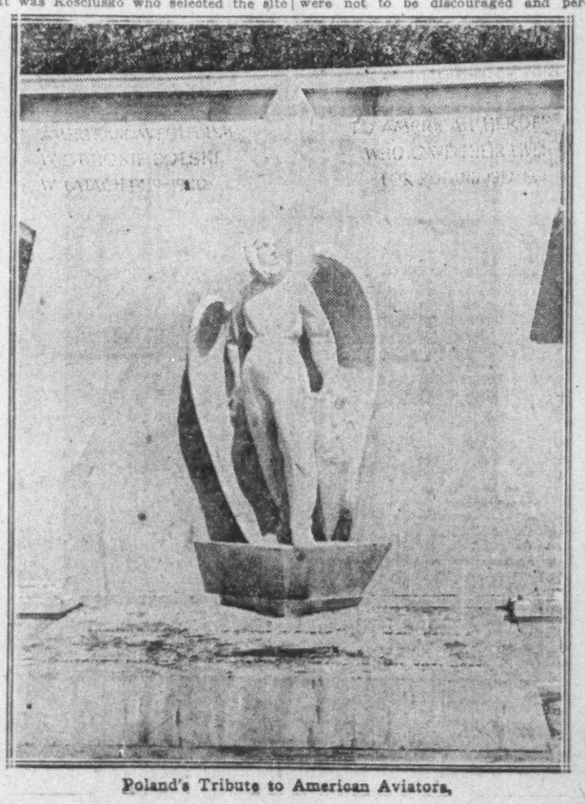
They accompanied the advance columns of the Polish forces into Russia, picking their landing fields and setting up their base stations until they reached Kiev, the furthest point of the Polish advance. An advance section of the squadron was stationed here and reconnoissance flights were made further into the interior of Russia. However, it was here that the tide turned. The Bolsheviki concentrated their forces in this section and swooped down upon the city. A hasty retreat was necessary and the Polish columns fell back, while the Kosciusko aviators hovered overhead, giving signals, bombing the advance Bolshevist columns or sweeping them with machine guns and protecting the retreat of the Polish forces.

The principal base of the operations and the city where they were first stationed was Lwow, "the eastern outpost of Western Europe," known as "The Lion's Nest," "The Nest of Heroes" and described by one American writer as being "as quick with a song as with a sword."

Each man of the squadron had friends among the people of Lwow and these friends will particularly remember the exploits of those boys whom they knew best. But the names of Graves, Kelly and MacCallum are now cut into granite. Several of the fliers were wounded, many experienced narrow escapes, but these three lost their lives.

During the ceremonies accompanying the unveiling of the memorial there was no more interested or sympathetic observer than Mme. Janina Ebenberger of Lwow. She was known as the "Mother of the Squadron." Though other homes vied with favors for the American visitors, her home was always open to them and was a general rendezvous for the entire squadron. Her kindly consideration and quick observation went far toward smoothing over some of the rough spots and her little daily acts of kindness are still remembered by "her boys."

Dr. Pearson, in his address, recalled the assistance rendered us in our earlier days by those Polish patriots "whose love of freedom found tangible expression beyond the geographical boundaries of their native land." "In my country, on the other side of the Atlantic," he said, "statues of your heroes who came to help us in our fight for freedom grace the avenues of our capital city and on festive days floral tributes are placed on them by loving hands as tokens of respect and gratitude."



Poland's Tribute to American Aviators.

HONOLULU'S NEW CENTRAL CHURCH BEGAN AS SEAMEN'S CHAPEL

A HONOLULU church, which was started as a chapel for seamen in 1833, thirteen years after the first missionary arrived there, has developed into the New Central Union Church, recently consecrated. The present building, which occupies more than eight acres of land, represents an investment of $550,000.

The original church conducted its services in English, and for that reason the natives who desired to learn the language, or residents preferring to hear their native tongue, began to attend the Bethel, as it was then called. The congregation grew until in 1850 an organization was formed. Soon afterward the local congregation began to crowd out the seamen, for whom the church had been built by American Christians, and in 1852 another branch was formed known as the Second Foreign Church, which later took the name of the Fort Street Church.

After some years, when the number of church-going seamen fell off considerably and it appeared that the two churches represented identical aims, they reunited, in 1887, as the Central Union Church.

The recently finished building occupies a garden. It is Colonial in design, as a tribute to the early missionaries from New England, and is regarded as the most elaborate religious edifice in any of the Pacific islands. Ralph Adams Cram of Boston (architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in this city), after visiting Honolulu and studying the climatic conditions, designed it.

A feature of the new church is the high old-fashioned Colonial pulpit, with a sounding board above it. High in the spire is "the Lantern," a battery of electric lights installed to illuminate evening services.

RUNAWAY CARS IN STEEP DRIVE DISTRICT OFFER SCANT SALVAGE

THE salvaging of wrecked automobiles is at present a popular outdoor sport among the boys on the upper west side. It is a not uncommon sight in the early mornings to see a crowd gathered about the wreck of some car. The steep cross-streets which run down to Riverside Drive in this region form a natural trap for luring motors to destruction. Every night hundreds of cars are parked on these side streets, headed toward the Drive. They are brought close to the curb line and stalled by the simple expedient of jamming the front wheels against the curb and left for the night. Occasionally a car will slip from its moorings and begin to roll down the street.

The worst wrecks occur on the stretch of Riverside Drive between 135th and 155th Streets. In this section there is no retaining wall at the level of the driveway, but merely a chain held by rows of stone posts a foot or so in height. When a car catapults down a side street it proceeds across the Drive, provided it misses the trees in the way, and arrives at the crest of the steep incline on the western face, which slopes down toward the railroad tracks. The last stage of the journey is a wild dash. At the base of the Drive runs a retaining wall of granite which definitely ends the adventure.

Spectacular runaways occur now and then at the foot of West 153d Street. There are several garages on this street, and from time to time the cars parked here escape. The driveway at this point is carried above the railroad tracks on a wide apron which skirts Trinity Cemetery. It is bounded on the river side by an iron railing which offers little resistance. A car which has run off on its own plunges into space, landing, perhaps, on top of pleasure boats more than 100 feet beneath.

SCIENCE TRACES CHANGES THAT GO ON IN NATURE

Long Observation Shows Them to Be an Orderly Process—Doctrine of Evolution Inspires Hope for Future of the Human Race.

By F. R. MOULTON,
Professor of Astronomy, University of Chicago.

THE question of evolution is just now giving rise to an extraordinary amount of discussion. If we are careful in our use of terms, we probably should not call most of it discussion. Much of it is rather an appeal to prejudice or authority. Much of it is simply taking advantage of an opportunity to get conspicuously in the public eye. Many of the so-called arguments about it are concerned with personalities rather than principles.

The public, however, is interested in the facts rather than in academic discussions. The average man is legitimately curious about the origin of the human race and about its destiny. His views on these subjects form a background for his opinions on questions of more immediate practical concern. For these reasons the question of the truth or falsity of the principle of evolution is important.

Let us first keep clear of subjects in which our prejudices are deeply involved and let us consider just what is meant by the laws of nature. An illustration will help to make clear the final conclusion. Suppose we know nothing about trains and that we are living beside a railway track between stations. Let it be assumed that we are keen observers and are mentally active. Sooner or later we notice that a train passes every day at about the same time. Our curiosity being aroused, we take our clock and carefully check the matter. To our delight we find that the train passes every day at the same time. Then we raise the question whether the corresponding thing is true of other trains. We find that each of them passes every day at the same time. Then we make a time table of the trains for our position. It always works and we rely upon it. It is a "law of nature" for the passage of the trains by our position.

How Planets' Ways Were Learned.

The astronomer from his position upon this little planet observes the passage of the sun, moon and planets. Their motions are very complex instead of being simple like those of the train. Even the sun, at various times during the year, sets all the way from the northwest to the southwest; at noon it is sometimes high toward the zenith and at other times not more than one-third the way up from the southern horizon; and sometimes it is above the horizon fifteen hours daily and at other times only nine.

In spite of these great complexities, its motion was eventually found to be orderly. Likewise the motions of the moon and the other heavenly bodies were found to be orderly. The order was discovered by an immense amount of labor extending over many centuries—the astronomers worked out from observations the time tables for the motions of these bodies.

Although the foregoing illustrations fall far short of doing justice to the methods and the thoroughness of science, they enable us now to make clear just what a law of nature is. A law of nature is a "description" of the way some part of nature goes through its changes. It has no relation to a statute or a law in the legal sense. It is most unfortunate that it is called a law, for the word "law" raises in our minds ideas of superior authority, of compulsion, and possibly of penalties. A "description" of the way things proceed carries none of these connotations. It simply states more or less perfectly how things happen. This important conclusion should be kept firmly in mind.

It will be observed from what has been said that we can have laws of nature (descriptions of the way nature proceeds) only in those parts in which it is orderly. This conclusion raises the question whether or not all of nature is orderly. It was first found to be orderly in astronomy. The most marvelous order holds in the motions of the sun, moon and planets. Nothing else within human experience approaches it in perfection. Literally in thousands of cases predictions have been made and found to come true without a single failure. Eclipses can be calculated with certainty for centuries ahead; the motion of a comet is more regular than that of a watch, and the planet Neptune was discovered from its minute effects upon the motion of Uranus.

Physics is concerned with a domain of nature that is orderly. The shape of a lens is calculated, and when the lens is made it brings new wonders of the universe into view. A dynamo works in perfect harmony with the laws of electricity. Every machine that runs is a confirmation of the law of motion. No physicist doubts that the physical universe is completely orderly. The corresponding thing is true of the chemist and of the geologist. In the biological sciences more factors are at work and the phenomena are more complicated. But here too the evidence that the universe is orderly is overwhelming.

The orderliness of the universe is the foundation principle on which science rests, the Magna Charta of its existence. The belief in this principle and tireless search for the laws of nature—knowledge of the way the universe runs—are what have revolutionized within a few decades our ways of living. The fact that this belief is well founded has made it possible for science to obtain a large control over the physical and biological. Communication, transportation, food, shelter, clothing and a thousand other things that are enjoyed in our day for the first time in the history of our race all bear witness to the soundness of our belief that the universe is orderly.

Former Drudgery Relieved.

Our belief in this principle has freed us from the drudgeries of former days; it has surrounded us with sanitary protection and relieved us of many of the ills that beset our predecessors. It has largely banished superstitions and dispelled the terrors that assail non-scientific people, and it has given the masses of men leisure to reflect on such profound problems as those of our origin and our destiny. Every man who has any real understanding of the importance of the discovery of the orderliness of the universe has a deep thankfulness in his heart that he lives after the discovery was made.

There is a final feature of the principle that the universe is orderly that remains to be mentioned. Nearly every one willingly concedes that it is orderly today, and also that it will be orderly tomorrow. Scientists have found out the equally important fact that the order of today will go into that of tomorrow, and then into that of the next day, and the next, in a continuous and orderly fashion. That is, the universe is orderly and continuous in time. Now this is Evolution stripped of the complexities of special applications. Whatever exists at present came out of something preceding in an orderly way, and will change in an orderly way into what will be in the future.

Evolution simply asserts the principle that the universe is orderly in time as well as in space. It does not maintain that it is going toward a more complicated organization or toward simplicity. In fact, both processes are observed in almost everything. Much less does it assert that the changes are necessarily toward any preconceived notions of "perfection." In general, it is a deep and abiding belief that the universe is undergoing changes in time in an orderly fashion. In particular cases investigations must show just what the changes are.

An enormous amount of evidence shows that everything is in a state of change. Mountains are formed and wear away. Rivers cut out valleys and fill up deltas. Individual plants and animals go through remarkable series of changes, and the long records of fossils in the rocks leave little room for doubt that species of plants and animals undergo corresponding changes. Human institutions change, languages change, philosophies change, and religions change—they are all undergoing evolutions.

Whether or not human beings have evolved from some other forms, in some respects inferior and perhaps in others superior, is a question for the evidence to settle, and will not be considered here. But if the theory that we have come up from lower forms is true, it is a doctrine that fills us with hope for the future of the race. If we have come far, we may go much further. If we believe we are not bound down to mediocrity, we shall be more likely to aspire to high things, to make active plans to attain them, and to deliberately undertake the direction of our own evolution.

ISLES WRONGLY MAPPED.

DISCOVERY that publishers of recent maps and atlases have erroneously designated the small Island of Palmyra in the Pacific Ocean as British instead of United States territory has just been made by the Department of the Interior. Palmyra Island, 900 nautical miles southwest of Honolulu, consists of a cluster of islets about ten miles in circumference, with a lagoon in the centre. A few cocoanut trees grow upon it.

The error is due to Palmyra's history. It was originally known as Samarang and was discovered by Captain Sawle of the American vessel Palmyra in November, 1802. An expedition conducted by Captain Zenas Bent took possession of it in the name of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1862. It was annexed by Great Britain in May, 1889. As a possession of the Hawaiian Islands for twenty-seven years previous it became a part of the territory of the United States.

In the neighborhood are four islands, Christmas, Jarvis, Howland and Baker, which National Geographic Society maps designate as "undetermined, United States or British."

ROOSEVELTS, IN LETTERS, TELL OF THEIR TROPHIES

Continued from Page 1.

region to be visited is wholly unknown and unexplored. Professor Wilfred H Osgood of the museum staff states, however, that, although the territory is remote and difficult of access, sportsmen and travelers, mainly British, have traversed much of it since the journey of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century.

Many parts of the region offer new fields for the modern zoological collector, and carefully made collections are particularly desirable at this time to supplement those made somewhat further north by Roy Chapman Andrews and the Third Asiatic Expedition, in connection with which the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum have a cooperative agreement.

Rare Species Sought.

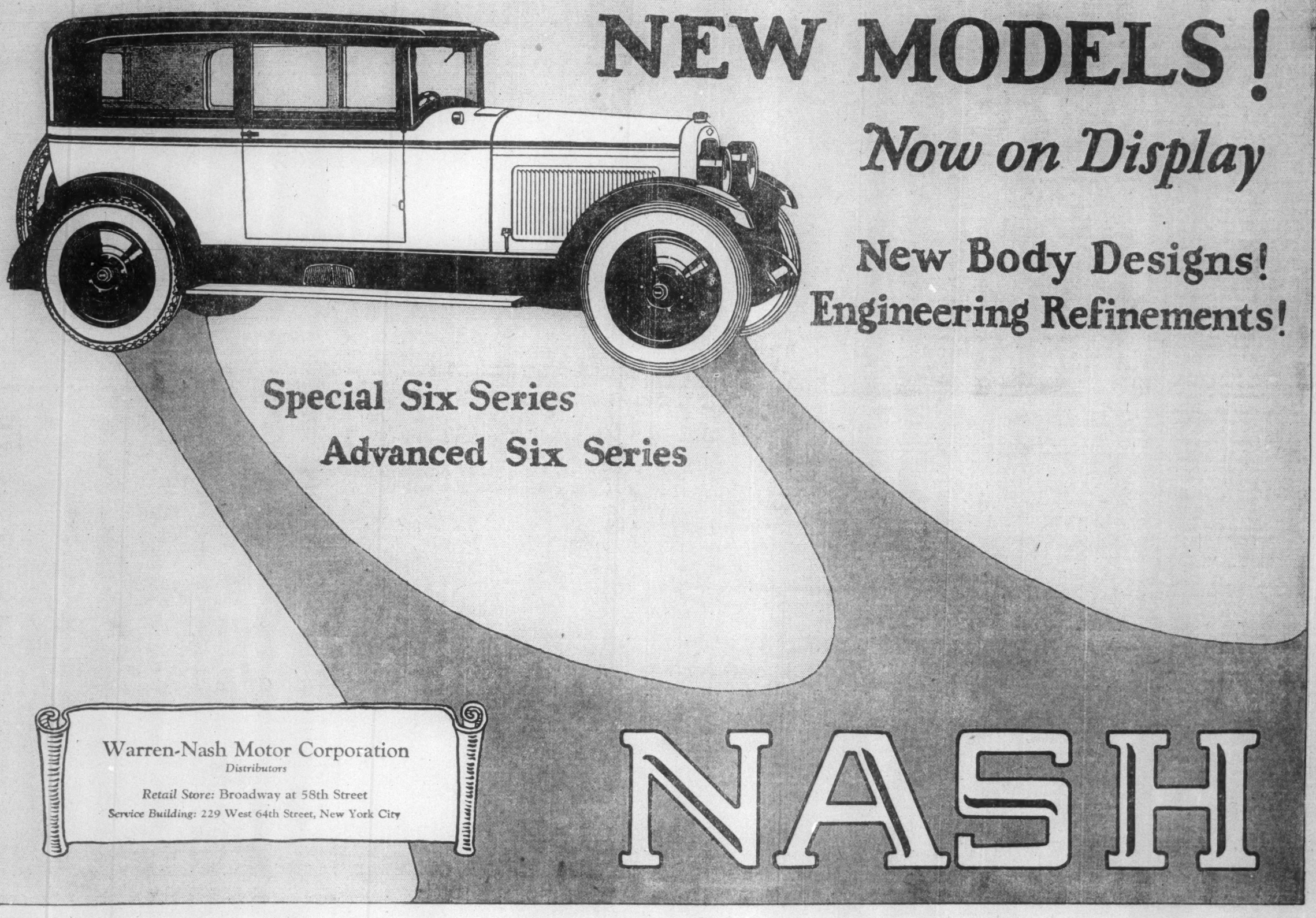
The Roosevelts will doubtless devote some of their time to big game hunting, according to Professor Osgood, but practically all of it will be directed to obtaining selected animals of different ages and sexes to fulfill the requirements of large habitat groups for the museum. Among the animals to be especially sought, besides the Ovis poli—which on account of its very long and gracefully curved horns is generally regarded as the finest of all wild sheep—will be the Thian Shan ibex (Capra sibirica), a magnificent species with scimitar horns averaging nearly a foot longer than those of the European ibex, and the markhor (Capra falconeri), handsomest and most prized of all wild goats.

These and other interesting ruminants inhabit very high and mostly very rough country, at altitudes of 16,000 feet or more. In Central Turkestan, beyond the Himalayas, however, lower ground and warmer climate are found; and here it is hoped to hunt long-haired tigers. Specimens of these tigers have reached one European museum and two races have been characterized, indicating distinction from the Manchurian tiger and the southern forms. No specimens are at present in American museums, and the large fauna which zoologists believe to be associated with animals of this kind are very little known.

One of the interesting aspects of the Roosevelt expedition is that it represents a parallel between the sportsmanship of their famous father and of themselves. As boys, the brothers collected and prepared specimens to form small private collections of their own. This early enthusiasm remained in evidence as they grew to manhood. Kermit accompanied his father on the trip to South America where the famous "River of Doubt" was discovered. Mr. Cherrie, the ornithologist of the present Roosevelt party, was also with the Roosevelts on the South American expedition.

ADVICE ON VOCATIONS.

PRACTICAL talks on vocations are given to high school boys in Michigan by members of local Rotary Clubs. Business and professional men meet groups of the boys once a week and discuss the problems peculiar to each vocation. Similar instruction is given to high school girls by members of the Women's Business and Professional Club.



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UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE GAINS IN THIS COUNTRY

Its Adoption by Many Employers and Trade Unions May Lead to Fixed Pension System for Idle Workers Underwritten by the Insurance Companies

By ROSE C. FELD.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance seems likely to be one of the next labor reforms to find its place in the industrial progress of the country. Perhaps the best indication of its approach lies in the fact that insurance companies are giving time and study to the subject. In great measure this has been the history of other reforms. Desire for safety in industry gave rise to workmen's compensation schemes whereby employes were insured against accidents. Health in industry was to a large extent covered by health and life insurance. Today pensions are being taken over by insurance companies. When an industrial plan proves its value, employers are eager to insure its permanency by placing it in the hands of an organization whose business it is to work with figures based on scientific risks.

Tomorrow the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Washington, will discuss the organization of insurance companies by national labor bodies. Some unions already are working under plans offering various benefits to their members. Their programs will be submitted to the council. On Oct. 12 the national convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Atlantic City, where it is expected that the adoption of a plan and the calling of a national referendum will be submitted to the delegates.

Before insurance companies could take over the workmen's compensation risk the States had to pass laws giving them that privilege. Unemployment insurance has not yet been similarly arranged, but several States have shown a tendency in this direction. Compulsory unemployment insurance bills have been introduced in the Legislatures of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Recently a lone legislator made an effort to bring up the subject on the floor of the New York Legislature.

Unemployment insurance is, however, no new subject to European nations. It dates back at least thirty years. The idea there was paternalistic in its inception. "If you will put away a certain amount of money during your prosperous days," said the municipality or State to the individual workman or the trade union to which he belonged, "we shall help you along by an unemployment dole during your rainy days." One of the first cities to make such a move was Berne, Switzerland, where such a plan was inaugurated in 1891. It was extended to other cities, among them Cologne, Leipsic and Bologna, the communities and the workers both agreeing that it was a fine thing for the municipality to take the dread of unemployment from its citizens.

The Ghent Plan.

In 1901 the City of Ghent made a comprehensive study of unemployment insurance and inaugurated what is now known as the Ghent plan. Organized labor collected a certain amount of money from its members, to which was added a sum donated by the City of Ghent. Out of this fund workers got their weekly doles during periods of dullness in their trade. The employers made no contribution to the fund. They had no voice in its administration.

This is considered among students of the subject one of the weaknesses of the Ghent plan which, in large measure, has been adopted by many Continental countries. For, having no responsibility in financing the fund, employers feel no responsibility in keeping their workers employed. This point, by the way, has been taken care of in American unemployment plans. Another flaw in the Ghent plan lies in the fact that only organized workers are included. There is nothing compulsory about the Ghent plan.

In 1911 England passed a compulsory insurance act whereby certain organized trades were entitled to unemployment benefit. Among those trades were shipbuilding, iron founding, saw milling and building—all seasonal and all well organized. The plan covered about two million workers. The worker contributed two and a half pence, or five cents, a week. The employer contributed equally and the State contributed an amount equal to one third of the total. From time to time these contributions have been changed and amended so that there are varying sums for men, women, boys and girls.

Growth of British System.

The war and conditions immediately following upon the close of the war increased the number of insured workers from a little over two million to something over twelve million. So great was the suffering among workers during the industrial depression that original lines were waived and unorganized as well as organized workers were included in the insurance scheme. By the act of 1920 virtually all workers between the ages of 16 and 70 were covered by unemployment insurance. This, of course, meant a great drain on the funds collected by the workers, the employers and the State. In 1913 the sums in the unemployment coffers amounted to about two million pounds, the total of benefits totaled about £208,000. As late as 1920 there was a surplus in the treasury of £20,000,000, but the years of unemployment following drained all of it. The Government has had to step in and assist by large loans. About £30,000,000 lent by the Government have been eaten up in this way by England's army of unemployed.

At the start definite rules were laid down. Fifteen weeks was the maximum period for which an unemployed worker could collect his weekly dole. In 1921 this was increased to twenty-six weeks and in some cases even this line was erased and doles were given for an indefinite period. At that period, men received a dole of 20 shillings a week, women 16 shillings, boys half of the men's sum, girls half of the women's sum.

Today conditions in England are little better than they were in 1921. The doles still go on. The employment offices run by the Government still show long lines of workers coming to get their weekly allowance. It is the belief of many observers that the insurance has not helped England's morale very much. Millions of workers have been demoralized by the assurance of the small weekly sum and, it is declared, refuse jobs that they might otherwise be glad to get. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the insurance has not tended to create more jobs.

American Methods.

In the United States unemployment insurance has taken on distinctly American outlines. Most of the foreign schemes include three parties to the plans—the employer, the employe and the State. In some instances only two groups contribute to an insurance fund, the State and one other. Only in rare cases is the movement one of cooperation between the employer and employe.

Here, on the other hand, the State is entirely excluded from unemployment schemes already organized. American unemployment insurance plans find their source either in funds controlled entirely by the employing body or agreements made between employers and workers. Examples of a few of them will show how they operate.

One of the first organizations in this country to adopt a plan which might be called an unemployment insurance plan was the Dennison Manufacturing Company at Framingham, Mass., manufacturers of paper goods. In 1916 a portion of the profits of the company was turned into an unemployment fund. The employes made no contributions to this; it was financed and managed by a committee appointed by the company. In 1921 this fund amounted to $140,000. At this time definite rules for its administration were tabulated. A committee was organized, composed of management and employes, to control the funds. Payments are made to workers who are laid off for any length of time, workers who are shifted from one department to another and thereby suffer a decrease in their weekly wage and workers who are kept busy on stock for which there are no orders. The last group is an important one. In order to assure the workers employment the Dennison management builds up a stock out of season, trusting to their experience to have it disposed of in time.

Finance of Dennison Scheme.

Unemployment insurance in this company begins after the loss of half a day's work. Workers without dependents get 60 per cent. of their wage, workers with dependents 80 per cent. If the unemployment period lasts for more than a week special action is taken on each case. At the close of 1921 the President of the company declared that, with relief benefits ranging from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the average pay, the scheme cost the company 1 per cent. of the payroll. More than $25,000 was paid in insurance benefits during the first year of the operation of the formal plan.

The great value of this plan lies in the fact that industry is stabilized thereby. The following advantages have been worked out by the company:

Reduction of seasoned orders by getting customers to order at least a minimum amount well in advance of the season; increasing the proportion of nonseasonal orders with a long delivery time; planning all stock items for more than a year in advance; planning interdepartmental needs in advance; building up of out-of-season items and the varying of lines so as to balance one demand against another; giving vacations without pay to those who desire to take time off; discharging workers regarded as below standard; manufacturing goods for stock; transferring workers from a slack department to another needing more workers or to the educational division for vocational training; transferring operatives to outside industries, use of the unemployment fund either for providing jobs within the plant or providing relief for discharged workers.

Effect on Efficiency.

When a representative of this company was asked what effect the unemployment fund had on the efficiency of the workers, he said:

"During the time when the payment of unemployment relief was going on freely, we heard much from our employes which gave us grounds to believe that the usual spinning out of the job was almost entirely obliterated. We do not look to unemployment relief as the most powerful influence in direct increase of efficiency. Our experience in the past has been that during lay-off periods we lost permanently the more capable employes and especially those who would later be advanced into the managerial ranks. We look, therefore, to unemployment relief to increase the productivity through reducing soldiering and through the steady increase in quality of our crew."

Another organization operating on a plan somewhat akin to this, the employer alone standing behind the unemployment fund, is the Dutchess Bleachery Company. There an employe gets half pay for time lost due to employment for less than forty-eight hours a week as long as the employment fund remains above $50,000. When it drops below this figure, he gets half pay for time lost due to employment for less than thirty-five hours a week. At least twenty-four hours' pay a week is guaranteed until the fund is exhausted.

Strictly speaking, such plans are not insurance plans. They depend entirely on the good will of the organization which fosters them, just as do the pension plans and disability plans included in the welfare work of so many American industries.

A Cooperative Scheme.

There are, however, a number of plans now operating which more truly bear the outlines of the insurance idea. Such a one is the unemployment agreement made between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Chicago Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers. This is a highly seasonal and highly organized industry. The plan outlined by the agreement holds true for the whole market, but individual contracts or agreements are made with each employer. The employes, all union workers, contribute one and one half per cent. of their wages each week; the employers match the total sum.

Thus 3 per cent. of the payroll goes into an unemployment fund, placed in the hands of a group of trustees appointed by the representatives of each shop. During periods of unemployment, each worker draws benefit at the rate of 40 per cent. of his weekly wage, but in no instance can he draw more than $20 a week. The unemployment payment does not begin until two weeks after his work ceases. In no instance may the unemployment payments exceed five weeks' benefit or a maximum of $100 a year. A strike or a stoppage of work due to labor disagreements is not considered as covered by a benefit.

A similar plan is the one now operating in the cloak, suit and skirt industry in New York. About thirty-five thousand workers are involved. All of the 1,500 employers are participants in it; all working under one committee and one common fund. If a group of employes find themselves without work they apply not to their individual employer or his representative for the unemployment benefit, but to the Central Committee.

Each employe contributes 1 per cent. of his weekly wage, each employer doubles the total contributed by his employes. Three per cent. of the pay-roll is thus donated to the Central Unemployment Fund. This in time may give rise to disagreements, for an employer and his employes continue contributing to the common fund whether or not they stop work and thus may be penalized for the inefficiency of other employers and employes.

Slack Seasons Allowed For.

According to this plan the working period of the industry is divided into two seasons, from February to August and from August to February. Each season is divided into a normal busy period and the normal slack period. There is allowed a working period of seventeen weeks in a season of twenty-six weeks and a slack period of nine weeks. A worker is not entitled to unemployment benefit during the normal slack season. The tenth week the employment pay begins. It is $10 a week and may be drawn for six weeks a season. The maximum is twelve weeks a year, or $120. To get this it means that the worker has been out of work for thirty weeks, making his average unemployment pay $4 per week for such a period.

Still another plan in the garment trades is that adopted by the Cleveland ladies' garment industry in December, 1921. At that time the union entered into an agreement with each employer whereby his employes were assured of forty weeks of work a year. As in the above plan, the year is divided into two seasons of twenty-six weeks. A normal slack period of six weeks is allowed. For every week of unemployment beyond six weeks the worker draws an insurance wage equal to two-thirds his average wage. This money comes from a fund supported entirely by the employer. Every working week he deposits in his fund, actually or by promise, a sum of money equal to 7½ per cent. of his total payroll. During the slack season this is drawn upon. Any money left in the fund after the close of a season reverts to the employer. This serves as an incentive to employers to keep their workers busy for the twenty-week period.

Combined With Life Insurance.

A plan tied up with a definite insurance scheme is that of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company. This company tried to place unemployment insurance with one of the largest insurance companies in the country; but the latter was obliged to refuse it because this type of insurance is not yet included in the Insurance law. A plan was evolved, however, in which unemployment insurance was included as an outside factor.

The company took out a group life policy, insuring for $500 each all who had been in its employ for two years or more. In addition, each employe was privileged to increase this by premiums covering death, disability or illness. The additional insurance also comes under a group plan and involves a minimum premium of $2 a month for the employe. To all employes who took advantage of two of these possible types of additional insurance, the company offered an unemployment benefit. It pays $15 a week unemployment money for six weeks to all whose wage is above $1,000 a year, $10 a week to those whose wage is less. Briefly, a man is automatically insured for $500 in the event of death. The company pays the premium. If the man takes out additional insurance covering the risks of disability or illness, he becomes eligible to the unemployment fund entirely supported by the railroad company.

Insurance men know that as soon as the practice of insuring employes becomes more general, employes and employers alike will seek their aid in order to put the funds on a more solid basis. There is now a type of insurance which in a measure covers the unemployment risk. Department stores take out insurance covered under the title of use and occupancy.

Actuaries of insurance companies declare that there is no difficulty attached to the placing of unemployment insurance. It can be done under the group plan in the same manner as life, health or pension insurance. James D. Craig, actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, believes that in time employers will turn to insurance companies to cover this risk.

"The greatest good gained from insurance of this sort will be the stabilization of industry and employment," he said. "You ask, 'How can a seasonal industry like building or garment making be stabilized?' It is difficult to give the answer in definite facts, except, perhaps, to show that where unemployment insurance exists in this country in its better forms industry has tended toward stabilization. I know definitely, however, that in other branches of insurance the effect has been to lessen the cause. Where workers are insured for life they live longer. The insurance companies and employers educate them in the essentials of right living. Where they are insured for health, their health is better; where they are insured against accidents, they have fewer accidents. It is something that has been brought to their attention and they know how to meet conditions. The employers who pay are naturally interested in keeping their men up to par. In the same manner unemployment insurance will tend to stabilize employment.

Safeguarding Efficiency.

"Just as the employer has found it advisable to turn to insurance companies for health and pension work, I believe he will find it advisable to turn his unemployment insurance to them. A contract of this sort might well provide that no employe should be covered until at least six months' employment had been rendered; that for the purpose of the contract unemployment could be defined as time lost through the inability of the employer to provide work; that voluntary resignations or dismissals on account of inefficiency were risks not insured against. Under such a contract the real purpose of unemployment insurance, the protection of the willing worker, might be accomplished, while the drones, wanderers and restless, who apparently cause the big expense in unemployment insurance, would be left to their own resources. Under such a system all employes would not be immediately insured, but as the idea spread through the country and the initiative of different employers was aroused, more and more active employes would be covered. There would be no differentiation between organized and unorganized labor. The employe with an insured employer would realize that should industry slacken and he be thrown out of a job on this account, an unemployment benefit would be paid him, but that inefficiency or lack of interest incurred a loss which was his own."

BOY SCOUTS SHOW THEIR TRAINING IN LIFE SAVING

Vacation Season Brings Many Reports of Rescues From Drowning—Boys Save Summer Cottages From Fire—Another Mounted Troop.

WITH vacation days well under way and opportunities for accidents frequent, Boy Scouts throughout the country are making conspicuous use of their training in preparedness. Reports of rescues are reaching the national office almost daily.

"To help other people at all times," the Scout promise, had courageous demonstration recently when 14-year-old Thornton Hains of Craddock, Va., saved a boy and girl from drowning and rendered first aid to his father, who had been hurt attempting to help the struggling children.

The party was bathing at the beach when the girl climbed into a boat near by and suddenly dove off into water thirty feet deep. She sank, calling for help. The lad nearest her went to her assistance. Unable to swim well, the boy was soon in difficulty and the pair began to sink. Young Hains quickly dove from the boat and, seizing his companions, pulled them to a stake which projected from the water. Here Hains waited for his father to get into a boat and come out for them. But the elder Hains, seeing the children's plight, leaped from the bridge into a skiff, shattering his right leg from knee to ankle. Another member of the party threw an oar to the Scout, who succeeded in getting his friends to safety. He then gave first aid to his father, who was lying crippled in the boat.

Scout Harold Tyler of Pelham, N. Y., on July 4 saved his 9-year-old sister, Louise, from drowning. The little girl, who had tried to swim from the diving raft to the Mamaroneck Club wharf, over fifty yards away, became exhausted midway and called for help. Tyler, who was near by in a canoe with a companion, manoeuvred the canoe into a position where he could extend a paddle to his sister. But she was too weak to grasp it. Immediately he went overboard and, using a rescue-carry taught to Scouts, brought his sister to the canoe and thence to shore none the worse for her experience.

From Albany comes another account of a daring rescue. There 12-year-old John R. Wright saved a comrade from drowning in a mudhole, as he was sinking for the third time. Lockeford, Cal., sends word of the work of 15-year-old Eagle Scout Clinton Smith, who dived into a pool and brought an unconscious boy to safety and then directed resuscitation methods which revived him. In Midvale, Utah, a young Scout saved a sinking pal by diving into a dangerous swimming hole. Securing the drowning boy in spite of his frantic efforts to grab his rescuer around the neck, Phelps got his friend to shallow water.

A Near Fatality.

"A close call and near fatality." This was the description of a recent hairbreadth escape from death of a 5-year-old girl. While Scout Joseph Mazzo of Schenectady, N. Y., was talking with some boy friends on a roadside, he noticed several little children who, with no thought of danger, kept darting back and forth across the road. Mazzo saw the need of looking out for the heedless ones, and kept vigilant watch. Suddenly an automobile bore down the road at high speed. Just as the Scout sensed the danger one of the children, the 5-year-old, started out into the path of the

oncoming car. To avoid hitting the child the driver would have been obliged to jump the road. Mazzo, realizing the peril, rushed to the tiny girl, gripped the muslin dress firmly and jerked the child to safety.

***

Save Summer Cottages.

Vacation benefits, health and fun, were recently saved for at least two families by the quick work of Huntington Park (Cal.) Scouts. The boys were on an outing at Lake Hughes when they noticed a fire some distance away. Tracing the flames, the Scouts found the trouble had started in underbrush. The fire was rushing forward toward a group of cottages. So the khaki-clad firemen quickly formed a bucket brigade half a mile ahead of the flames directly in their path and soaked the vegetation ahead of the burning grass and brush. The flames were rapidly extinguished by the youthful fire fighters.

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Plant "Family Tree."

A handsome totem pole has recently been erected at Camp Friedlander, recreation ground of the Cincinnati Scouts. The pole was carved by Harry Mueller, father of one of the boys. The emblem represents four Scout virtues—comradeship, wisdom, industry and honor. First on the way up the lofty symbol is shown Makua, the bear. The first camp rank will be named after this feature. To obtain it a candidate must prove himself trustworthy and an enjoyable companion. Koblet, the beaver, emblematic of industry, appears next on the pole. Koblet stands for the industrious Scout and the tireless worker. Then comes Quazathah-rask, the owl. The rank named from this symbol is to be given to the camper who exhibits wisdom in accomplishing his mental tasks. Kwahu, the eagle, resting on top of the pole, represents the rank to be given to the Scout who attains the highest honors in all-around camp work.

***

Has Mounted Troop.

East Orange, N. J., has joined the ranks of a group of cities in which mounted Boy Scout troops have been formed. Horsemanship is one of the

seventy-one subjects in the Scouting curriculum. The work calls for knowledge of and practice in caring for horses, bridling, saddling and riding.

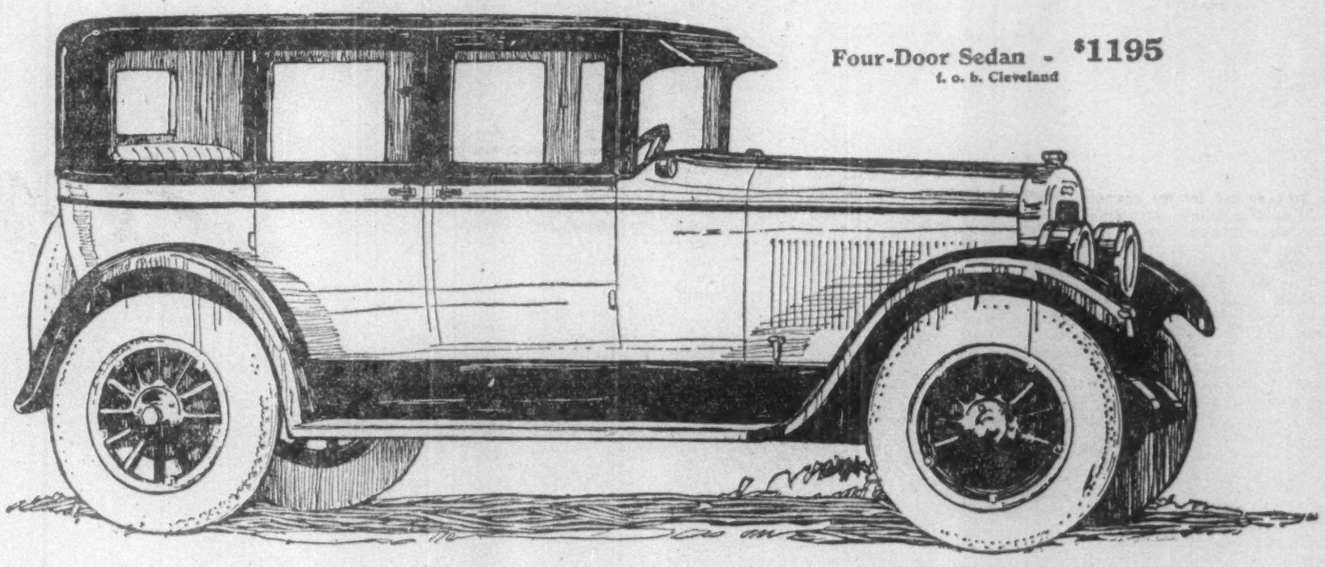
***

Band Wins.

The famous Boy Scout Band of Troop 159, Brooklyn, under the direction of Scoutmaster Walter B. Seymour of the Bedford district, has just added another honor to its already long list.

A tall silver loving cup nearly three feet high, surmounted by a Goddess of Victory, is their latest trophy, won at a recent benefit performance. Brooklyn's band won over a dozen other boys' bands.

New Cleveland Six Sets 1926 Styles



Four-Door Sedan - $1195
f. o. b. Cleveland

See These Beautiful Models Now

The new Cleveland Six bodies represent the most finished handiwork of master craftsmen. Luxuriously spacious and handsomely appointed, they are unique in their aristocratic grace and beauty.

The new Cleveland Six is as sparkling in performance as it is smart in appearance.

Public appreciation of the power, speed and snap developed in its masterful six cylinder motor, grows by leaps and bounds.

More Clevelands went into the hands of owners the first six months of this year than in all of 1924.

—today's Cleveland Six stands alone and unparalleled for value.

If only for the sake of comparison, drive a Cleveland before you buy any car.

"One-Shot" Lubrication System

Thousands of enthusiastic Cleveland Six owners testify to the convenience and economy of the "One-Shot" Lubrication System. Despite the high cost, this exclusive feature has been incorporated in the chassis of the new Standard Six. You step on the plunger and oil every chassis part. No grease guns. No oil cans.

(Licensed under Bowen Products Corp. patents)

Quality Sixes - $895-$1725
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La Verne C. Brown, Inc., 1384 Bedford Ave.
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Dreyfuss Motor Car Co., 116-02 Jamaica Ave.
GLENDALE, L. I.
Glendale Auto Sales, 2856 Myrtle Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
D. & P. Motor Car Co., 319 North Ave.

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BRONX, N. Y.
Perfection Sales, Inc., 2430 Grand Concourse.
NEWARK, N. J.
Bush-Goerke Motor Co., 273 Central Ave.
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TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
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EXPORT ADDRESS, 1819 BROADWAY
CABLE ADDRESS, "CLEVEAUTO"

CLEVELAND SIX

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OUR POSTAL SERVICE 150 YEARS OLD TODAY

When Franklin, as First Postmaster General, Established the System, Postage Was Costly and Only Towns Were Served—Important Periods in Its Growth

THE United States postal service is one hundred and fifty years old today. A century and a half ago the people of America, already plunged in the War for Independence, had slight chance of communicating with one other over the long distances intervening between the settlements. There was nothing that could be called a real postal system then. But on July 26, 1775, the Continental Congress decided to take charge of the mails, Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General and the Federal mail service began.

Great was the rejoicing that greeted the news. In the years since the first settlers had come to America, the mails had changed hands many times, to become involved finally in utter confusion. Back in 1639 the only postoffice in the colonies was the home of Richard Fairbanks in Boston, where letters from beyond the seas or destined for foreign points were deposited. On this side of the Atlantic correspondents had to depend upon the offices of sea captains, Indians, travelers, special messengers, or the courtesy of Virginia planters in passing missives from plantation to plantation until they reached their destination.

As time passed efforts were made here and there to set up short mail routes. There was once a postman who blazed a trail on foot through the pathless forest to carry mail from Boston to New York. The British Parliament made a venture in private operation in 1692 when it granted patents to Thomas Neale to transmit letters and packets in the colonies "at such rates as the planters should agree." Under these patents numerous postal routes were developed to the gratification of the settlers, but not to the profit of Neale and his associates. When the patents expired the English postal system was extended to America from Portsmouth, N. H., to Philadelphia, along the routes established under Neale. Later the mail was sent to Williamsburg, Va., when enough letters had accumulated to pay the expense, and finally to Charleston, S. C.

Franklin's Work.

No one was more interested in the development of the early postal service than Franklin. Appointed Deputy Postmaster General for the Crown in 1753, he applied himself to the work of organization with such energy that even in his many absences from the country the course of the royal mails continued smoothly. All went well until in 1774 Franklin was dismissed on account of his sympathy with the rebellious colonists. After that confusion reigned in the mails.

Things grew so bad for the business of William Goddard, printer and editor, that he determined to see what the colonists would do for themselves. He went about from town to town in untiring efforts for the establishment of "constitutional" mail routes. Now and then he met with success. Paul Revere was a post rider on such a "constitutional" route and made his famous ride where he was accustomed to carry the mails. Still, there was no system to insure the transit of mails any distance, until the Continental Congress took action and inaugurated its own.

Turn back one hundred and fifty years. One lolls on the village green outside a gabled tavern. Saddle horses and liveried coaches are tied to the numerous hitching posts and, inside, men clink glasses over the bar. Presently a sturdy figure in a tricorn and leathern jacket, high boots and spurs, emerges, a bag on his shoulder. He flings his burden across his horse's neck, springs into the seat and is off in a cloud of dust.

"There goes the mail," some one remarks.

Today one stands on Hadley Field, New Brunswick, N. J., in the late afternoon, watching airplanes circle around the skies and come to earth to load up again. The atmosphere is alive with craft on wings. Presently several huge, heavy bags are loaded into a plane, a goggled pilot jumps into his seat, the propeller spins, and the plane takes off.

"There goes the mail," some one remarks.

Letter Writing Then and Now.

John Smith today dashes off a letter in five minutes on his typewriter, signs it with his fountain pen, seals and stamps it and drops it into the letter chute outside his New York office door or into the lamp post mail box on the corner. His great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer, never dreamed of such things. There was no chute or corner box in his day. He never saw a typewriter or a fountain pen. The old gray goose's quills were good enough for him, or rather for the scrivener, for honest Ebenezer knew little of the art of writing.

It took most of the day to get the letter done. Ebenezer sat there to see that the script was as small as it could possibly be made. Fine flourishes were all right for signing the Declaration of Independence, but not for ordinary correspondence when one had to pay double postage if one used an extra sheet. The scrivener was urged to scrimp all he could, for Ebenezer wrote seldom and he had much to say. When it was done the sheet was folded and sent by a boy down to the one-room postoffice in the "upper of two houses on Broadway opposite Beaver Street." He left it there without paying a cent, for postage was the worry of the man who got the letter, if and when he did; and there it lay until the post went out, maybe that day, or the next, or perhaps the day after.

If it was going South the slim little missive would be carried by wheelbarrow to the ferry and then over to the Jersey shore. Whichever direction it pursued, for most of its journey it would just jog and jog along, then stop. The clamor of many voices would greet the opening of the bag as the whole batch of letters was taken out and thumbed. Presently the letter would find itself, with its face rather smeared, back in the bag, a few of its companions lost. Finally some postmaster would pause in thumbing it and call a name. Then an eager hand would grasp it.

When the Federal mail started, a letter at best could not travel far by land. The route extended along the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia, with short spurs inland to the more important towns. But the early postal system was not slow to develop. It grew as the settlements expanded and white men and civilization pursued their westwardway. By 1803 Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio had been admitted to the Union. Then the Louisiana purchase was added. Before long the Lewis and Clarke expeditions extended the territorial claims of the United States to the Pacific. Where the flag went, the mails followed. Post roads penetrated the wilderness in the path of the pioneers. By 1815, there were 50,000 miles of them, and some 2,500 postoffices.

The Stage Coach Enters.

Ere this the post riders in the more closely settled regions had been replaced by the stage coach, which could accommodate large stacks of mail. The crowds that gathered about the door of the inn were now multiplied, for when the mail departed it carried passengers. Billowy, bonnetted ladies with boxes and bags bustled about, attended by gentlemen in whiskers and high hats. There were greetings and good-byes where the mail coach stopped.

The first stage coach mails were carried by contractors, but in 1811 a Government owned stage was established between Baltimore and Philadelphia. This proved economical, but Congress declined to extend the service. In 1813 the importance of the steamboat to mails was established and all steamship lines were declared post routes. A few years later the new Erie canal facilitated the transmission of mails bound for the West.

Railways at first were not taken seriously in connection with the mails. Surer means of transit were held preferable to the uncertain steam railroads that, in addition to their structural handicaps, had to contend for right of way with horse-drawn cars built for the same tracks. In 1834 the mail was first carried by train, but not until four years later were railroads declared post routes.

Doubting Thomases of that time were even more timorous of the railway mail service than their successors of the newly established air mail. Once a post rider, whose route paralleled a railroad track, decided to avail himself of the new service and hopped with his bag aboard the train. But his superiors heard of his nerve and ordered him straightway back to his horse, with a severe reprimand. He could not afford to run any risk with the mails, they said.

The Overland Route.

At first the mails were put on the trains, sorted, tied up and ready to drop off at the different cities on the way; but in 1840 the traveling postoffice put in its appearance and ever since then mails have been sorted on the train.

The Postoffice Department was getting along well enough in the East when the gold rush to California multiplied its difficulties over night. The early settlers of California got mail via Panama at a cost of 40 cents a letter, but when California was admitted into the Union in 1850 it was necessary to establish an overland route. Ten years later was written one of the most picturesque pages in postal history, when the precursors of the transcontinental air pilots made possible from New York to San Francisco a fourteen-day delivery, truly a winged flight for those times and facilities.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the mail was taken off the train and thrown across a pony's back. The rider hopped on and away they would go, at top speed for sixty miles, where another horseman would be waiting to snatch the bag and push on. In relays across the plains and mountains, the trip was made to Sacramento by these fleet and fearless horsemen. Their burden was limited to ten pounds and $5 in gold was charged for each quarter of an ounce. The pony express lasted for two years. Not long afterward the iron horse had made its way to the Coast.

For many years after the establishment of the Federal postal service, the cost of correspondence was almost prohibitive. It took 8 cents to send a letter across the Hudson River, 19 cents to get it from New York to Philadelphia and a quarter to Virginia. If one wrote more than one sheet, he had to pay double the rate for the distance traveled. Even then the postoffice did not pay. Too many people had friends who rode or drove the post and who were willing to carry letters and packets as personal favors; and too many post riders and drivers were ambitious to build up a business for themselves delivering letters and packets from house to house between the postoffices on the route. Besides, practically the only way of collecting the revenue was to pay the stage contractor with warrants issued against the postmasters.

Rates in 1816.

In 1816 rates were revised. If the letter was to go less than thirty miles, the charge was 6 cents; from thirty to eighty miles, it was 10 cents; and for more than 400 miles it was 25 cents. The rate was added again for every sheet in addition to one, and a letter that weighed an ounce required four times the rate. Repayment was optional.

Even the railways brought no relief in rates. If the postal rates of 1840 were in effect today, it has been estimated, the revenue would be enough to cover all Government expenses except the war budget of the army and navy. Correspondents then found it much cheaper to send letters by express. This practice incensed the Postoffice Department. The express was all right for the cities. But what about outlying communities? The express would not bother with them. They depended solely upon the mails. But how could the mail service develop if the best customers used the express?

Agitation resulted in the reduction of rates in the '40s to 5 cents for a half ounce letter going under 300 miles, and 10 cents for all others, with an additional rate for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof. For newspapers and circulars the rate was lower. Another reduction in 1855 made it possible to send a single inland letter for 3 cents within 3,000 miles, and for 10 cents if it was to travel further than that. All inland mail had to be prepaid. Eight years later a uniform rate for the entire country was established at 3 cents for all domestic letters not over half an ounce in weight, and 3 cents additional for every extra half ounce or fraction thereof. The 2-cent rate came in 1883.

The early postoffice was concerned only with getting letters and packages from city to city. It did not undertake to deliver letters to the addressee's house. He was expected to call for his mail. But as population increased it became impracticable for every one to call personally at the postoffice, so private carriers were employed. If one wanted to avail himself of this service he could pay extra, a cent or two for every letter. The first lamp post mail boxes were put up in New York in 1858. If one wanted to use these and at the same time provide for his letter to be delivered without cost to his friend, he could put extra stamps on the letter to cover the carrier's fee before he dropped it into the box. In 1863, however, free delivery was established for cities.

Free Rural Delivery.

This service did not reach the rural districts until 1896. When the census of 1890 revealed an alarming drift of population to the city, the idea was conceived that perhaps farmers would be more satisfied at home if they had better mail service. In 1845 the "star routes" had been established for outlying districts, but they facilitated only the transmission of mail from village to village. The star route carrier did not stop at every farm. It is estimated now that the rural free delivery and the star route services together reach more than half of the American people.

A hundred years ago the Postmaster General had little to include in his annual report. It barely covered a double sheet. Since then the work of the department has become so complicated that it takes a volume to outline its activities. In 1830 the dead letter office was added—a service that now costs the Government some $2,000,000 a year. In 1847, it had to concern itself with stamps for the envelopes that had come into use a few years before.

Previous to this the practice of using stamps had been adopted by several cities, mainly as a test of their practicability. Often the stamps had no value, except in the community where they were issued.

New York was an exception. Its stamps were sent as far as Boston, Washington, Albany and Philadelphia for sale to the public sending mail matter to New York. In Annapolis and Washington stamped envelopes were used instead of adhesive stamps, and in New Haven customers brought their envelopes to the postmaster, who hand-stamped them in red with a brass die and signed them personally. These local stamps went out of use when the Postoffice Department started printing its own.

How the use of stamps has multiplied since then! In the first year's issue there were less than a million, in the latest year's almost sixteen billion. Stamped envelopes and wrappers were introduced in 1853, newspaper wrappers in 1861 and special request envelopes in 1865.

Registry and Special Delivery.

Mail was first registered in 1855 and money orders were first issued in 1864. In the first full fiscal year after the Postoffice thus went into the banking business, some $4,000,000 was transmitted by money order. The latest figures show domestic money orders total more than $1,370,000,000 annually. Postcards first put in their appearance in 1873, when 31,000,000 of them were issued. Multiply that by forty and you have the number of Government cards issued yearly today. In the meantime picture postcards have been admitted to the mails and have proved a profitable source of income to the department.

The Postmaster General in 1825 reported: "There has also been given on many routes, within the same time, greater expedition to the conveyance of the mail, for which an adequate compensation is paid." But regular special delivery service did not come in until forty years ago. It was restricted at first to delivery at free delivery offices and in towns of 4,000 or more. The following year the provision was extended to immediate delivery of mail matter at all free delivery offices and within one mile of every other office.

In 1911 postal savings, now amounting to more than $130,000,000 on deposit a year, were commenced. Shortly afterward came insurance provisions and the wide extension of size and weight limits for the parcel post. When Franklin resigned as Postmaster General in 1776 there were seventy-five postoffices in the United States. Now there are more than 50,000. There are 460,000 miles of post routes today. The receipts during the fifteen months of Franklin's leadership were $27,985 and the total expenditures $34,142. Now both the gross revenue and the gross expenditures have passed the half-billion dollar mark.

Perhaps nowhere has the growth in the business been more impressive than in New York. A hundred years ago the New York mails were sorted by eight clerks in a one-time schoolhouse on Exchange Place, then Garden Street, and delivered by six private carriers. Today the New York postoffice employs some 17,000 persons, more than 4,000 of them letter carriers. Fifty-one classified stations and 266 contract stations, connected by twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes in continuous service, have taken the place of the old schoolhouse.

"Neither snow nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," reads the inscription over the New York Postoffice. It was true of him who broke his way through the wilderness with the mails. He forged ahead as swiftly as he could. It was true of the stage driver on lonely and bandit-ridden post roads. He drove on, with a two-gun man at his side. It was true of Danny Redmond, who carried mails from Wabash to Crooked Creek out on the Sunset Trail from Kansas to Texas. As Danny rode in on his last round, the story goes, he could still shout, "Git out of the way of the United States mail." But the words were his last, for Danny was the mark of a hostile Indian.

Likewise, the inscription is true of those couriers of the sky who battle as valiantly with the elements as did the Far Western post rider with the Indians.

HOSIERY CHAIN SALES PLAN PRONOUNCED LEGAL BY COURT

IN an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 19 under the headline, "Newest Mail Frauds Barred by Postoffice," mention was made of a system of "chain" selling of hosiery which had resulted in the issuance by the Postoffice Department of what is known as a fraud order, the effect of which is to deprive the company conducting the sales plan of the use of the mails. The company referred to, but not named in the article, was the Tribond Sales Corporation of 150 Broadway.

After the material for the article was gathered, Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia ruled against the department's interpretation and on July 14 issued a permanent injunction against the Postmaster General, restraining him from issuing or enforcing the "fraud order."

The Postoffice Department issued the order on June 2 and sought to make it effective on June 3. On the latter date Justice Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued a temporary injunction against the Postmaster General, restraining the enforcement of the order. After hearing arguments in the case, Justice Smith of the same court upheld the validity of the company's sales contract and on June 12 granted an injunction pendente lite. The case was tried before Justice Stafford on July 13, being decided the following day in favor of the Tribond Sales Corporation.

In rendering his decision, Justice Stafford said:

"Gentlemen, this case seems clear to me. I do not see how it could possibly be claimed that this is a lottery. I do not see how it could possibly be claimed that there is any inherent fraud in the matter. Certainly so far as it has been shown that the business has been conducted, there is no evidence of fraud; there is no evidence of any false or fraudulent representations whatever.

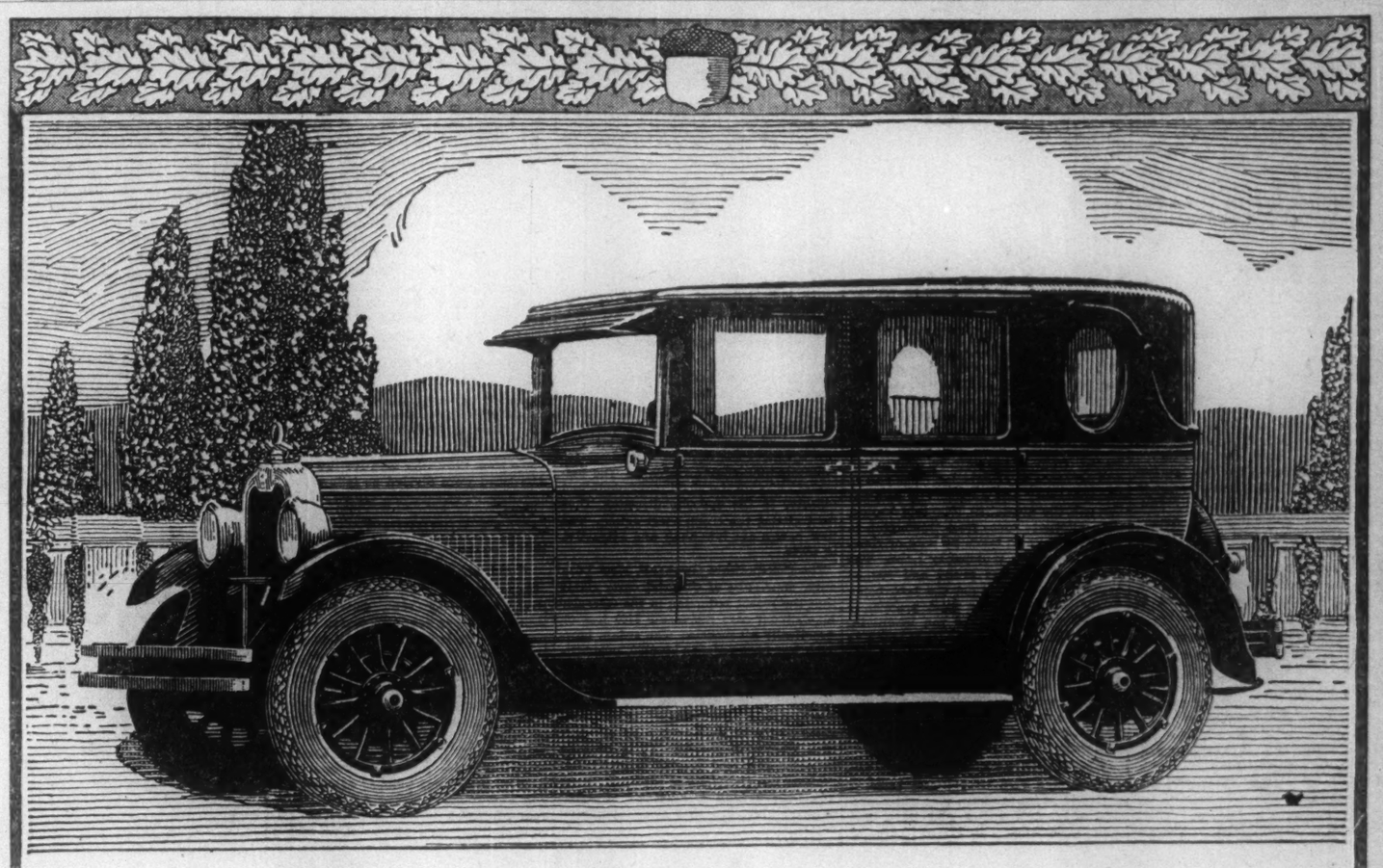
"It may or it may not be a foolish scheme for people to go into. It may or may not be a wise business proposition, but the Postoffice Department is not the guardian of the people of the United States in the respect of what they shall go into in the way of business

"I cannot see any evidence of lottery in this matter any more than there is a lottery in doing business with any concern as to whether it will go on or whether it is liable to fail, or whether it is wise and prudent in its methods, or whether its capital is sufficient to justify the business it is doing, and all that sort of thing.

"The simplest illustration of the matter to my mind would be this: In the old days when people were making wagons, instead of automobiles, a farmer goes to a maker of wagons and says, 'How much will it cost me to get a wagon from you?' The wagon maker replies, '$100.' 'Well,' the farmer says, 'I have got a neighbor. I think I can get him to buy a wagon, too. In fact, I think there are two neighbors that will buy wagons. Suppose I get them to take wagons, how much discount will you make me?' The wagonmaker responds, 'In that case I will make yours for $50, if you will get two neighbors to pay my full price for their wagons.' Now, gentlemen, is there any lottery about that?

"So, gentlemen, I cannot see the slightest thing illegal in this contract. I think the people of the United States know enough to know whether they want to go into it or not—when they get stockings for practically what they would pay for the same things if they paid cash at a store, if they do not care to make it a little easier by getting some other customer.

"So, as I say, I cannot see anything illegal in this matter. And I think it was arbitrary for the Postoffice Department to say it is a fraud. I could not possibly say it is a lottery. Therefore I will make the injunction permanent."



Announcing

Smart New Motor Cars — new bodies by Fisher—low, racy lines—hood and body beading—lower running boards and fenders—rich, distinctive new color combinations in enduring Duco—newly designed nickeled radiator and special head and cowl lamps—all combine to inspire admiration.

Over 100 Improvements *and* Refinements

Oakland Six owners everywhere have expressed surprise that a car so powerful and spirited should operate so smoothly and quietly. And yet this car has been still further bettered by more than 100 improvements and refinements—including Oil Purifier, perfected full pressure Oiling System, larger Crankshaft and Bearings, Air Cleaner, Four-wheel Brake refinements, still larger Balloon Tires and many other features of advanced engineering which contribute to the outstanding value of the car.

The Harmonic Balancer A vitally important and exclusive Oakland feature, the result of years of intensive research and development by Oakland and General Motors engineers—renders the Oakland Six engine positively unmatched in the absence of vibration at all speeds. It establishes Oakland even more firmly than ever as the outstanding leader in advanced engineering.

~and New Prices~ $70 to $350 lower Oakland's much lower prices would of themselves make this announcement one of the most important of the year. Considering the many important refinements which have been added to a car already unmatched in appearance and performance, the new prices are all the more impressive.

Come in—see the new Oakland Six—drive it—study the remarkable Harmonic Balancer—get the new lower prices—see why Oakland is more than ever the outstanding leader in its field.

STRATTON-BLISS COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bedford & Atlantic Aves.

JAMAICA
13915 Hillside Ave.

BRONX
2398 Grand Concourse
(near Fordham Rd.)

YONKERS
241 South Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE
144 Huguenot Street

OPEN EVENINGS

OAKLAND SIX

WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

GREEN MOUNTAIN MOTORING PLEASANT VACATION TOUR

Scenic and Historic Country With Many Miles of Good Roads Leading to Lake Champlain Resorts —Takes in Berkshire Hill Section

No pleasanter tour can, perhaps, be taken by the motor party off for a few vacation days amid restful surroundings than a trip through the Berkshires, continuing through the Green Mountains in Vermont and, if desired, across the Canadian border to Montreal.

Vermont has a great deal to offer to sightsts in the way of scenery and historical associations, states the Bureau of Tourss of the Automobile Club of America. The district east of Lake Champlain is especially rich in historic recollections dealing with the early days when the white man claimed the country for civilization, and the motorist now travels in ease and comfort the paths that once knew the march of dusky warriors and the aching feet of captives.

The first white man to see Vermont was Champlain, who, in 1609, made his voyage on the lake named for him. Later both the French and the English attempted to occupy the country between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut Valley, and this led to frequent warfare. In 1697 a treaty of peace between England and France gave the colonists a feeling of security, but in 1702 war again broke out. In 1757 the struggle culminated in the surrender of Fort William Henry.

When Canada was finally conquered by the English, and the French armies withdrew, the country lying between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut Valley, commonly called "the wilderness," was again opened for settlement, but the colonists were soon disturbed by a new obstacle. The State of New York could not settle its boundary and intended to annex the entire territory.

The struggle between the two parties was still going on when the Revolution began and Ethan Allen, who had organized the Green Mountain Boys among the mountaineers to resist the Governor of New York, joined the revolt after the Battle of Lexington. Finally, in 1777, Vermont became an independent Commonwealth, but was not admitted to the Union until 1791.

Varied Attractions in Vermont.

Vermont is universal in its appeal to the motorists. For the sportsman there are fine lakes, with fishing, boating and yachting, and many famous golf courses. For the student, there are many scenes linked in our early history; for the nature lover, there is a variety of mountain, lake and valley scenery.

After passing through Bridgeport one runs to Stratford and then follows the beautiful Naugatuck valley, going through Derby to Waterbury. Continuing through the Berkshire Hills, one runs to Bennington, situated almost on the New York State border, where there is a fine monument, commemorating the Battle of Bennington.

Manchester, one of the famous resorts of New England, is situated on a plateau 1,000 feet high. Its broad Main Street is shaded by great elms and the sidewalks are white marble, a reminder of the importance of Vermont's quarries. Mount Equinox, the highest mountain in the southern part of Vermont, is near Manchester, and there is a road to its summit from which a magnificent view may be had. To the southeast lie Greylock and Stratton Mountains; to the east, Ascutney and Monadnock, and to the northeast, Mounts Killington and Shrewsbury may be seen.

It is but a short run from Rutland to Woodstock, one of the most charming of Vermont villages, with a fine park and attractive streets. From Rutland proceed to Burlington, on Lake Champlain, the metropolis of Vermont.

The buildings of the University of Vermont are located in the highest part of the city and command a superb view of Lake Champlain; the Adirondack Mountains lie to the west, while to the east may be seen the peaks of the Green Mountain range. It is said that the view from the cupola of the main building is one of the finest in the United States.

Between Burlington and Plattsburg lies Grand Isle County, the beauty of which would be difficult to exaggerate; its various islands are connected by bridges and form a unique scenic route.

Crossing Lake Champlain.

The trip from Burlington to Plattsburg, N. Y., can be made either by boat across the lake or by a pleasant trip through North and South Hero Islands, taking a ferry at Isle La Motte to West Chazy. From West Chazy, there is a good road to Plattsburg. Then the route is retraced from Plattsburg to Burlington and proceeds to Montpelier. The run to St. Johnsbury and Littleton is straight through the attractive Winooski Valley.

An alternate route from Burlington to Littleton may be taken by way of Newport and around Willoughby Lake. The road presents some grand and rugged scenery, the road round the lake being hewn out of the solid rock, practically a shelf on the side of the mountain. From Littleton, the route leads south to Woodville, Orford and Hanover, N. H., and crosses the Connecticut River to White River Junction, following the Vermont side of the river through Windsor to Ascutneyville, and then crossing the river again and running direct to Claremont.

From Claremont a charming side trip extends due east to Sunapee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long and about two and a half wide, surrounded by hills, with Mount Kearsarge visible in the east. The route is then retraced from Sunapee Lake to Claremont and follows the Connecticut Valley to Charlestown, N. H., crossing over to Bellows Falls. From Bellows Falls, a very short run leads to quaint old Walpole, N. H., beloved of all motor tourists.

Returning from Walpole the route continues on the Vermont side to Brattleboro. From Brattleboro, proceed southeast to Northfield, Mass., one of the most beautiful towns in New England, located among the hills near the junction of the States of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. It is the home of the famous Mount Hermon School and has been for many years the headquarters of the religious movement started by the late Dwight L. Moody.

From Northfield, run to Burnistón, where the direct route to Greenfield is reached, after which proceed to Northampton, which has many points of interest, one of the principal being Smith College, a foremost seat of learning for women in the United States.

From Northampton there is a good road to Hartford by way of Westfield. Waterbury, the next objective point beyond Hartford, is reached through Plainsville by way of Farmington. From Waterbury proceed due south to Bridgeport, where the Boston Post Road is reached, which leads directly back to New York, following the line of Long Island Sound to Pelham Parkway and thence to Broadway.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE MOTOR TRADE

The business of automotive parts, accessory and service equipment manufacturers for the first half of 1925 ran substantially ahead of the same period in 1924, according to figures compiled by the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association. Reports indicated that the majority had operated at an average of 83 per cent. of capacity during that period and were operating on July 1 at 79 per cent. of capacity.

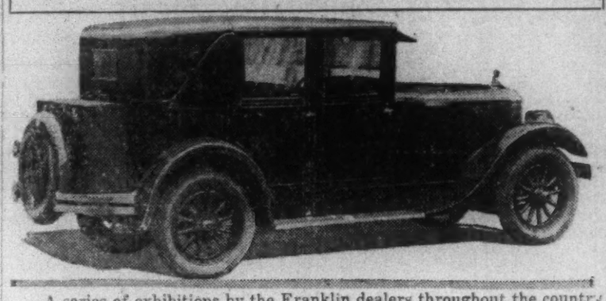
An interesting feature accompanying the exhibition of the new Oakland car models last week was the announcement of reduced prices, varying from $70 to $350. The important mechanical improvement is the harmonic balancer for counteracting engine vibration. The balancer picks up the shaft movements and vibrates in the opposite direction, thus neutralizing the crank shaft action. The new bodies are low hung and attractive in style.

The Colt-Stewart Company, New York City, distributers of Chrysler cars, states that the recent reduction in the Chrysler six-cylinder cars represents $100 loss on practically all models. The sedan, however, has been reduced by $130, now selling for $1,695, while the roadster remains at the old price, $1,625.

Offered in six color options, the new Pierce-Arrow six-cylinder coach provides ample room mounted on the 130-inch wheelbase chassis. It is possible to enter the rear section without disturbing the occupants of the front seats. The body is built of seasoned, straight-grained white ash with thick aluminum plates.

Standardized Studebaker funeral cars and ambulances are now in production. Both are 18½ feet long overall, 6 feet 9 inches high and 5 feet 8 inches wide. The patient's compartment in the ambulance is 7 feet 9 inches long.

FRANKLIN SPORT SEDAN



A series of exhibitions by the Franklin dealers throughout the country is being held to show the designs and appointments of the new sport models. They include two open cars, the roadster and touring, and the sedan in the closed car list, the latter with an ample trunk on the rear and other facilities for long-distance touring.

NATION USES 17,548,000 CARS, NEW YORK CITY HAS 437,000

Figures compiled by Deputy Commissioner Ryan of the New York City Motor Vehicle Bureau show that more than 61,000 automobiles were in use in the five city boroughs on July 1 than was the case on that date one year ago. The total registration for the metropolis was 437,523 cars, as against 376,473 a year ago, an increase of 61,050. This represents a gain of nearly 16½ per cent., exceeding by nearly 3 per cent. the national registration increase for the year. As recently compiled by Automotive Industries, the twelve-month increase up to July 1 last was 13.7 per cent., the number of motor vehicles in use being estimated at 17,548,377, as compared with 15,439,970 on July 1, 1924. It is interesting to note, also, that the New York City increase exceeded that of thirty States for the same period.

The New York City cars for the period mentioned were divided as follows:

Type.	July 1, 1925.	July 1, 1924.
Passenger	325,243	277,880
Trucks	88,791	79,342
Buses	23,489	19,251
Total	437,523	376,473

These figures show increases respectively of 17 per cent. for passenger vehicles, 22 per cent. for buses and 12 per cent. for trucks. In addition, 7,078 motorcycles were registered, an increase of nine during the year, and 1,278 trailers, an increase of ninety-nine.

Operators and chauffeurs licensed by July 1 in New York City were 583,744, of which 360,719 were operators and 223,025 chauffeurs. This was a total increase of more than 226,000 over July 1, 1924. The total number of operators and chauffeurs licensed for the entire year ending on June 30 last was 648,604, so that this year's figures show that a much larger proportion of drivers obtained their annual licenses on July 1 than was the case a year ago.

These figures reveal that the motorizing of the metropolis is advancing at a rapid pace, notwithstanding the repeated assertion that it seems impossible to place any more cars in the streets. They also indicate that the traffic problem is bound to remain in as serious a conditions as formerly, despite the many improvements in the handling of city traffic. Other problems, also, such as parking will require careful ingenuity toward satisfactory solution.

Based on former increases, Automotive Industries estimates that the end of the present year will see practically 19,000,000 cars in use throughout the country. The registration for 1924 was 17,605,501 motor vehicles.

In the registration figures for July 1, five States appear in the list with more than 1,000,000 cars. New York continues in the lead with 1,332,168. California is next with 1,283,203, followed by Ohio, 1,232,943, Pennsylvania, 1,213,900, and Illinois, 1,123,565. Texas is rapidly approaching that goal with a total of 853,659, showing a 29 per cent. increase for the year, and then come Michigan, 799,188; Indiana, 640,389, and Iowa, 610,905.

Five States are in the half-million class, being, in order, Massachusetts, 551,263; Missouri, 535,528; Wisconsin, 534,662; Minnesota, 519,168, and New Jersey, 505,852.

Of the 17,548,000 cars in use on July 1 passenger cars represent 15,425,044 and motor trucks 2,122,333. New Jersey joined the list during the year, using 100,000 or more trucks. In this commercial motor usage New York leads with 235,860, California coming second with 192,797, and then follow Pennsylvania, 173,816; Ohio, 149,146; Illinois, 141,706, and New Jersey, 108,473. South Dakota uses the fewest motor trucks of any State, 1,171, with New Mexico next with 1,267.

Fees paid into the various State treasuries by automobile owners for vehicle licenses totaled $218,333,826 for the first six months.

FLORIDA MOTOR RECORD.

All records for Summer-automobile travel to Florida were broken in June when 4,066 cars, carrying 16,140 passengers, were recorded at the St. John's River Bridge in Jacksonville. Summer automobile travel to Miami has never before been as heavy.

The record does not include cars entering Florida at Lake City, midway between the east and west coasts, which constituted practically 40 per cent. of the cars entering the State in June. Cars bearing license plates from forty-three States were counted bound down the east coast through Jacksonville.

MOTOR CARS TO ICELAND.

Indicating the steady increase in the use of motor cars throughout the world, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces that, during the last five months, sixteen motor trucks were shipped to Greenland and seven passenger cars to Iceland, while Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa, took twenty-nine passenger cars and eighty-seven trucks.

MOTORISTS IN CALIFORNIA DIVIDE ON GASOLINE TAX

Southern Club Members Support Governor's Veto of Bill to Increase Rate From 2 to 3 Cents—Work Out Road Improvement Plan

One of the strongest fights ever made against the enactment of a gasoline tax bill was that which has been in progress for several months in California and which, by the recent veto by the Governor of the bill passed by the Legislature has resulted in a victory for the Automobile Club of Southern California. The interesting feature of the fight in that State was that while the motorists in the southern sections, chiefly represented by the club mentioned, opposed the bill, the organized motorists of Northern and Central California, represented by the California State Automobile Association, favored the bill as a necessary step in the highway progress of the State.

In vetoing the bill Governor Richardson said that he hoped these two rival organizations could get together in formulating a beneficial highway program. California now has a gasoline tax law of 2 cents a gallon. The bill vetoed would have increased the tax rate to 3 cents.

In expressing his regret of the Governor's action, H. J. Brunnier, Good Roads Chairman of the State Association, said that the State is now left with only one-third of its ultimate highway work completed.

"Upon every border of the State our highways making interstate connections remain sadly incomplete," he said, "giving a poor welcome to the visitors we invite from other States and making a bad impression upon the departing guest. It is essential that our State highway system grow toward completion on a scale commensurate with the growth of the State and its traffic. To announce to the world that California has abandoned new State highway construction, and is content to stand still would be a calamity."

W. L. Valentine, President of the Automobile Club of Southern California, states that the Attorney General of the State advised against the bill and explained that the club's attitude was for the purpose of laying a foundation for a constructive future highway program in which political expediency should have no part and which would be based upon economic and engineering principles.

"Such a plan providing equitable distribution of the cost, and scientific allocation of highways to be built, based on traffic demands and consideration of the needs of the State as a whole, has already been prepared by the club and submitted to the Governor," said Mr. Valentine. "It provides a means by which all of the main trunk-line highways of the State, county seat laterals and interstate and transcontinental highway connections can be financed and built at an early date, leaving the problem of local road construction to the sections most directly interested."

Mr. Valentine also adds that the present registration fee and gas tax will provide $45,000,000 during the two-year period, one-half of which is available for maintenance and reconstruction and widening of existing State highways, the other half going to counties in proportion to their motor vehicle registration, for up-keep of county roads, and if they so will, the supervisors may use a considerable portion of this fund for new highway construction.

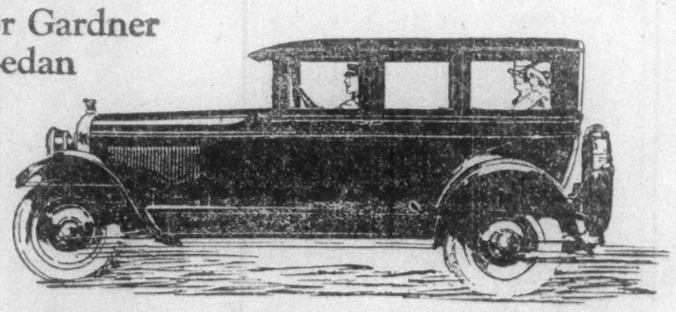
Meetings between the different organizations in the State are now being arranged to work out a satisfactory solution of the California road problem.

1875—TO COMMEMORATE 50 YEARS OF BUILDING WELL—1925

Exactly the Same Price as the Open Car

This full-size, 4-door Gardner *Eight-in-line* Sedan

$1995
F. O. B. Factory



Now, for exactly the same price you would pay for the open car, you can get this full-size 4-door Gardner *Eight-in-line* Anniversary Sedan.

For $1995 you get a 4-door Sedan that's as easy to handle as slipping your watch in and out of your pocket. So sturdily built that you banish outside noises when you close the windows and doors. A full-size *Eight-in-line* Sedan you steer with the touch of a finger... stop with the tip of your toe... that glides so smoothly and quietly over the road that you think you are actually coasting on air.

A beautiful, brand-new, generously roomy sedan upholstered in finest mohair... with arm rests and dome light in rear compartment... with genuine full-size balloon tires, snubbers, Disteel wheels, Gardner *enclosed* 4-wheel brakes, a rich body finish of two-tone Brewster Green Duco—for the same price as the open car.

Also on Display—The Anniversary Gardner Six Sedan at $1595, F. O. B. Factory. Equipment considered, the lowest priced Gardner closed car ever built.

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 1922 Broadway at 64th St., New York, N. Y.
Service Station: 243-245 West 60th St., New York, N. Y.
DIRECT FACTORY GARDNER MERCHANTS:

A. J. Sandmeyer & Bros., Noroton Heights, Conn. — H. H. Wolcott, 1269 Baldwin Ave., Waterbury, Conn. — Suffolk Garage, Riverhead, L. I. — L. J. Simmons & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y. — Southard-Belchert, Inc., Kingston, N. Y. — Seaman Bros., Newburgh, N. Y. — Matthew Weinstein, 990 Market St., Paterson, N. J. — Frier's Garage, Derby, Conn. — Leo Mentz, Lindenhurst, L. I. — Willow Garage, Port Chester, N. Y. — W. L. Mooney & Son, Hudson Falls, N. Y. — Pieper Welding & Mch. Shop, Suffern, N. Y. — L. W. Hartough, Huntington, N. Y. — Linden Garage Corp., Hackensack, N. J. — Hallam & Morrison, 1,380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDNER

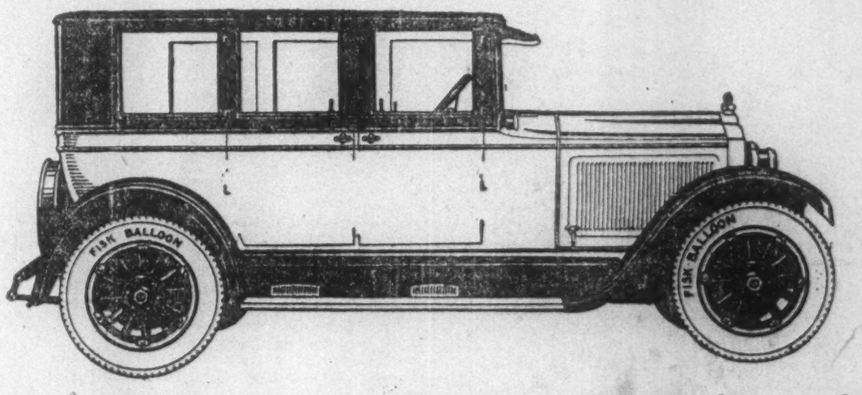
Six-cylinder Body Styles: Touring, $1395; Brougham, $1595; Anniversary Sedan, $1595; Foursome Cabriolet, $1845; Sport Sedan, $1895; De Luxe Sedan, $1895.
Eight-in-line Body Styles: Touring, $1995; Anniversary Sedan, $1995; Foursome Cabriolet, $2245; Sport Sedan, $2295; De Luxe Sedan, $2495.
All Prices F. O. B. Factory

Our convenient monthly payment plan permits immediate enjoyment of a Gardner

GARDNER PERFORMANCE AND DURABILITY HAVE NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED

WILLYS-OVERLAND · FINE · MOTOR · CARS

50,000 Miles and More Mean Nothing to This Great Car



—and owners without number have reached this record without spending a single dollar for engine repairs

Ask any Willys-Knight owner in town what is his total mileage. Then ask him what has been his motor-maintenance cost, not per mile but *per year*.

To you who drive other cars the answer will come as a revelation. 30,000, 40,000, 50,000 miles and over. Not a day out of active service. Not a dollar for repairs... A common experience this, among Willys-Knight owners.

The Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine does away with carbon troubles. There are no valves to grind. To this exceptional engine efficiency is added another exclusive advantage—*absolute lack of vibration*, due to the Lanchester Balancer. The Willys-Knight is the only automobile in the United States equipped with this device...

That's why the Willys-Knight runs so smoothly, so silently—and, unlike any other engine, grows more and more efficient, more and more powerful with every mile. That's why it wears so everlastingly—and why the Willys-Knight owner counts on keeping it two and three times as long as other cars.

WILLYS KNIGHT

Four-cylinder models from $1295 to $1695. Six-cylinder models from $1845 to $2495. All prices f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Broadway at 50th St. Phone 8400 Circle
Brooklyn Branch, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway. Prospect 10156
Stratton Overland Co., 526 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Casper & Wilson, 2436 Grand Concourse, New York City.
City Sales Co., 1928 Broadway, New York City.
Boulevard Auto Sales Co., 788 Southern Boulevard, New York City.
Howell Sales, Inc., 3954 Broadway, New York City.
Fort Lee Motor Sales Co., 605 W. 125th St., 3863 10th Ave., New York City.
S. B. Whinery Motor Sales, 89 Liberty St., New York City.
Solicito & Halprin, Inc., 3927 White Plains Ave., New York City.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Co., 2319 Cornelia St., Ridgewood, N. Y.
B. T. Motors Corporation, 108-07 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Jackson Heights Auto Sales Co., 82 Baxter St., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Hamilton Auto Sales, 401 50th St. and 50th St. and New Utrecht Ave., 6408 4th Ave., Brooklyn.
Ferschal Motor Co., 924 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Caplan, Inc., 340 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cooper Motor Sales, Inc., 1386 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spaulding & Baker, 342 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. J. R. Motor Sales, 2183 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eddie's Auto Sales Co., 4th Ave., cor. 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norwood Motors Co., 240 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Schoeck, 9216 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N.Y.
P. Sachse & Sons, 448 Steinway Ave., Astoria, N. Y.
Green Diamond Sales Co., Inc., Willys-Knight Taxicabs Dist., 140 W. 68th St.
Branches: 1862 Broadway; 744 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

OPEN EVENINGS.

GERMAN CREATES NOVEL TYPE OF U. S. RICH MAN

Post-War Fiction Model, Enriched by Explosives, Bored by Peace, Visits Europe for the Excitement of Starting Beneficent Schemes—Finds Entente Obsessed by Germany

WHATEVER popular beliefs and fables the World War destroyed — and it destroyed many—it does not seem to have destroyed Germany's fanciful conception of the typical American millionaire. Eccentric, utterly irresponsible, cynical, hard-boiled, using his supply of the almighty dollar to give unfettered play to his passions—this stock figure of popular European fiction has been ironically elaborated recently by certain writers of imagination. In the fiction and drama of every country there are weird stock figures which have become emblematic of the characteristics of the nationals of other countries. The post-war caricature of the American millionaire by a German writer has at least more novelty than the stock characterizations of the Englishman, Frenchman, Spaniard, Italian and Russian which have done long histrionic service in America.

"Jimmy Fairfax," latest of the series of burlesques of American multi-millionaires, as seen through post-war German eyes or spectacles, is the creation of Carl Sternheim, reputed to be among Germany's foremost writers today. As such he reflects and interprets the illusions or delusions of young Germany, and his interpretation of an American millionaire, although a satire, is being widely read abroad. Of "Jimmy Fairfax" this is what we learn:

"When the great war was over, Jimmy was prodigiously bored in the sumptuous rooms of his Fifth Avenue palace. Many times did his yawn come near to breaking his jaw. During the four years which the great adventure had lasted 'over there' he had never for one instant felt so low. On the one hand he had been occupied by the ever more intensive production of his incomparable steel, 'excelsior' shells filled with a fantastic explosive; on the other was the continuous building of new plants, new docks, new ships, and also the bloody repression of strikes and riots; the systematic corruption after the grand style of those in authority, of politicians, of journalists. All this had absorbed him to such a point that he had never for one second had the leisure to realize the emptiness of his brain."

Takes to Excitement of Collecting.

With the defeat of the Germans and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, according to Herr Sternheim's representation, he had immediately transformed his war manufactures into peace manufactures, producing agricultural machinery of every description. But quickly he had perceived that it was impossible to extend the regular market for it by means of intensive press propaganda, international agents of manipulations of exchange rates. However, once they had left his plant his agricultural machines became anonymous things and ceased to interest him. Yet in war time the arrival in Europe of one of his ships which had escaped the German submarines, with its cargo of a hundred thousand shells, had always formidably impressed his mind. And he required such impressions; his practical nature demanded that he should be able to lay his finger on the results of his work.

He was not one of those men of traditional mentality, content with the money paid to them. It was essential for him to remain in immediate contact with life, to register personally the play of his mighty fists. For years he had entered no theatre nor museum, had read no book, visited no church. Matters dealing with a carefully preserved past had seemed ridiculously unattractive to him in face of the "ever increasing intensity of the living yeast of current life."

Now that life after the war was becoming normal and less exciting he had taken to reading "Pickwick" and had even engaged a box to hear Caruso. It occurred to him—original thought!—to create the finest private gallery of pictures of the United States, and he cabled Rosenthal Brothers of London ordering six Rembrandts as a beginning. Rosenthal Brothers had at the moment only half a dozen canvases of Rubens, which they advised him to buy instead. The difference did not matter much to Jimmy Fairfax. For at least a month and a half he was busy acquiring every picture which came into the market in Europe. He bought famous names, from Cimabue to Picasso, without seeing the canvases.

Then he bought the jewels of the royal houses of Montenegro, of Serbia, of Bulgaria and lastly of Austria, and this business enabled him to spend about $32,000,000. For a similar sum he acquired the collection of curios which had formerly belonged to the Prince Elector of Saxony, Frederick the Wise. This collection, which had passed through the hands of a Hungarian prelate who became ruined by speculation in exchange, contained among other things thread woven by the Virgin Mary, the basin in which Pontius Pilate washed his hands, a great part of the skeleton of the patriarch Isaac, twenty-five twigs from the burning bush of Moses, the well-preserved right humerus with which Luke wrote his gospel, two jugs from the marriage of Cana, one of the thirty silver pieces paid to Judas, &c. He was also able to acquire some of the lentils which had cost Esau his birthright.

Examines Wounds of Europe.

The arrangement, installation and cataloguing of these treasures occupied Fairfax up to the end of 1919, though he continued adding to his gallery of paintings. He was able through a Paris agent to buy in one lot a hundred and twenty-seven landscapes by Corot, forty-six Courbets of the earlier style. The number of works of art in his possession was thus brought up to 8,000; those of the curios had reached 3,500. These accumulations represented the expenditure of $50,000,000.

Except for minor objects such as the rod of the Apostle Paul, nothing worth buying remained available in the world. Fairfax could not bring himself to buy trophies of the World War, because the international public as yet possessed no basis on which to estimate their precise value. It was at this point that boredom set in and began to make him ill. A great medical celebrity cured him.

Regaining his vitality and love of action, and having exhausted all the possibilities America could provide, Fairfax, urged by his daughter Daisy, sailed for Europe. Some marvelous films he had seen, showing Flanders and the north of devastated France, with vestiges of the atrocities committed there, and almost exhaling a smell of blood, had given him an inspiration as to what to do with his time. As he could not in America personally observe the results of his production of war material, he would occupy himself in Europe in examining the results of his excelsior shells on the spot. Thereby he would gather deep emotions from the picture of a recent past while failing anything fresher. From his yacht, crossing the Atlantic, he radioed all his European agents, demanding that something extraordinary be prepared for him; he wished to examine the wounds of Europe with X-rays, the disasters of the war by the square yard, and Dante's Inferno in the potential.

He trusted to discover a smart showman who could furnish him with a complete image of the catastrophe, taking into special consideration the work done by the Fairfax shells. From this he hoped for a strong sensation, the appeasing of his curiosity, and excitement to future activity. The exact reconstitution of the Battle of Château-Thierry, with the decisive intervention of the American troops, including the Fairfax tanks and lydolite, was envisaged. The Lett Government was reported willing to sign a contract to reproduce the scene and to furnish a complete German division which was still interned, together with artillery and abundance of munitions, on the understanding that Fairfax should undertake to feed all the inhabitants of the Lettish Republic for two years. This proposal hugely delighted him and he was convinced that a project of the kind, or even something more original, could be carried out.

The week he spent in London was torture, Herr Sternheim tells his readers. The only thing one heard mention of was the Boches, what had been obtained from them or what might still be feared from them. Dailies and magazines occupied themselves with conceptions of German Kultur. Everywhere classes and lectures in German were being held. Marx, Nietzsche and Einstein were being learned by heart. People were interested again in Bach, Wagner and Mahler. It seemed as if the victorious nation, which since Shakespeare had been enjoying intellectual repose, wished to place itself in diapason with modern things "by studying the glorious works of the vanquished."

Fairfax, who had hoped for a taste of the joys which were awaiting him on the Continent, was profoundly disillusioned. This mentality of parasites without any positive character, passively accepting the influence of the vanquished, revolted him. When at a fast ball, which he had organized to relieve his boredom, one of his many female admirers, the widow of a British naval officer, said to him in German, "Na, Kleiner, was kannst du leisten?" that gave him enough of old England. He had had enough of that land of underdone beef and indigestible porter, where his daughter Daisy for the first time in her life had become drunk in an effort to throw off the despair aroused in her by eternal fog, tea and the fearful décolletée of old British ladies. So Fairfax left for the Continent. "This people is dead—they shall not receive one cent from me," was his verdict.

In Belgium he visited the ruins of Dinant, Furnes and Ypres. He realized (Herr Sternheim continues) that the Belgians would "piously maintain the memory of a beautiful, useless martyrdom which for the first time in history brought them glory." The Belgians were as little to be counted upon as the English, and the future of Europe could be built up without them.

At Paris in the hall of the Hotel Crillon a dense crowd of people strained their necks in tense excitement at the arrival of Fairfax. Parisian imagination had been stirred by the reported number of dollars possessed by the American. It was with difficulty that Fairfax, accompanied by Daisy, whom the men covered with looks intended to "kill," was able to fight his way through the crush. His bodyguard of Sioux in full war paint, then Sternheim imaginatively relates, made an enormous impression. Newspaper reporters climbed the staircase to get a better view. Women fainted in the elevator. In the hall there would have been mortal accidents and homicidal fights if the police had not intervened. A mounted policeman whipped up his horse and jumped into the midst of the people.

Up above, on the roof of the hotel, floated the Star-Spangled Banner.

Fairfax was delighted with the vitality of the Parisians. As for the arrangements made for his entertainment, they were nothing extraordinary. Most people misunderstood the intentions of the American. They thought he was looking for erotic pleasure. That was not what he wanted. The United States, he explained, contained no further aim worthy of him. Here was chaos, and out of this chaos could be created a new world. It was necessary to make plans and schemes. The more the better. He was seriously disposed to become for Europe a kind of god.

Parisians were stupefied, but they were ready for anything. Naturally, in France, as in Belgium and in England, all thoughts and all sentiments were turned toward the Boches. Herr Sternheim records. It seemed that only one existed by means of them. This interested Fairfax. He understood that in France the German problem had thrown into the background the Russian problem and Bolshevism. It would be impossible to impress one's self for any length of time upon French imagination except by "spending money against Germany." It was thus the French people had, during many years, frittered away their financial resources, their savings and their national production—arming themselves against their eastern neighbors. Fairfax got the impression that the Entente could not accomplish anything further except through hatred of Germany.

For the first time Fairfax felt arising within him a great curiosity concerning the Germans, a curiosity which Daisy seemed to share. It was not a question in France of a momentary problem. France seemed, besides living her own life, to be sensing the life of Germany, which was causing the hair on the heads of the French to rise in fear and horror.

PROFIT IN $9 A ROOM FLATS

MORE than 20,000 families have applied for homes in the group of model apartments erected in Queens to relieve the housing shortage. The development comprises 2,125 apartments, which have been quickly assigned, leaving a long waiting list. The enterprise has now definitely passed the experimental stage, and it is announced that the returns, even with the low rentals demanded, have justified the investment.

According to a recent statement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which invested $7,000,000 in the buildings, the first year produced a net profit of 9.251 per cent. The company originally considered that 8 per cent. would be a satisfactory return.

Apartments in this group of buildings vary in size from two to five rooms and rent for $9 a room per month. The only exception to the rule are the diminutive dining rooms in some of the suites, which are designated "half rooms," and are rented accordingly for $4.50 a month. The contrast between these rentals and the prevailing rates elsewhere in New York will be readily recognized.

The experiment of building homes with cheap rentals and model housing conditions on so large a scale is naturally being watched with close attention. The families selected from the long list of applicants are representative and form a typical cross-section of American life. When the apartments were being built the work went forward at an unusual rate because of the absence of strikes, which at the time were common in the building trades. This condition is attributed to the fact that many of the men engaged in the enterprise took a lively personal interest in the apartments and planned to make them their homes.

In making the allotments of apartments preference was given to those with incomes of $4,000 a year or less. Among more than 2,000 tenants now living in the apartments there are 79 mechanics, 140 chauffeurs, 61 city firemen and 73 policemen, while many lines of business and the professions are represented.

Children Are Welcomed.

Families with children are especially desired in the new Queens community. In most New York apartments the presence of children in the family is considered undesirable. In the Queens apartments families with several children were actually given preference over those with but a single child or none at all. One of the applicants for an apartment, a mother of five children, announced the size of her family and said she had been turned away from most apartments for this reason. She received an apartment.

In planning the apartments the convenience and comfort of the home have been borne in mind. Each flat has all the essential conveniences, even luxuries of equipment to be found in the high-class apartment. There are steam heat, hot water, electric light facilities and janitor service. There are no dark interior rooms, and the finishing and decoration, although simple, are in good taste.

The comfort of the family, especially the children, is provided for by the square arrangement of the apartments, the bright airy exposures and the profusion of green shrubs, trees and grass surrounding them. A unique feature is the "perambulator garage," a self-locking room where baby carriages may be parked. In contrast to the closely grouped tenements of the city, the model apartments are separated by ample air spaces.

Helping the Housewife.

One of the most interesting features of the enterprise is the effort to train the housewife to make the most of her opportunities. The plan is to give direction to her instinct for home-making, but without intrusion. The Welfare Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is in control of this experiment.

To carry on the work a five-room apartment has been fitted up as a model and a demonstrator of wide experience has been engaged. She lives among the families as a friend and adviser, assisting the ambitions of the average housewife to make her home attractive and efficient. The subjects of her lectures and demonstrations are usually suggested by the housewives of the neighborhood.

Demonstrations include the care and feeding of children. The newest teaching of science as applied to home-making are thus placed at the disposal of every resident. The demonstration department is a clearing house for the exchange of ideas on every domestic problem.

Labor-Saving Demonstrations.

The housewives of the community are invited periodically to the kitchen of the model apartment. Here they have an opportunity to see the latest labor-saving machinery available for housework. The best arrangement of the kitchen is explained to them to show how time and labor may be saved. One demonstration has to do with the proper height and position of the kitchen sink, the drain boards, dish and china closets, in relation to dishwashing. If the tendency to bend over is eliminated the labor expended is greatly reduced.

Various operations in connection with the preparation of meals have been studied for the least possible expenditure of energy. The position and height of the range, the icebox, closets and tables have been studied to save unnecessary steps and effort. It has been found that the working day of the average untrained housewife may be reduced two hours by the application of scientific equipment and methods.

The instructor begins by inviting the housewives to meet her at the local grocery stores or fish or meat markets. Here they may listen to a lecture on the best way to make purchases of various kinds for the home. They learn the nutritive value of various foods and the most economical methods of purchase. An important economy is thus made possible in providing for the needs of the average housewife.

Instruction also includes advice in preparing household budgets. These informal talks are given in the model apartment or in the local school. During a recent visit to the Queens community a visitor was impressed by a typical family budget chalked on a blackboard, of which the first item was "Rental $18." It appeared that the budget under discussion was that of a family who occupied one of the two-room apartments.

LETTER WRITER'S FIRST AID NOW IS THE PRINTED CARD

IN another form the ready "letter writer" is still here. It is not the bethumbed little instruction volume of other days. That has found its way to the scrap heap or the curiosity shop. Nor is it the scrivener who, on the east side, practiced the European vocation of acting as amanuensis for those newcomers who could only make their mark. The twentieth century wants something that saves trouble, yet briefly tells the story on the "wish you were here" plan of the souvenir postcard.

Today's "letter-writer" is merely a selection of cards with printed messages gay with forget-me-nots, roses, homesteads, landscapes and comic characters, and engraved with sentiments to fit every event. One has no copying to do. He has merely to sign his name, address the envelope—or attach a two-cent stamp—and his correspondence is done.

Almost as old as letter-writing itself are schemes for painless processes in the art. But never was correspondence accompanied with such ease as by the printed card. In the glass case at the stationer's shop are cards expressing thoughts appropriate to every purpose and situation. If a friend neglects to write, there are cards to jog his memory with: "I'm looking for a letter from you." Another card will explain gracefully that you haven't yet had time to send a formal reply. A friend is about to take a journey or has just come home, is facing an operation or recovering from one; no need to write him; just pick out the suitable card. You may say by card, without committing yourself, "No one can take your place," or "I'm lonesome for you."

Condolences, congratulations, notifications, baby's first tooth, thanks for hospitality, invitations to week-ends, acceptances—there's a card for every emergency.

ONE OF A SERIES OF THE MOST POWERFUL ADVERTISEMENTS EVER PRINTED FOR ANY CAR

Can any other car use this advertisement?

THE CAR THAT MADE GOOD IN A DAY — STUTZ

"Mechanically Perfect All the Time!"

Read all the fanciful phrases of the imaginative writer of advertising. Then read this idea of a man who knows by years and miles of actual service what his car really is—

"We have had several others before buying the Stutz and none of them will in any way compare to the Stutz Car. We get very good mileage from the gasoline. It is easy riding, good looking, nothing passes us on the road unless we wish them to and it is mechanically perfect all the time!"

You say—"That's only one owner." Then come and find what thousands of Stutz owners said in reply to letters asking about Stutz service.

Back this by the actual evidence of Stutz factory records. Then try the car for yourself. Here is REAL evidence of value. It awaits you—here and NOW!

Stutz Motor Car Co. of America, Inc.

NEW YORK BRANCH — Broadway at 60th Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Kunkel Auto Co., Inc., 1374 Bedford Ave.

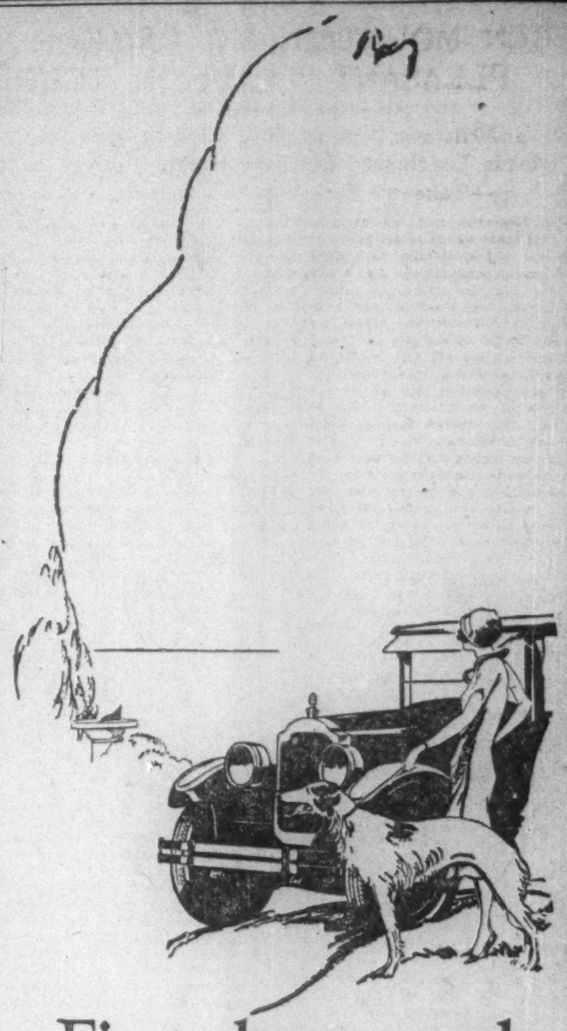
NEWARK BRANCH
1010 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK
August Froschauser, Jamaica, L. I.
M. A. Claire, Flushing, L. I.
Stutz Auto Sales & Service Co., Edgemere, L. I.
American Motor Sales Co., Middletown, N. Y.
Putnam Motor Exchange, 55 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Motor Sales Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
Beach Garage, Inc., Long Beach, N. Y.
New Rochelle Stutz Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY
Wacker Motor Car Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Palace Garage, Jersey City, N. J.
Stutz Paterson Co., Paterson, N. J.
Stutz Montclair Co., Montclair, N. J.
A. R. Bredin, Hackensack, N. J.

CONNECTICUT
W. H. Bard, Danbury, Conn.

LET US SHOW YOU WHY THE PRESENT STUTZ IS THE BEST CAR THAT EVER BORE THE NAME STUTZ



First class travel

AMERICAN men and women understand and want the better things of life. They may accept, but they are never satisfied with the compromises.

Many today own compromise cars while they really want the beauty, distinction and performance of a Packard Six.

They intend to own the Packard Six—and they will, soon.

For more and more Americans are learning that first class travel on the highways is economical travel, as well as comfortable, pleasant, safe and sure.

So more and more Packard Six cars will pass you every day—in town and in country.

The improvements on the new Packard Six are found together on no other car except the Packard Eight.

The prices of all Packard Six enclosed cars have been reduced by an average of $750.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1861 Broadway
Bronx: Grand Concourse, at 184th St.
Brooklyn: 1037 Atlantic Ave.
DEALER
Park Avenue Packard, Inc., 247 Park Ave.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

DODGE BROTHERS
COMMERCIAL CAR

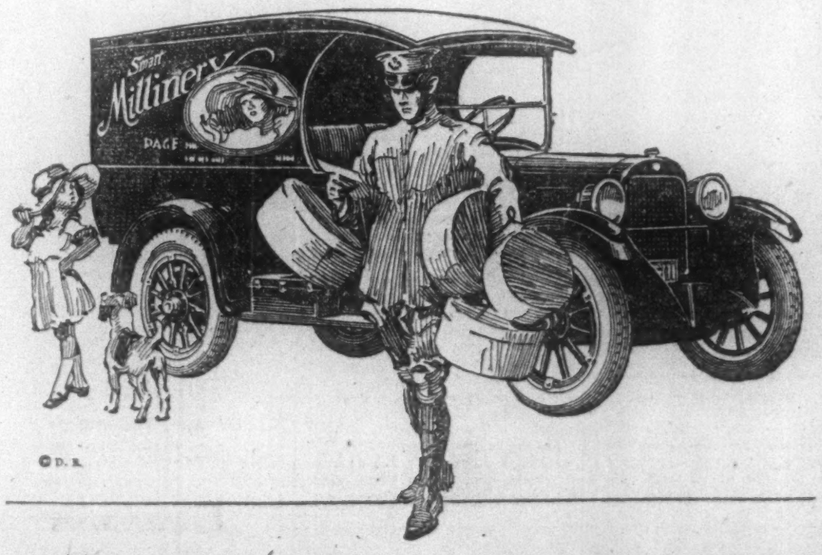
So trim and businesslike in appearance that frequently it pays a substantial part of its own way in advertising value alone.

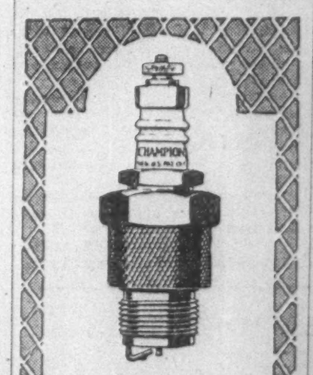
Panel Commercial Car $995, f. o. b. Detroit
$1045 delivered

C. H. JENNINGS INCORPORATED
1763 Broadway, New York

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP
1221 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

BONNELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY
562 Broad Street, Newark





Champion Spark Plugs were used in the Wills Sainte Claire, which established a new coast to coast record last week.

Champion X for Fords 60 cents. The genuine have double-ribbed cores of sillimanite. Buy them from your local dealer.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio
Windsor, Ont. London, Paris

CHAMPION

CHAMBERMAIDS.

Those who wish work for the Summer at hotels or in private homes find desirable places by reading the Domestic Help Wanted columns of The New York Times.—Advt.

Grease Spots on Auto Upholstery
can be removed easily—quickly, and completely, by using

NACTO

The Perfect Spot Remover

Brush the spotted fabric free of dust—moisten a rag with Nacto—rub the cushions, sides, top and doors and again they're like new!

Nacto is used and recommended by auto manufacturers. Removes oil, grease, grime, tar, paint, greasy food spots—*chewing gum!*

Non-Explosive —Safe to Use.

In cans or bottles—20c, 50c, 80c — at Auto Supply and Drug Stores or sent anywhere postpaid.

For Trade Users—
Quart cans $1.25.
Gallon cans $3.50.

Nacto Cleaner Corp.
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FIESTA SHOCK ABSORBERS GIVE ALL RIDING HIS BEST IN THE WORLD

Auto Owners
MY LATEST GIANT Shock Absorber
Gives You
200% More Comfort
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

METRIC SYSTEM A FAILURE

In France and All Other Countries Using It the Old Measures Still Prevail, Causing Confusion, Engineer Asserts

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial, "A Metrical World," published in THE TIMES on July 2, with its tacit approval of the propaganda for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, leads to this reply.

The case for the metric system is the outgrowth of assumptions, of which the first is that a country may easily change its system of weights and measures. A natural result is the second assumption, that those countries that have made the experiment have succeeded, and from this comes the third assumption, that we also may succeed.

The time has now come when we may consult history and replace assumptions with facts, and the facts are that no so-called metric country has succeeded in eradicating its old measures, while in most of them the result of the experiment has been abject failure. For the common claim that many countries have "adopted" the metric system, read that they have "introduced" it.

The proof of what I say is voluminous and overwhelming. Because of its volume I content myself with giving here a little of the evidence from the crucial country of all, France. In 1906 M. Gaston Doumergue, then French Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, addressed an official circular letter to local French Chambers of Commerce, of which the following is an extract in translation:

"My department at different times has been called upon to give to the Department of Weights and Measures instructions for accomplishing the total suppression of the measures and weights prohibited by the old law of July 4, 1837, by the seizure of the prohibited articles. The department, in spite of all such efforts, has not succeeded in attaining the desired result. The situation appears to be due to the persistence with which certain trades continue to use the prohibited weights and measures.

"I have learned that in certain industries the advertisements, prospectuses, catalogues, &c., used by the merchants among themselves and also for sending to their customers contain the illegal expressions. The merchants will invoke, without doubt, the necessity under which they find themselves not to change the existing order of things for fear that thereby they may lose orders for their goods. They thus continue to designate in lignes and inches all the articles they sell.

"I do not consider it worth while to enumerate here the industries and professions which have continued to employ the proscribed standards, but they are still numerous and most of them known to members of your organization."

The letter concludes with an appeal to the Chambers of Commerce to use their influence to bring about a renunciation of this illegal practice. Along with this should go the following from the reply of the Chamber of Commerce at Amiens:

"The Chamber considers that, in view of the customs adopted by certain traders, it seems difficult if not impossible to arrive at a complete suppression of the actual conditions; that, moreover, such a radical and immediate suppression would cause profound disturbance in many industries."

"Such a radical and immediate suppression would cause profound disturbance in many industries"—and this at the end of 112 years of effort and of 70 years of compulsory law, reinforced by national pride of achievement!

Investigation has shown this condition to be universal in metric countries. In the countries of Latin America, in particular, after nearly three quarters of a century of effort, the metric system is a farce. So far from being, as claimed, universal nearly everywhere, the system is, in fact, universal nowhere. The statements made regarding the extent of use of the system are entirely misleading. The investigation of the National Industrial Conference Board (see their report, "The English versus the Metric System"), by far the most exhaustive that has ever been made, shows that more people use neither the English nor the metric system than those who use both together.

This continued use of old measures, resulting in a dual system, destroys and inverts every metric argument, for the metric case rests on the tacit assumption that old measures shall disappear. It should be obvious without pointing out that, if we are to have both old and new systems in use, school children will have more, not less, to learn; that we will have more, not fewer, units in use; that the number of ratios will be increased by those between old and new units; that these will be far worse than those we now have, and that calculations will be more, not less, complicated.

Had all the so-called metric countries succeeded in the experiment, which none of them has done, they would supply no precedent for us, because no manufacturing country has attempted to adopt the system. France adopted the system before the beginning of the manufacturing era and Germany was not a manufacturing country when it was adopted there, while Latin-American countries are not manufacturing countries. The difficulty of its adoption here as compared with other countries is measured by the ratio of the development of manufacturing in the meantime.

According to the Automotive Division of the Department of Commerce, the number of automobiles produced in this country in 1924 was 3,503,000. Our nearest competitor was France, with 145,000. Our exports of automobiles in 1924 exceeded the entire production of France, Italy and Germany (the leading metric countries) combined. Does it not impress the reader that the suggestion that our automobile industry adopt the metric system for the sake of "uniformity" is somewhat left-handed?

In every department of mechanical industry the overwhelming preponderance of production is in the English system. There never was such a case of attempting to make the tail wag the dog as is the effort to bring about the adoption of the metric system by American and English manufacturers. Incidentally, the triumphal progress of our automobile trade abroad is but one of many illustrations of the fallacy that we must adopt the metric system for the benefit of export trade.

The case for the English system of weights and measures is as thoroughly established as that for evolution, but the metric party is as blind to proof as are the Fundamentalists. Indeed, the metric advocates are the Fundamentalists of science. Obsessed with a hobby, they do not know and they will not learn.

FREDERICK A. HALSEY.
Commissioner, the American Institute of Weights and Measures.
New York, July 15, 1925.

PERSIA AND AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A week or two ago you published in your Sunday edition a very interesting letter, by one of your readers, referring to the correct use of Arabic names.

As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Persia and now in New York, I am, as you will understand, more than passingly interested in it. THE NEW YORK TIMES is today more generally known and read in Asia than any other newspaper published in the English language and, I believe, the time is not very far away when American newspapers will be the only papers that will be read in English throughout Persia.

I had the pleasure of reading an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the head-line "American Help For Persia," by William S. Odlin, and I should like to draw your attention to the designation "H. R. H." &c., used therein as the title of the Persian sovereign. This abbreviation stands for "His Royal Highness," which is not applicable to the ruler of Persia. Persia is an empire, and therefore the designation "H. I. M." should have been used, which means "His Imperial Majesty."

I take this occasion to say that Persia has great hopes for a progressive administration through the assistance and guidance of the American group of experts now in Persia. American assistance and cooperation are most welcome to her, and, in fact, sought by her, and she is desirous of encouraging in every way possible American interest in and influence toward the development of her commercial life and her natural wealth.

The Persian people entertain the warmest admiration for American institutions and look upon America as the most logical nation to assist her small sister nation, who, although of the same racial stock, is far—very far—behind in economic development. It may be of interest to add that the American in Persia is not referred to as a "foreigner," but instead as an "American," and, considering the still confined traditions and customs of the country, it is significant that the American is the only non-Persian who finds a warm welcome among Persians and in Persian families.

MATIN-ES-SULTANEH,
Consul General of Persia.
New York, July 22, 1925.

CLIMBING MOUNT LOGAN

Ascent of This Continent's Highest Peak Called an International Epic—Americans Had Large Share With Canadians in the Event

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story of the ascent of Mount Logan, nearly 20,000 feet high, contained in your news columns of July 15 relatives a very extraordinary feat deserving of wide recognition.

The undertaking has been organized and conducted in such a quiet way that but few people have been aware of it, and fewer still have had any realization of what it has entailed. While the Alpine Club of Canada sponsored the expedition and took the lead in its organization, it is recognized that the project could never have been launched without the cooperation of sister associations, and, as a matter of fact, both in personnel and in the sources of the funds subscribed the exedition is international in character. Including the leader, five of the climbing party of eight are Americans.

All praise is due to Captain Albert H. MacCarthy, for many years a resident of Summit, N. J., and formerly an officer of the United States Navy, whence he derives his title. A year ago, at his own expense, he went to Alaska and in a very arduous reconnoissance visited the lower slopes of Mount Logan and actually selected the route of approach and ascent which has just been traversed by the party. On this trip he was absent from civilization forty-four days and tramped 550 miles, most of the time with a heavy pack upon his shoulders. In February, 1925, he returned to Alaska and spent two months freighting-in supplies for the expedition by dog team over the Winter snow. The other members of the party met him in Alaska in the early part of May.

The deputy leader, Mr. H. F. Lambart of the Dominion Geodetic Survey, is a resident of Ottawa and has had many years' experience with pioneer conditions in Alaska as a member of the International Boundary Survey. Colonel W. W. Foster, the author of the dispatch in your columns, made the first ascent of Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, in company with Captain MacCarthy some years ago.

The other members of the climbing party are Mr. Allen Carpe of New York City, who was the official representative of the American Alpine Club; Mr. Norman H. Read, a native of Massachusetts; Mr. Henry S. Hall of Boston, a member of the Council of the American Alpine Club, and Mr. Robert M. Morgan of Philadelphia. Mr. Andrew Taylor is a resident of Alaska. The whole climbing party, with the exception of Messrs. Morgan and Taylor, are members of the American Alpine Club, so that Americans have good reason to be interested in and proud of this splendid exploit. Several of the men also belong to the British Alpine Club.

Thus it is seen that the expedition is an international one, which renders it almost unique in undertakings of this kind. More than half of the funds subscribed to the expedition came from Canada, but American members of the Canadian Club and the American Alpine Club itself were liberal in their support. Substantial contributions were also received from the Royal Geographical Society and the British Alpine Club.

Only those who have experienced the terribly adverse climatic conditions prevailing upon the great peaks of Southeastern Alaska can visualize the hardships these explorers have survived. Your news report shows that they were actually, on the mountain for three weeks, all of this time above 14,000 feet. In these three weeks, on no less than nineteen days they encountered severe blizzards and gales, with temperatures from 10 degrees to 32 degrees below zero. For five days they lived and worked above 18,500 feet, and for only about thirteen hours apparently was the weather really fine. Most extraordinary good fortune it was that this period occurred when they were on the actual summit of the mountain.

They obtained complete success, but the real price paid no one will ever know except the men themselves. When the full story is told upon the party's return, it will read like an epic. They were on ice and snow without the cheer of a camp fire for forty-four days. Mountaineers everywhere will rejoice that this story of the conquest of our North American Everest did not have to chronicle tragedies such as those associated with the world's highest mountain.

HOWARD PALMER,
Vice President American Alpine Club.
New York, July 19, 1925.

MR. BIGELOW'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some twenty years ago I was a proud professor in the Law School of the famous Boston University. My colleagues were such men as Brooks Adams and the late Melville Bigelow, author of a classic textbook on torts.

My particular department was national expansion, which treated of dependent races, their customs and laws, and it was my object to prepare students for Governmental posts in our colonies or as candidates for diplomatic promotion in the comparatively backward portions of our globe.

The trustees of the Boston University objected to my expressions of opinion regarding humans of African origin, for I held that they should not be encouraged to rule over white men, either in our military service or in any administrative capacity. The trustees asked me to modify my opinions and of course the President and the Dean did their duty in voicing the sentiment of those who gave the university its character and its financial power.

I could not modify views that reflected many years of study and many costly journeys to the various negro habitats. But I cheerfully resigned my professorship; the Methodists of Boston were presumably contented; there was no costly trial and no expert witnesses to prove that a negro was the putative ancestor of yours truly.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, July 19, 1925.

ASSAILS AMERICA'S PIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The * * * Patriot who expressed himself as preferring death rather than be denied pie will have both if he continues eating pie.

Of all the inflictions upon our delicate stomachs, pie is the worst. At best it is a squashy heap of ancient berries encased in slimy lard casing which has not been baptized by fire. In order to eat this mush, it must be supported by all the ten fingers, and when it goes down our necks it lines our insides with a lot of fatty scum. It is a product of the rush-and-get-through age when we do not stop long enough to cook and properly prepare our food, and it cannot be called food, as pie has no food value.

If pie is to remain in the United States it will have to undergo an evolutionary process. It will first have to be baked, not merely heated in the oven, and butter will have to supplant lard, and less of the mysterious squashy pulp supposed to be berries will have to be put into it, and then—perhaps.

Most of the so-called American dishes, and perhaps all of the cooking, can stand a little more heat and a little seasoning. The proof in the pudding is the eating. * * * and the facts are that when Americans learn to eat in other languages they quit eating pie.

ANTI-PIE.
New York, July 19, 1925.

FINDS CHINESE "JUST FOLKS"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much of the news that we get from China is of the sort that only serves to deepen the alien feeling naturally existing between the Chinese and ourselves that I think it worth while to offer a letter that shows another side.

The writer, Mrs. T. H. Palmer, widow of Colonel Franklin Palmer of Plattsburg, N. Y., has lived in China five or six years, where her son, Major Morgan Palmer, has been doing important work these ten years or more, and is now engaged on the colonization ranch in Manchuria started by Mr. Crane, Major Willard Straight and others.

Surely, if an American woman of mature years can be so at home among the Chinese, it would seem that time is gently softening their attitude toward "foreign devils," and perhaps the foreign devils should begin to think of them as just—folks! It may help along that universal tolerance of which the world is somewhat in need.

FRANCES WILSON.
Mountain View, N. J., July 14, 1925.

My dear Miss Wilson:

Peking is a most interesting city, the streets like a moving picture show, but it is nice to get into the country where I can look far afield, back to the towers of Peking, and see its lights, and also two other cities.

The tiny farms over this plain are like checker-boards. Many family burying grounds are in this beautiful place, so there are lovely trees. Cottages dot the rocky crags.

My nearest white neighbor is a dear English girl in the Salvation Army, who has lived in this little village alone for a year with her Chinese helper, and the village is a mile and a half away from me. It would not be safe for us to live like this in America, but I was here last Summer and never even closed the doors at night.

The station is a mile and a half away, and the last part of my walk is up a steep, rocky path, half way up the high hill. The path winds on up to a flat top which overlooks a beautiful valley and many hills in all directions. There are numerous temples on their tops, in beautiful surroundings, and one can be carried to any of them for a few dollars by chair-bearers. There are also hotels in some places. Last week I did not see an English-speaking person.

To my servants I have taught a little English, but I have to talk mostly with my hands. I have not intended to be so much alone, but many friends whom I have invited were detained by various causes.

Last year my son was away nine months in Manchuria, where he is trying to do a great work in colonization. I went with him to seven cities in the north—stayed two weeks on the ranch, and we returned via Port Arthur. I spent many weeks in Harbin, which has grown like one of our Western cities.

The papers make all they can out of the political unrest. Politics and unscrupulous leaders cause the trouble, and the biggest standing army in the world. These poor soldiers have nothing to eat—nor their families—many times. Who can blame them for looting? I am ashamed of the things we read in our country. If China only had railroads to carry food and other things!

There is a constantly changing population in Peking and much of social life. One can go to something almost every day, if so inclined. I went down for two days and had five invitations to meals.

T. H. PALMER.

THE SENATE AND MINORITIES

Mr. Shelton Declares the Present Rules Prevent Organized Blocs Dominating the Majority and Forcing Unsound Legislation Through

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In advocating revision of the Senate rules the Vice President names as the chief reasons therefor the expediting of business and the elimination of minority control. As to the expedition of business I am prepared to admit that the changes advocated would produce that result.

Minority control, however, is another matter. In recent years minorities have been disproportionately effective because they have held the balance of power between the nearly evenly divided Republican and Democratic parties in the Senate. Because the rules are what they are, however, the party in power has been able to prevent, to a great extent, the complete ascendancy of this minority group. So, while minorities have been able to prevent certain Senate action at times, there same minorities have not been able to thrust their own program upon the country.

This, however, is not the chief reason for retaining the Senate rules. We have too many laws, in my opinion. I do not consider it desirable to make it easier for new laws to be enacted. If anything, I would make it harder. Self-starting reformers are a constant menace to orderly government. It is often easier for Senators to do what they ask than to resist them. At present a Senator can say to any turbulent Lochinvar of the reformer's squad, "Very well, I'm not sure that I can support your measure, but I will introduce a bill and do my best to get it considered by the committee." He can say this knowing that the bill will never see the light of day.

If, however, the legislative mill were speeded up so that all bills that got in the hopper would have to come out in finished form or be definitely rejected, it seems reasonable to believe that the annual crop of ill-considered laws would increase to the danger point.

Now it has not yet been proved that legislation has been held up to the point of seriously injuring the country. At the present time the country needs time to catch up with its laws. In time of war or great emergency it has been proved that Congress will act with dispatch. In time of peace let us have peace and protection against a constant onslaught of laws hurled by legislative enthusiasts and tom-tinkers.

In recent years the outstanding example of filibustering was that against a shipping subsidy. A bill had passed the House and there were enough party organization votes available in the Senate to pass it as a party measure. There were, however, many who would have voted for the bill, but at heart were not warmly for it and secretly were glad to have it side-tracked. Subsequent experience has been such as to justify the position of the opponents of the bill. Few people are sorry that the bill did not pass.

Closure rules in the Senate would have allowed the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill to pass. It was an iniquitous measure. Congressman Dyer represents a district in St. Louis largely peopled by the colored race. He has a constant struggle to retain his job. As Chairman of a House Committee he gets his bill reported. Republican members traditionally have to champion their black protégés, so they voted for the bill. But they did not want it to become law. Senator Underwood frankly filibustered against it in the Senate and the Republicans were glad to throw up the sponge—all the while shedding crocodile tears for their down-trodden fellow Republicans of the dark race. If this bill and the Subsidy bill had had real popular support they would have survived the filibusters and become law. But they have been buried without mourning.

There will, of course, be scandalous abuses of Senatorial privileges. The Heflins—with more lung power than brain power—will, on occasion, sacrifice the country's welfare upon the altar of their egotism. But only temporarily. Public pressure will eventually over-ride them. The harm they do will not equal the harm that would result if impassioned members could force through a closure rule on the tide of hysteria.

Here is a condition that needs to be regarded: There are 11,000,000 people living in New York State. They are represented in the Senate by two Senators. There are also 11,000,000 people living in the eighteen States of Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Wyoming, Idaho, New Hampshire, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Colorado, Florida, Maine, Oregon and Connecticut. The citizens of these eighteen States are represented in the Senate of the United States by thirty-six Senators. In another way of speaking, they have eighteen times as much voice in the enactment of the nation's laws.

Is there not in this situation justification for some power whereby a Senator from New York can protect the millions of people whom he represents, against a combination of Senators from the less populous States? If I were a citizen and taxpayer in the State of New York I should certainly insist on that protection.

There are twenty-five States with a total population of 22,000,000 that have a majority voice in the Senate. Their fifty Senators can force their will upon the remaining 91,000,000 people in this country. Is this not a valid argument against closure?

The Senate rules, evolved through years of experience, have been a dependable safeguard of the Constitution and the rights of individuals. Let us not lightly cast them aside.

FRED DeW. SHELTON.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1925.

SPIRITISM AND OREGON TEST

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's news THE TIMES gave an important position to a column titled "Spirits Fail to Give Cue." The concept of man as spirit is too valuable to the human race to be treated as the negligible or unprovable quantity which a reading of this article would convey. A gentleman of Portland, Ore., appears to have advertised that he would give $500 to any medium who would reveal to him a certain password known only to himself and his wife, recently deceased. I would like to point out that if I put an advertisement in the papers tomorrow offering $50 to any medium who would tell me which of my back teeth was filled with gold I should get at least 200 answers, though my dentist does not waste gold on the back teeth. This may prove the value of advertising, but it does not disprove spiritism.

It is also a popular though gratuitous supposition that all spirits are necessarily good. Death naturally endows the soul with graces it never possessed in life, but they lack reality and are merely the pious hopes of bereaved and forgiving hearts. If a man had a malicious turn of mind and was a bit of a humorist in life, he probably possesses those qualities still. All genuine investigators are faced at times with these Pucklike personalities and spiritual spoofers, and it is to be feared The Scientific American has opened a door and issued a wide invitation to their activities.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has told us of spirits in tweed suits, but it remained to The Scientific American to suggest they possessed trousers pockets in which they could stuff $2,500. A financial reward for a proof of immortality is about as sensible a proposition as trying to bribe the devil with a carload of anthracite.

Centuries of spiritual cowardice has probably unfitted man for direct revelations. A well-told ghost story will send the majority sleepless to bed, and our friends who have passed beyond may hesitate in sorrow before the futility of our well-known and incurable terror. Without a personal communication—too dreaded to be desired—the proof the gentleman from Oregon wishes to obtain from his wife would be no proof at all, even if he obtained it. If he is a genuine Spiritist, as he claims, he will know that Professor Hyslop some time ago stated that the medium in a séance reads the mind of the subject. The cue, or password, which he has locked up in a vault for safekeeping is known both to himself and his wife, now in the spirit. As it is in his mind it can be read if Hyslop's explanation of spirit phenomena is true. If it has not been read, then Hyslop is wrong, which kicks a prop from under the scientists; our friend has been in touch with very poor mediums, or good mediums have been tricked by spoofing spirits lured to humor by his offer of a lump of anthracite.

Frankly, the story does not appear to be genuine. The hero of it does not speak like a Spiritist, and he certainly does not act like one. I see the hand of Esau, but I fail to detect the voice of Jacob. I fear he is another outside investigator on trouble-making bent, who cannot visualize that the concept of Man as Spirit is too valuable to humanity to be treated as a negligible quantity.

H. R. B.
New York, July 20, 1925.

ODELL AND HIS IDIOSYNCRASIES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the article on Odell appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I have known Mr. Odell ever since I was a small boy, and he certainly was always an extraordinary and elusive character. I remember many years ago several of us tried to find out where the old man lived, as no one knew; but he suspected our little game, and having turned his long hair up into his hat, and buttoned his coat collar around his neck, he kept us walking all over London all one night, returning to the Savage Club as soon as it opened the next morning.

One story, rather amusing, I think, what that when he was engaged by Sir Squire Bancroft to play a part in "Money," he arrived for rehearsal, looking very shabby in his strange old clothes. In those days certain customs in London could not be ignored with impunity. A tall silk hat and a frock, or morning coat, were essential "in town." Sir Squire Bancroft, who was always the pink of perfection as to dress, suggested to this sort of eccentric tramp that it was usual for the members of his company to attire themselves in the customary fashion.

The next day Odell turned up at rehearsal with a tall hat, frock coat, eyeglass, spats and a gold-headed walking stick, all rented from a second-hand clothier. He was a facsimile of Bancroft himself, and rehearsed the part in the pronounced "Bancroftonian" manner, but he didn't play the part, although he needed the money badly. He could not resist his little joke. He fell back on his friends in the Savage Club again, who always "helped him out in stress," as he was a great source of amusement to many of them.

After keeping him going for years, it was decided that they could not continue to do so indefinitely. So one of the members secured him an engagement to do a sort of monologue act in South Africa (a long way off). He was to appear in a number of the towns. His passage was taken, and a ticket was given to him, also a sum of money to the purser to hand to him on his arrival, and he was seen on his way by a responsible Savage. His tour was arranged for several months.

His first appearance was in Cape Town. As this curious looking but delightful eccentric made his entrance some one in the theatre made a rude exclamation concerning his personal appearance; whereupon Odell, addressing the audience, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, my appearance will be in Johannesburg," and made his exit. He returned to the Savage Club by the same boat he went out in, as you may imagine much to their dismay and amusement. He was forgiven, of course. The Savage Club without Odell was not itself. Many members used to go there merely to hear old Odell say something.

On another occasion he was taking a sea trip and on board was one of those people one meets at times who monopolizes all the conversation. This individual bored the others by many very exaggerated yarns. One evening he was relating how he had seen a sailor fall from the masthead, hitting the rail of the vessel, one half of his body falling into the sea and the other half on deck. Odell, finishing the story in his quaint piping voice, said:

"Yes, gentlemen, and what's more, he broke his watch glass."

Another time he was walking down the Strand when on the other side he spied a tremendous swell, swaggering down the street as if everything in sight belonged to him. Odell crossed over, and, accosting him, said, very politely:

"I beg your pardon, Sir, but are you any one in particular?"

Again, at a dinner at the Savage, a certain individual named Crow was holding forth to the effect that he did not believe in Christ. Odell immediately wrote on the back of the menu, passing it around:

"Crow declares that he does not believe in Christ; what I'd like to know, does Christ believe in Crow!"

H. REEVES-SMITH.
Lotos Club, New York, July 17, 1925.

LAUDS TENNESSEE VIRTUES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With a full appreciation of and mainly in sympathy with the humor of the evolution trial in Dayton, Tenn., and realizing that the newspapers of the cities did not conspire together to bring it about, although they might well have done so in order to produce readable matter this hot weather, the fact remains that the affair is not making it easier for human beings in this country of ours to live together in brotherly love. If any one thinks that Mr. Bryan will be fonder of Mr. Malone after the show is over, or that the presumed-to-be simple folk of the mountains of Tennessee will have a more sincere feeling of affection for those from New York and Chicago who drop in upon them, he is likely to be proven mistaken.

Although myself a native of the North, and with very definite opinions on a lot of things, I have enjoyed the hospitality of the mountain people of Tennessee, those who fought for the Union as well as those who fought for the Confederacy, not in the public places but in their own homes, and while their conversational powers may be limited, from my point of view I can bear testimony to their sterling qualities.

My personal feeling, after reading the newspapers, is that Judge Raulston, at whom considerable fun is being poked, has handled himself in a manner which would do credit to a jurist anywhere, and a Judge who can do that with Dudley Field Malone, Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan bedeviling him is a man. I'm sure I'd sooner bring up a family in a group of Judge Raulstons than in a group of Malones and Darrows, even admitting that the latter are ever so much more clever.

And while realizing that everything is in an evolutionary stage, I am still without the knowledge possessed by many—if we may believe them—that man actually did come from the monkey, for since the beginning of time our best thinkers have probably known as many things that are not so as things that are. Obviously, I'd much rather have for an ancestor some of the monkeys I don't know than some of the human beings I do know, but that has no bearing on the question before the house.

It is my hope that the mountain folk who have had this trial thrust upon them will come out of the experience with most of the substantial virtues still intact for which we who have known them, will continue to admire them, and that those who have become participants in the trial for the publicity to be obtained from it will get as much enjoyment out of the persual of the newspaper stories as we plain, everyday readers do.

A. M. ADAMS.
New York, July 16, 1925.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS ON MANY SUBJECTS

The Feminine Limit.

Emerging from desperate attempts to cope with the depressing accounts showing the rigidity and permanence of those bulwarks of our liberties, our judicial and party government systems, afforded by the Scopes trial and the actions of Mayor Hylan in New York, I was refreshed by discovering an enlightening discussion of a really important subject in a TIMES editorial on "The Feminine Limit."

Already I had swelled with indignation at the arbitrary crassness of the police who sent a young woman to a dungeon cell and the legalism of the Magistrate who upheld this act of tyranny. * * * "Disorderly conduct" indeed! Merely because she dressed herself in a coat and trousers similar to those worn by men, and a straw hat!

In the name of common sense, why not? And where were the Portias when the Court presumed to lecture instead of apologizing? One of them missed a good bet by not attending to protest, defend and denounce.

But despite the police the Feminine Limit moves on, though maybe by little noticed ways. Sociologists any Saturday or Sunday may see at Dyckman Street plenty of youth, all clad alike in sailor trousers and sweaters, hiking toward the ferry to Jersey. Even a Dogberry would have to admit that the girls look too "cute."

And as for smoking in the streets, the passengers on Fifth Avenue buses, if their eyes happen to stray toward the parks they pass, cannot fail to remark every here and there a comfortable lady stretched out upon the public sward, reading her book or newspaper and smoking her cigarette without concealment. Thus is Disorderly Conduct circumvented and brought to naught.

But why is conservatism always so uninteresting?

SENEX.
New York, July 19, 1925.

Bryan and Education.

What is education? That is not a very original question, but one which comes to mind with particular force when Mr. Bryan tells us, repeatedly, what a thorough classical education he has had, then proceeds to condemn science.

If he would give us his opinion on the classics in which he is so well grounded we would gladly defer to his opinion, but when he tells us that he knows "all about science," it is—well, rather a large order. * * *

It is extraordinary that a person with such fervent faith as Mr. Bryan undoubtedly possesses should not be able to realize that "with God nothing shall be impossible."

R. PARKS.
Little Compton, R. I., July 14, 1925.

Judge Sweet and Porto Rico.

The death in San Juan, Porto Rico, of the Hon. Willis Sweet, formerly a Judge and a Congressman from Idaho, who went to our island as Attorney General, recalls that after the expiration of his term he decided to cast his lot among the islanders, who thus were the gainers in the field of newspaperdom. * * *

In a country like Porto Rico, where personal diatribe is the order of the day in most public prints, Judge Sweet, as he was generally called, always kept himself within the bounds of decency and moderation in his writings for the English section of The San Juan Times, behaving as a wise counselor rather than an impugner of the theories of his adversaries in the politics of the island.

We islanders did or did not agree with Jurge Sweet's point of view, but we felt attracted toward the human touch of his editorial articles, as there was no sting left in them to mar social relations and true friendship. Judge Sweet was a gentleman of the old American school, and he endeavored to teach Porto Ricans the art, the fine art, of differing from your adversary without insulting him.

Porto Rico would be the better with more Judge Sweets among continental residents.

DOMINGO COLLAZO.
New York, July 16, 1925.

Taxing of Enterprise.

It is easy to laugh at Mohammed Ali's tragic mistake in taxing the date trees of Egypt a century ago, which caused the date trees to be cut down, plunged his people into blacker depths of poverty and privation and yielded little to the treasury.

Yet are not our taxes on earned incomes, on orchards, barns, cattle, factories and houses all akin to his tax on date trees? All retard or prevent the production of wealth and impoverish the people far more than they yield the Government. All increase costs to the consumer, while they injure the producer. * * *

Champ Clark, in a speech in Congress years ago, told of whole villages in Missouri moving to Western Canada, and he was greatly puzzled over it. * * * Yet the answer was plain before his eyes. The causes are cheap lands and more sensible taxation. And lands are cheap because taxes in Western Canada are so levied as to discourage land speculation. They do not want idle acres there, so they tax the land values which the growth of the community creates, and have stopped punishing farmers by taxing their houses, their barns and their orchards. * * *

We profess to believe that industry and thrift are virtues. Why should we tax them as if they were crimes? A little study of what Western Canada has done and is doing will show that ample taxes can be raised without burdening business and obstructing industry, by merely taking for the community the land values the community creates and abolishing all taxes which take from any individual any part of his individual earnings.

WILL ATKINSON.
New York, July 19, 1925.

Saratoga Monument

Early in June I happened * * * to have a look at the Saratoga Battle Monument. I was surprised to find the condition it was in. The floor was damp and wet and I learned that during a rainstorm water drives in from three sides—north, east and west. Such conditions will surely ruin this handsome and historical monument in a short space of time.

It is shameful that the State of New York should permit such neglect at the spot where General Burgoyne surrendered in the Revolutionary War.

W. HEATH ELDRIDGE.
Nutley, N. J., July 21, 1925.

A Field for the Movies.

* * * History, the written experience of the races, time's great judgment on the vicissitudes of a nation, would be good things to instill into the minds of the little ones in these most turbulent times of ours by the moving pictures. What a gain, if into the impressive minds of youth are stamped also the history of all those foreign nations of whom we know so little. Out of this might in time grow that international understanding, that tolerance of other people's doings and characteristics which now is so sorely lacking in all nations, and which is so essential to that eternal peace we are all craving for.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 5, 1925.

G. N. KIRSEBOM.

Our Representative at Tangier.

Reports from Tangier, Morocco, announce the recent arrival there of Maxwell Blake, former American diplomatic agent and Consul General, now reappointed as Minister Plenipotentiary in Morocco.

To those who have at heart the good name of our country abroad this is welcome news. The writer spent many years in Morocco in the interests of American trade and had abundant opportunity to appreciate Mr. Blake's surpassing fitness for his post. It is most gratifying to know that the United States will again have such distinguished official representation there. * * *

H. TOLEDANO.
New York, July 21, 1925.

Denies Seattle Is in Earthquake Zone

Following the Montana and Santa Barbara earthquakes, there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES a map, which was later reproduced by The Literary Digest, including Seattle and points west of the Cascade Mountains in the so-called "earthquake zone."

Seattle is more than 1,000 miles from both Lombard, Mont., and Santa Barbara, Cal. Professor E. J. Saunders of the Department of Geology, University of Washington, which has a seismograph, reports that Seattle was not in either the Montana or Santa Barbara earthquake zone.

It is unfortunate that Seattle and the Puget Sound country should be placed in the earthquake zone when geological conditions, according to eminent geologists, protect Seattle from any damage by earthquake. * * *

CHRISTY THOMAS,
Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
Seattle, July 15, 1925.

FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a cordial endorsement to George Foster Peabody's plea for Northern support of Southern education, which is contained in his letter printed in today's issue? Too often the educational needs are set forth exclusively in terms of the particular needs of one race or one type of education, or even of one school, and we are diverted from the focal point that the various specialized phases of education are merely interrelated and interdependent parts of the underlying social force of our democracy.

Take, for instance, the need for elementary teachers. To be competently trained they must have come under the instruction of teachers better trained than they. Thus the answer to a shortage of "country school ma'ams" leads one through better normal schools to stronger colleges. Tuskegee's early success analyzes itself into Booker T. Washington, who was trained at Hampton, and a Faculty recruited largely from Fisk University and other negro colleges of the South. Similarly, Miss Berry's school, Berea, and the other white institutions mentioned by Mr. Peabody, can succeed only so long as there is an upward thrust in educational ambition and accomplishment.

Here in America it is assumed that education is a public function. Because the South has been slow in applying this principle to the needs of its great colored population, a feeling has developed that Northern philanthropy has assumed the entire burden. This is most unfortunate, because it is, in the first place, a libel on our Southern friends, and, in the second place, it misses the whole target of Northern interest in negro education. The overwhelming proportion of colored children in school in the South is in schools supported by public funds, and the trend is all toward more adequate facilities and better instruction.

The proper function of Northern philanthropy is the support of private schools so situated and conducted as to stimulate the public authorities to a more general appreciation of their responsibility to the children of school age, white or black. This function has been an invaluable contribution to the advancement of the negro, to the prosperity of the South and to the national welfare; and it remains an opportunity for fundamentally patriotic service.

The two registration points of immediate importance are the completion of the Hampton-Tuskegee campaign, which lacks $500,000, and the raising of the $100,000 needed by Fisk University to qualify for payment of a million-dollar endowment fund which has already been conditionally pledged. In both cases the time limit is Dec. 31, and their success will be a notable contribution to the upward thrust of education in the South.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.
New Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1925.

SECRET PACTS USELESS, BRITISH LABOR WARNS

Arthur Henderson Says That No Country Could Rely on Their Continuance—Even Public Treaties Must Be Considered Subject to Revision

The author of the accompanying article is one of the foremost exponents in Britain of the need for open diplomacy in foreign affairs. He was a Minister in Lloyd George's Cabinet from 1916 to 1917 and President of the Board of Education from 1915 to 1916. He was also Home Secretary in the Labor Government of Ramsay MacDonald.

By ARTHUR HENDERSON, M. P.

IT is perhaps not surprising that the farther we get away from the period of the great war the less insistent the mass of the people appears to become for some of the popular reforms that were regarded as not only essential but inevitable in the light of the diplomatic and war experiences. Some of the vital watchwords of that long period of destruction and conflict and sacrifice may seem no nearer being translated into terms of real politics and political achievement. To the ardent few they have still their power of appeal, nobility of idealism and inspiration to effort. They are as beacon lights marking stages along a difficult and arduous path, which these faithful are treading in the spirit of pioneers and with the courage of the undaunted.

But, alas, in too many cases great masses of the people seem to have become indifferent to what used deeply to stir their political minds and sense of justice. If you were to ask them, nine out of every ten would no doubt tell you that they are strongly opposed to secret diplomacy and earnest supporters of open diplomacy. Nor would there be any reason to doubt the sincerity of their words, for I believe that a people are intuitively usually right and seldom wrong, and that confusion is too often the result of conflicting advice from a multitude of counselors.

The people are fully alive to the grave dangers inherent in a system of secret diplomacy, but under the stress of domestic social and economic troubles, it is scarcely a matter for surprise that the question of open or secret diplomacy does not loom up so large on their horizon as its importance might lead us to expect. Nevertheless, I am convinced it would be a great mistake to assume that their seeming indifference may be taken to indicate a readiness on their part to approve or sanction a return to the devious paths of secret diplomacy. On the contrary they would, I feel sure, spontaneously register their opposition to and condemnation of any positive attempt to entangle them by secret treaties.

British Labor Opposes Secrecy.

"Open covenants openly arrived at"—President Wilson's words—has become a cardinal principle in the popular conception of British international policy. So far as the British Labor Movement is concerned it is a fundamental principle of policy, and I can hardly conceive of any foreign Government being ready to enter into a secret treaty with Great Britain—were any British Government prepared to make such secret engagement—since it must be generally realized that a secret treaty would not be worth the paper it was written upon in the event of a Labor Government being formed.

It is not without interest to recall the declarations made last year in the British Parliament by the Under Secretary of State on behalf of the Labor Government that "during our term of office we shall inform the House of all agreements, commitments and understandings which may in any way bind the nation to specific action in certain circumstances. We consider it of the highest importance that the country should not find itself compelled to take action along certain lines without the public mind being prepared for such a contingency, and without Parliament having cognisance of the particular agreement which may constitute an obligation of honor."

So far as Britain is concerned there can be no such thing as "continuity of foreign policy" as regards secret treaties, because a Labor Government would not consider itself in honor bound to recognize and give effect to them. This in itself constitutes an advance in the direction of open diplomacy.

It is a common error to assert that the advocates of open diplomacy mean that every diplomatic process will be thrown wide open to the public view. The defenders of the old school of diplomacy know perfectly well that such a practice has never been suggested. Executive discussions, whether by trade union committees, political party committees, boards of directors or any other group of associates are invariably held in private. It would be ridiculous to suggest that a conference of Foreign Ministers should be held in full public view, or that every time an Ambassador conferred with the responsible Minister of the country to which he is accredited press representatives should be present to listen to what they have to say to each other.

Meaning of Open Diplomacy.

Nothing of the sort is meant by "open diplomacy." What is meant and what is regarded as necessary is that all engagements involving national commitments should be openly declared to the nations concerned, or, to quote the words used by the late President Wilson, that "no secret agreements should be entered into, and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, aboveboard and explicit."

We are concerned less with the question of form and procedure and more with the question of substance. It is less a question of how a treaty was arrived at and more a question of what a treaty contains. When the point has been reached when both Britain and America will not on any account enter into a secret treaty, the doom of secret treaties will have been pronounced.

I believe that the position today is far better in this respect than it has ever been hitherto, but even so we have still a long way to go. I recall a speech made by President Wilson in Paris, early in 1919 I think it was, in which he expressed his belief that "the select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the world. Satisfy them and you have justified their confidence not only, but have established peace. Fail to satisfy them, and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world."

The American leader had in mind then the peace treaty which was about to be drawn up in Paris, but the same is true of any treaty, whether secret or open. A secret treaty is not necessarily a bad treaty because it is secret. The evil lies in the practice of making secret treaties which allows of engagements being entered into that are dangerous to the peace of the world and that commit nations without their knowledge or approval. Open treaties are not necessarily good treaties, but they always have the merit of disclosing the full engagements entered into. What we have to realize is that in addition to a treaty being "open" it must also be just, one that will satisfy the peoples of the world.

Security Pact's Defect.

No treaty ever was drawn which could be expected to insure world peace for all time. At best it has only provided security that was relative and for an indefinite period, sometimes of short duration and sometimes of longer duration. With the passing of time and the changing of conditions treaties are found to require revision, and either they are revised by agreement or else as the result of war. The Versailles Treaty is no different from its predecessors. It is not the basis of world relations for all time. Governments may frame what security pacts they please, but security cannot be ensured by a pact that seeks to perpetuate international wrongs and dangers contained in the peace treaty to which the pact is related.

The latest pact offered to the world as the safeguard of peace contains within itself the seed of its own destruction. "The search for the guarantee of security which the world demands cannot involve any modification of the peace treaties. The agreement to be concluded ought not, therefore, either to imply a revision of these treaties or to result in practice in the modification of the conditions laid down for the application of certain of its clauses." It is little use prohibiting explosions if gunpowder is left lying about. The safe course is to remove the gunpowder. This proposed pact simply means that explosions are prohibited, but that persons are forbidden to remove the gunpowder that will cause the explosion! This may be diplomacy, but it is not statesmanship.

The peace of the world calls not only for the repudiation of the practice of entering into secret treaties, but also for the rejection of the claim that open treaties are sacrosanct and that their weaknesses and defects are never to be repaired. The world does not stand still. In the life of a nation old laws have to be amended and new ones adopted. In international life precisely the same process must be constantly at work, and they are foolish who believe the contrary and think that what they order and arrange today can be made as fixed and unalterable as the laws of nature.

ADULTS NOW GO TO COLLEGE; NUMBERS GROW EVERY YEAR

By HAROLD CALLENDER.

EACH year, in rapidly increasing numbers, the adult is going to college. The recent announcement of Washington Square College of New York University that night students would have the same status as those in day classes, and might earn the A. B. or B. S. degree in six years, is typical of the special efforts that universities and colleges generally are making to assist men and women who desire to spend their leisure hours in systematic study.

While Antioch College seeks in a new way to blend education and economic life by requiring its students to work periodically during the school year in factories or on farms, thousands of mature persons are following the same principle by attending college classes after their day's work is done.

The portals of Academe now remain open late into the night. In the evening a second procession of pilgrims enters. From offices, factories, shops and homes they come—business and professional people, clerks, secretaries, wage earners, housewives. Equipped with texts, notebooks and fountain pens, they take their places in class rooms vacated only an hour or so before by youthful undergraduates. They receive instruction often from the same Faculty members and in the same subjects; sometimes from teachers who devote virtually all their time to the growing army of adult pupils.

No schoolboy boisterousness echoes in the hallways. There is no whispering in the class rooms; no wandering of attention. Exhortation to study is as superfluous as is discipline. For the night students, though most of them are comparatively young—ranging in age, perhaps, from 25 to 40—have neither time nor energy to waste. After an hour or two in class many will go home to put in several hours of study before sleeping.

Their One Great Advantage.

Their regard for learning, in most cases, has been immeasurably enhanced by the misfortune of having had to earn a livelihood during years that they would have preferred to spend continuing their education. There is at least this advantage in doing college work after maturity: one studies with a greater sense of its value, and consequently with an effectiveness that somewhat makes up for the lack of earlier opportunities.

The adult knocking at the door of the college is a symbol that stirs in the minds of educators visions of almost limitless possibilities. In the opinion of George Stewart Adam, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions in Oxford, the number of mature persons who have called upon the colleges for instruction in recent years marks "a new era in the history of education."

When one recalls that in 1831 the British Parliament made its first small grant for public education, the preamble to the Education act adopted by that body in 1918 is similarly suggestive. It describes the purpose of the law as the establishment of a "national system of public education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby."

By virtue of the reduced hours of labor, millions within the last few years have acquired that great prerequisite to all education and culture—leisure. When the bulk of manhood had to work twelve hours, or even ten hours, a day, mental improvement was almost out of the question. With the eight-hour day prevailing, wage earners can devote from two to four hours to study and still have as much time for play and rest as had their fathers and grandfathers.

Moreover, there is perceptible in many quarters a vague but irritating consciousness that a great deal more of exact knowledge is necessary if men are to become competent to deal with the complexities of modern existence.

Educators often quote H. G. Wells's remark that a race is on between education and chaos. Bernard Shaw expressed a similar idea when he made one of his characters say: "It is now absolutely certain that the political and social problems raised by our civilization cannot be solved by mere human mushrooms who decay and die when they are just beginning to have a glimmer of the wisdom and knowledge needed for their own government."

So the adult who presents himself at the college gates and the teacher who welcomes him with a peculiar eagerness sometimes have an air of recognizing that education is a portentous business and that there's no time to be lost.

They know, too, that education is not an affair of childhood and adolescence; not a process that one finishes upon getting a degree; but a continuous activity to which formal instruction in youth, however thorough, is only a preliminary.

Education, always heretofore the privilege of a relatively small class, is now regarded as something like a necessity for all. The college is approaching the ideal of President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, who held that it "should be a beneficent influence to every citizen of the State."

But it still has a long way to go in that direction. Though the regular college enrolment in the United States has increased so rapidly that about one-tenth of the higher educational institution have been forced to limit admissions, the number of college-trained men and women is small in comparison with the population. In 1900 there were 109,929 college and university students; in 1922 there were 437,822—and the total probably has risen since then to 600,000.

The number of graduates in 1920 was 38,552—exclusive of professional schools. At that time P. P. Claxton, then Federal Commissioner of Education, pointed out that about 2,500,000 boys and girls reached the age of 21 each year—the age at which they should be completing college. Only slightly more than one-fourth have had any high school training; less than one-eighth have finished high school. About one in sixty is a college graduate.

Extension Departments.

As to adult college students, the records are rather incomplete. An inquiry made by a committee of the National University Extension Association last year showed that about 77,000 persons were enrolled in the extension classes of forty-one universities and colleges in the academic year 1922-23. The total enrolment—many students taking more than one course—was 119,000. The number pursuing courses for which college credit is given was 81,550.

Practically all institutions of university rank maintain extension departments. The growth of this branch of Columbia University's activities supplies an index to the increase in adult education. The department began in 1910 with 1,312 students. In the college year 1924-25 the enrolment was 17,193—which did not include 1,043 taking home-study courses. These 17,193 students received class instruction, while about 24,700 of the 119,000 registrants mentioned above did their work by correspondence, in some cases taking examinations and receiving credit.

Thirty thousand men and women were enrolled last year in trade union colleges and study classes, while thousands of others attended Summer schools, professional schools and schools of languages. Still, as Nicholas Murray Butler puts it, "only the surface of the problem of adult education has yet been scratched."

The adult who studies habitually, in college or independently, very likely is the exception. "It is probable that very few minds are ever again as alert or as active as they were at 22 or 23 years of age," said Dr. Butler. "When the pressure of formal instruction is removed, and when the early stimulus of learning the elements of a trade or a profession has passed, the vast majority of human intelligences plod through life on a dead level." Only a small minority continue to grow mentally after 40, he believes, but these are likely to retain that power throughout life.

In support of this view are the assurances of psychologists that the mind attains its maximum capacity at about the age of 18—also the figures recently compiled by the Massachusetts Department of University Extension, which showed that the average age of students in extension classes in that State was 29.8, while those taking correspondence courses averaged 26.3 years of age.

Despite the greatly increased facilities for education and the enthusiasm with which many college teachers and administrators are entering upon the task of adult instruction, it is not yet true that any boy who wants to do so can work his way through college, or that any adult so inclined can obtain the equivalent of a university degree.

The student who can go from high school into college and pass four years there entirely free from financial wants enjoys a privilege that cannot be quite duplicated by youths less fortunate economically, no matter how ambitious they may be. For the student who must support himself, the time for study is strictly limited; and this handicap is greater in the case of the mature collegian whose position in business or trade is more important to him.

Many of the extension and night students take up subjects of direct vocational benefit; but nearly every subject, from bookkeeping to philosophy, appears in the curricula. Dr. James C. Egbert, Director of University of Extension at Columbia, believes that most of the adults study for so-called cultural reasons. Spencer Miller, Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, estimates that a majority have some trade or business incentive. Dr. Rufus D. Smith, Assistant Dean of Washington Square College, pointed out that interest in non-vocational subjects was increasing.

In the case of the tutorial classes organized by members of British trade unions, the demand was at first for courses in economics and history—subjects directly related to labor issues; but the scope of the students' interest soon broadened and, while economics still predominates, the classes also study literature, the physical sciences, psychology and philosophy.

Formation of the Workers' Education Association in Great Britain was a remarkable instance of organized working people deciding that they wanted a certain type of college instruction and proceeding to get it. The activities of this association and of the trade unions are credited with having prepared the way for the Education act of 1918, designed to further adult education.

Two thousand seven hundred educational societies of wage earners combined in 1903 to "articulate the educational aspirations of labor." Representing a class whose members rarely enter an English university, they announced that the trade unionists intended going in for systematic study and called upon the universities to cooperate.

Seven representatives of labor and seven members of the Oxford Faculty assembled and surveyed the problem. A report "on the relations of the university to the higher education of workpeople" resulted, and from it grew the tutorial system. Under it a class of not more than 30 students meets two hours weekly for three years, the members to prepare an essay every fortnight—a rather heavy program for men who work with their hands.

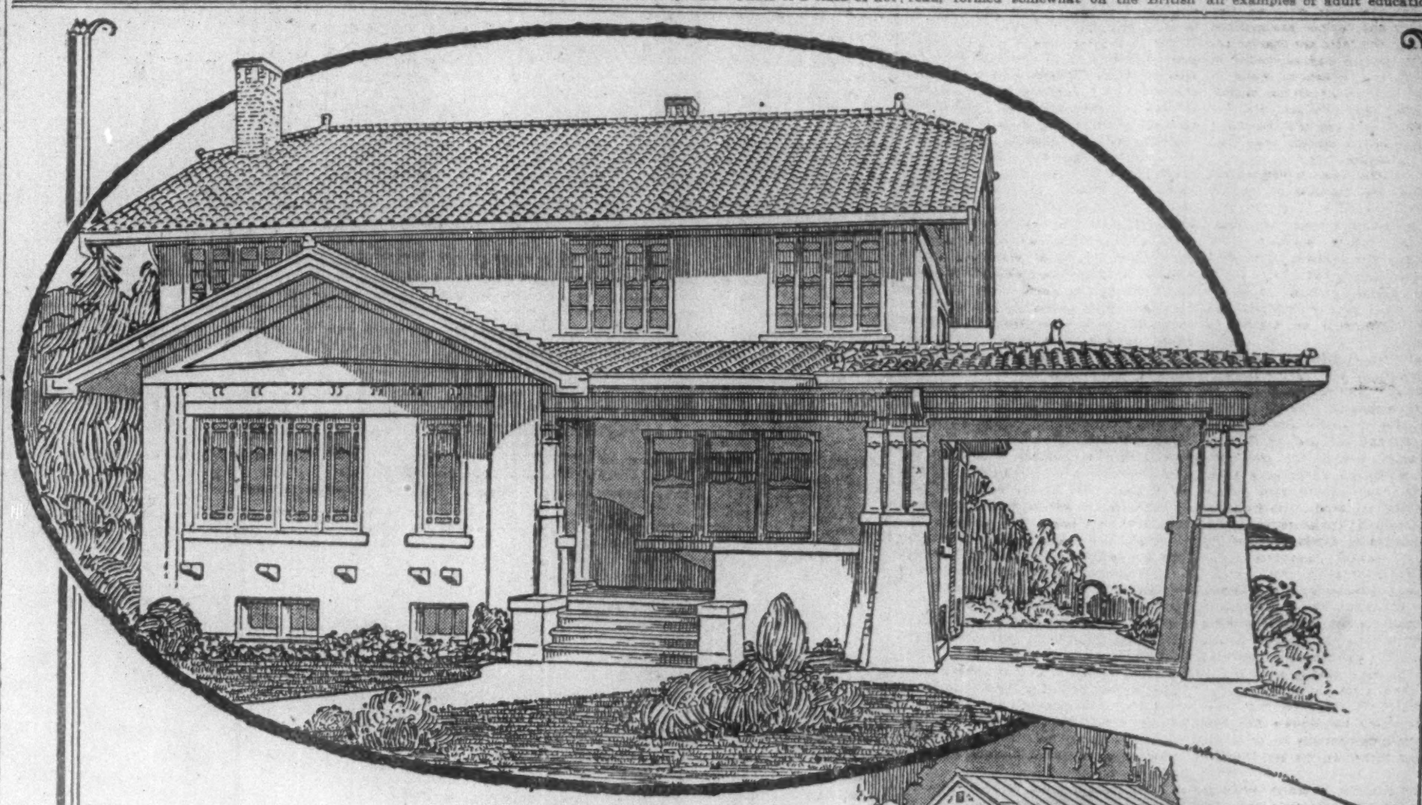
On these terms the university agrees to supply an instructor. Only students who mean business enroll. The attendance ranges as high as 100 per cent., and averaged 75 per cent. during a year of unrest and two general elections. The labor organizations, the university and the Board of Education defray the expenses.

In the college year 1918-19 the Workers' Education Association organized eighty-seven one-year classes and 132 tutorial or three-year classes. The following year the one-year classes increased to 159, the tutorial classes to 182. Many English universities hold special Summer schools for students selected from the tutorial classes.

The American Workers' Education Bureau, formed somewhat on the British model, has made remarkable progress in the four years of its existence. The report last year of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said that forty-one national unions had affiliated with the bureau, which held five Summer schools in 1924.

The Bryn Mawr Summer school for girl industrial workers, the courses for wage earners given by Amherst College, the Cincinnati workers' classes, the thirty-five trade union colleges and Summer schools and the separate study classes conducted by individual unions represent a few of the products of the movement for increased adult education in organized labor.

Some educators predict that increasing leisure and other new stimuli to study may bring to fruition unguessed resources of adult mental energy, just as the British workers' classes have already done. One is reminded of Anthony Trollope, who took up Latin at 50, of Herbert Spencer, Ibsen, Thomas Hardy and Joseph Conrad—all men who did not have the advantage of college training, all examples of adult education.



This roof of Spanish Mission tile, made from Sheet Steel, completes the beauty of this handsome residence. Steel roofing is made in many forms, for use on buildings of different types and to harmonize with all styles of architecture.

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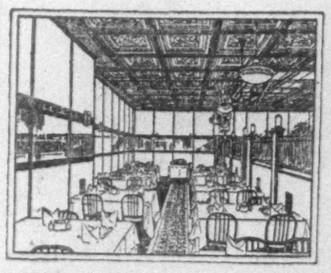

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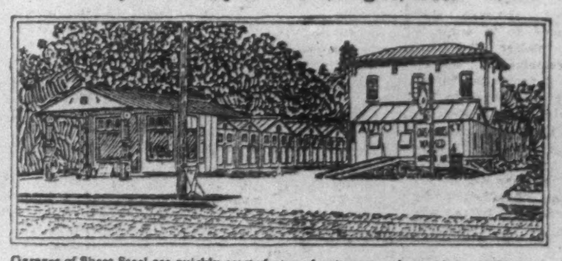

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LATEST NEWS FROM THE BROADCASTING STATIONS

MANY SURPRISES IN STORE FOR RADIO FANS THIS WINTER

New Super-Stations in the United States, England and Germany Will Exchange Programs—Fall Styles in Receivers Beginning to Appear

BUSINESS men of the radio industry, research engineers and studio impresarios are all working together to make the coming Winter the most prosperous season since broadcasting started five years ago. This means that the ether waves will carry more attractive features and the world's greatest artists will be heard because the programs are the life-blood of the radio industry. It means that there will be hundreds of new models in receiving sets, most of which are improvements over the sets of last year.

The business side of radio has had a representative in Europe for the past month arranging with European stations for an international exchange of programs. The British Broadcasting Company and the German Broadcasting Company have expressed their hearty approval of the plan and have announced that they will be glad to cooperate by preparing and broadcasting special concerts to America this Winter. Likewise a high-powered American transmitter will flash feature programs for European radio fans.

The engineers will make this possible by means of new super-power stations, with power outputs ranging from 25 to 100 kilowatts and in some instances short-wave channels will be used for relay purposes. The era of super-power will probably be ushered in about Oct. 1. The Radio Corporation of America is fast completing its 50-kilowatt broadcaster at Bound Brook, N. J. England's 25-kilowatt station at Daventry, seventy-five miles from London, will go on the air for the first time July 27, according to the last report from the British Broadcasting Company.

The Germans have two big stations under construction, one at Herzogstand, Bavaria, which is the most powerful in the world. It is rated with an output of 100 kilowatts. A second station at Koenigswusterhausen is 50 kilowatts.

The Call Will Be WJZ.

The Bound Brook station will probably use the call letters WJZ and the transmitter will be connected with a New York studio by land wires. Engineers hope to use WJZ's present wave of 455 meters unless tests prove that a higher wave is necessary to successfully modulate super-power. The British station will use a 1,600-meter wave and the call letters 5XX. The German engineers say that high power cannot be handled on a wave lower than 1,000 meters, so they will select one out of range of American broadcast receivers. Call letters will not be used by the German announcers but the names of the cities where the transmitters are located.

The fact that the European super-plants will be tuned to wave lengths out of reach of receivers used in this country will necessitate detecting the waves after they reach the United States and then rebroadcasting them on a wave length between 300 and 550 meters. The European concerts will be intercepted at Belfast, Me., by an antenna ten miles long, such as the type used for commercial transatlantic traffic. The impulses will then be forwarded to Bound Brook on a short wave length, probably 112 meters. The waves will then be put on the air again by the super-transmitter so that millions of Americans will hear the programs played in London, Berlin, and other capitals of Europe. The British engineers will endeavor to pick up programs broadcast by the ordinary 500-watt stations in other cities on the Continent and relay them to the United States through the Daventry station. Germany may attempt the same.

The towers at Bound Brook are nearly completed and when finished will reach a height of 300 feet. The masts at Daventry are 600 feet, erected on high open ground. The aerials of Herzogstand are strung between two high mountain peaks. Koenigwusterhausen has a tower 840 feet high. It is the highest ever built for broadcasting. There is a turning staircase and an electric elevator capable of carrying two persons up through the centre of the steel frame.

Famous Artists to Entertain.

The program impresarios are preparing to make the work of the engineers worth while to listeners on both sides of the Atlantic. The definite date for opening the super-power channels for regular broadcasting has not been determined but it is expected to be some time in late October or November. An address by Marconi will undoubtedly be a feature on the first program to be sent from England to America. The program directors look for friendly competition in preparing the programs, and each country will endeavor to put its most renowned musicians and entertainers on the air. Metropolitan Opera stars and those controlled by the various talking machine companies will broadcast this Winter as they did last season, but this year they will have a vast audience on two hemispheres listening to their music, instead of a few million in the United States.

To have a London announcer say "Hello America," will be like greeting a next-door neighbor, although 3,000 miles of ocean intervene. The programs will cross the sea at the speed of sunlight and no time will be lost in relaying the waves from Maine to New Jersey.

It is doubtful if the entire 50-kilowatt capacity of WJZ will be released into space at the start because of regulations of the Department of Commerce, which are quite specific in regard to power outputs and excess interference. There are some who fear that the super-broadcaster will blanket all other programs and that listeners will not be able to tune out the high-powered waves. Preliminary tests and time will show whether or not such fears are groundless.

If the super-plant is successful and pleases the majority of radio fans it will have an important effect upon the future of radio. It will force engineers to design more selective circuits. It will lower the upkeep cost of receiving sets, if an outdoor antenna is used, because fewer tubes and less battery current will be required. The majority of sets now used in Germany are of the crystal detector type and those who want loud-speaker operation use two audio amplifiers for reception of the big stations over a 500-mile radius. In the United States it will undoubtedly lead to increased popularity of multi-tube sets in console and phonograph cabinets, with small antenna concealed within the cabinet. Engineers say that the sensitivity of a six or eight-tube receiver will be sufficient to detect and amplify enough of the super-power to give loud-speaker volume over a radius of at least 500 miles when a short indoor antenna is employed.

The international exchange of programs will create new interest in radio, and the end of the Winter will find hundreds of thousands of new radio followers, who bought receivers to hear the European concerts. In a similar way the radio business on the other side of the sea will be stimulated.

Sales among farmers will be increased because super-power waves of 50 kilowatts radiated from Bound Brook are expected to penetrate daylight as far West as Ohio, or perhaps the Mid-West, thereby covering a great farm belt with market reports, weather forecasts and other helpful information from 6 A. M. to midnight.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION—I am wondering if you could not assist me in locating trouble in my set. It is a four-tube neutrodyne, running on a 6-volt, 100-ampere battery and a 100-volt Todd "B" battery; 120-foot aerial, including lead-in of 20 feet; tubes are about two years old, excepting detector tube, which is about a year old. The "B" battery seems to be shorted; that is, it is necessary to charge it every other night to get any kind of reception. It operates at present better on two tubes than on four. This eliminates detector tube and another. It is possible to get the same results by simply setting first dial and then turn the other two dials any way you please, 1 to 100 and reverse, either dial. Reception has been cut down to about one-tenth of the original volume. Do you think that you can advise me what to do in this case merely by the above information?—W. B. **Answer**—There are two possible causes for the trouble. A short circuit may be taking place between the terminals of the cells or within the battery. In the first case, the tops of the cells should be cleaned and painted with a thin coating of vaseline. If the trouble is inside, as is sometimes the case, because of dust accumulations or sediment in the bottom of the cells, the elements should be taken out and cleaned and fresh electrolyte substituted for the old. In this case the best plan is to have a battery service station attend to the battery because it is dangerous to mix the solution on account of the strong chemical action.

Question—I have a radiola superheterodyne which gives good loud-speaker volume on stations in the Middle West, but for Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast stations it is uncertain and unsatisfactory. Would an outside aerial help?—J. F. S. **Answer**—An outdoor antenna will increase the range and volume of any set. The best plan with your particular type of receiver is to connect the lead-in to a wave trap located on top of the cabinet. The second terminal of the wave trap connects with the radiator or cold-water pipe. No direct connection is made between the wave trap and the receiver. Energy intercepted by the antenna is transferred to the loop by induction. Tune the superheterodyne as usual and then tune the wave trap and move it about in different positions on top of the cabinet until the signals are loudest. Keep the volume control rheostat down as far as possible, until a coupling between the wave trap and the loop is secured so that the receiver tunes normally. If the tubes are good the distance range of the set will be greatly increased.

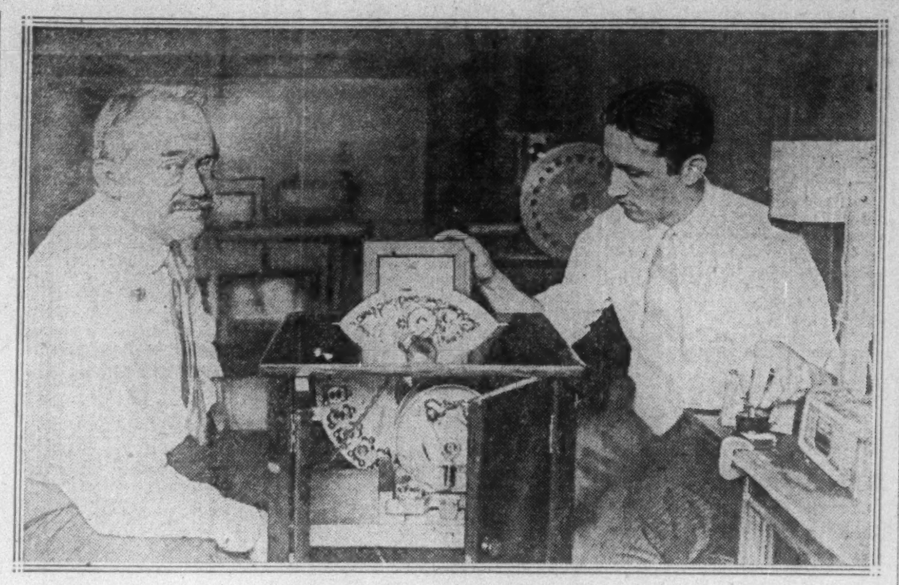
Question—What is the minimum working voltage of a 22½-volt "B" battery and of a 45-volt battery? (2) What is the best method of testing the "B" batteries?—C. R. A. **Answer**—17 volts and 37 volts. (2) "B" batteries should be tested with a voltmeter. Test the batteries after the set has been in operation for a half hour or more, and not when the batteries have been standing idle for several hours. While idle they recuperate, but go down quickly when in operation, therefore a test is likely to be deceiving unless the receiver has been in operation just previous to the test.

Question—What is a radiophare?—G. S. **Answer**—In Europe radio beacon stations are known as "radiophares."

Question—What is the advantage, if any, in using a heavy duty "B" battery in comparison with the smaller "B" battery units?—C. T. D. **Answer**—A heavy duty "B" battery is more economical for heavy drains, as is the case when multi-tube circuits are used. It supplies heavy current at a lower cost per operating hour than the smaller batteries.

Question—I have a De Forest D-7 set. Can I substitute a vacuum tube detector for the crystal without distorting the music and would I get more volume and distance?—H. T. P. **Answer**—A crystal detector is noted for more clarity than a vacuum tube detector, but the tube detector gives more volume and greater distance. Considerable rewiring is necessary to replace the crystal with a tube, and unless a person is a skilled radio mechanic the change should not be attempted because the entire circuit is designed to work with a crystal detector, therefore any alterations are likely to lower the efficiency of the entire set.

Question—Where is station 9AM located? It operates on 450 meters and I heard it testing about 6 P. M.—A. M. C. **Answer**—9AM is an amateur station in Chicago. You may have heard 9XM, Madison, Wis., as it would be more likely to be using the 450-meter wave.



Wide World.

MACHINE FOR SENDING PICTURES BY RADIO.
C. Francis Jenkins, Radio Experimenter With His Assistant, J. W. Robinson, in Their Laboratory in Washington, Where They Received Photographs Broadcast From the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C.

NEW PLANS AND GOSSIP FROM BROADCASTERS

Philanthropic Endeavors of Mrs. Frederick T. Towne to Benefit Radio Audience With Concerts Over Station WJZ

CONSTANCE TOWNE, widow of Frederick Talmadge Towne, has decided to turn her philanthropic endeavors to the benefit of the radio audience, and to this end the first period of musical broadcasting under her auspices will be given tonight at 8:05 o'clock from station WJZ, with a recital by James Murray, baritone.

Always a great student and art and music lover, Mrs. Towne has devoted practically her entire life since the death of her husband, fifteen years ago, to the promotion of art in a New England city, helping especially the younger folks in the poorer classes. It became her dream, prior to her husband's death, to establish a school of art where any child might receive the best training at a cost within its reach, but in accordance with her husband's desires this school was not established until after his death.

Mrs. Towne is exceedingly interested in radio and believes it to be one of the best mediums of education yet given to the world.

***

In the final performance of the 1924-25 microphone season Friday evening, July 31, the WGY Players will present three one-act plays. There will be no radio dramas during the month of August. The plays will be "The Bishop's Candlesticks," written from the incident in "Les Miserables" of Victor Hugo; "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighthouse, and "Danger," by Richard Hughes.

The last of these three plays offers exceptional opportunities for the WGY Players, as the play was written expressly for radio and is the more impressive because the players are unseen. The action occurs in the gallery of a Welsh coal mine.

***

Chicago stations may all stay off the air one night a week during the coming Winter if the present campaign for a silent night is successful. A compromise has been suggested by station WHT in the silent night campaign being waged by the Broadcast Listeners' Association of America on behalf of the mid-West radio fans. The association is trying to re-establish a silent night in Chicago, such as Mid-West radio fans used to enjoy.

WHT proposed, in a letter addressed to the association, that all stations in Chicago be silent on Monday nights after 9 o'clock, beginning on Sept. 1, the agreement to be in force for one year.

The proposed compromise contains a clause that all Chicago stations and those having studios in Chicago with broadcasting plants outside of the city must sign the agreement. If there is not a 100 per cent. agreement on the part of city and suburban stations, WHT announces that it will not be bound by its compromise proposal.

***

Station WRMU, installed on a boat and tuned to the 236-meter wave-length, is an entry in the Larchmont-Gloucester race, under the auspices of the Cruising Club of America. The race starts today and a running description will be broadcast by WRMU.

***

A new system of broadcasting chimes has been developed by the engineers of WEAF, in connection with the bells in the Metropolitan tower. A set of small bells has been secured reproducing exactly the tone of the big ones in the tower, but with very much less volume. The smaller set has been placed in the broadcasting studio and connected with the electrical mechanism of the tower chimes, so that absolute synchronization of chiming has been obtained. Listeners hear an exact reproduction of the music of the bells in the tower.

***

An English auditor wrote to WGY regarding reception of the 38-meter concerts put on the air at Schenectady.

Warns Against Tuning During Lightning Storm

INQUIRY at the Bureau of Standards, following the death of a listener who was killed in Pittsburgh by a bolt of lightning which struck the aerial, reveals the fact that about one such fatality has occurred each year since the beginning of broadcasting. Such accidents, according to Government officials, may be prevented by listeners turning off the power and keeping away from radio sets in thunderstorms. At such times listening should be discontinued. Auditors are cautioned against using head phones or touching any part of the set during an electric storm, especially when the receiver is connected with an outdoor wire.

"They have been coming through in great shape nearly every night. It comes through with a punch and the bright daylight on this end does not seem to have any effect."

***

The Universal Broadcasting Company has taken over the operation of Station WCAU, Philadelphia, 278 meters, formerly operated by Durham & Co.

***

Two operas, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," will be broadcast tonight from 8:45 to 11 o'clock by WJY direct from the Thomas Jefferson Park, 112th Street and First Avenue, New York.

***

"Roxy and His Gang" will entertain from their studio in the Capitol Theatre tonight after a visit to Canada and three Sundays of broadcasting from a Toronto studio. The orchestra will play an overture, "Maritana"; Caroline Andrews will sing the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" and Umberto Corrado will play a trombone solo "Love Thoughts."

***

Stanley W. Barnett, studio director of Station WOC, known to the radio audience as "Announcer BWS," has resigned his position at the Davenport station, the resignation to become effective some time in August. According to his present plans he will connect with a new high-power station which is under construction in Baltimore, Md., and which will go on the air about Oct. 1.

***

The "Morning Daily News Digest" is the latest feature to be inaugurated by Station WEEI. This digest of the morning news will be given at 8 o'clock every morning, following the "Morning Watch" service, sponsored by the Boston Y. M. C. A.

***

The International Wireless Conference recently completed its work at Geneva. A new plan for the redistribution of wave-lengths has been adopted and will apply to the 130 European stations whose wave-lengths now vary from 200 to 600 meters. It was decided that the different stations should be asked to request their respective Governments for authorization to change their wave-lengths by Sept. 1, from which date broadcasting would be carried out in accordance with the plan of the International Wireless Conference.

***

A radio fog signal has just been established on the Lake Huron Lightship, located at the south end of Lake Huron. The signal will transmit groups of three dashes repeated for one minute followed by a silent interval of one minute. The signal will be sent out on 1,000 meters, and will be operated continuously during thick or foggy weather and in clear weather daily from 9 to 9:30 A. M. and from 3 to 3:30 P. M.

TRADE NOTES AND COMMENT

ANY estimate of the sales of radio receiving apparatus is almost impossible, according to a recent statement of the Department of Commerce.

"The receipts from such sales by the Radio Corporation of America give some idea of the growth of the business. For 1922 the sales were $11,286,489; for 1923, $22,465,091; for 1924, $50,747,202. It is generally considered that the sales of the Radio Corporation are not more than one-fifth of the total by all producing sources."

***

An improved traders' sign has been adopted by the Radio Association of England, which guarantees that the dealer displaying it is a certified radio expert or employs expert assistants to carry on the technical side of the business. The sign will be of sheet iron plate, enameled on both sides, bearing the letters R. A. in the centre and the words "Approved wireless dealer" below. One of the chief troubles which listeners have had in the past is the self-styled wireless expert, who has proved more than expensive when conducting any installation or repair work.

***

The American Bosch Magneto Corporation, Springfield, Mass., will make a cone-type loud-speaker. The covering will not be paper or cloth, but a special material not subject to change with weather conditions.

***

W. H. Priess, engineer-manufacturer, expressed an opinion last week regarding the future of receivers. He said: "I believe it is certain that the fine circuit of the future will be an 8-tube set, just as surely as the fine motor car of the future will use an 8-cylinder engine. Not that there is any especial relation between the numbers, but they simply happen to fit the demands made in each field. Some leading motor car manufacturers have already changed into eights. It seems to be commonly accepted that others will. In the coming radio season at least two of the finer receiving sets will operate on 8 tubes. Within a year there will be probably a half dozen more."

***

One million dollars is involved in the latest business tie-up in the radio industry, according to Gordon C. Sleeper, President of the Sleeper Radio Corporation of Long Island City. A contract has been closed between the Music Master Corporation of Philadelphia and the Sleeper Radio Corporation. In addition to making the special Music Master set, the Sleeper plant will continue to manufacture and sell a complete line of receiving sets under its own name through distributers and dealers throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Music Master contract is said to require less than one-half of the manufacturing facilities of the Sleeper Radio Corporation.

***

Controlling stock in the Veri-Chrome Laboratories of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been purchased by officers of the Formica Insulation Company.

***

A new and practical device has been introduced by the Forest Electric Company of Newark, N. J. It is known as the unitron combination and embraces in one compact unit the union "A" battery charger and the unitron "B" battery eliminator.

***

The Cooper A-n-B, a device which delivers both "A" and "B" current from the light socket, has just been announced by the Cooper Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. The instrument, utilizing the current of the ordinary 110-volt 60-cycle house electric current, supplants both "A" and "B" batteries and may be used with any type of radio set regardless of number or type of tubes.

***

The R. E. Thompson Manufacturing Company will put several new styles in neutrodyne receivers on the market this Fall. One will be in the form of a mantel clock, with the loud-speaker substituted for face of the clock. It will have only one tuning control. Another model will have two loud-speakers for duo-tonal reproduction. One speaker will be designed to handle the high pitches and the other the low tones.

***

H. H. Cudmore, General Sales Manager of the Thermiodyne Unico Company, has resigned to become President of the Transodyne Radio Corporation, which has been appointed direct consumer distributer for the Stewart Warner radio line.

Ten Outstanding Events This Week

(July 26—August 1)
Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Today,	*9:15 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF and 6 Stations.*
Monday,	*8:45 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF-WOO.*
Tuesday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY-WRC.*
	9:00 P. M.—Jacob's Symphony Orchestra—WEAF and 9 Stations.
	10:00 P. M.—Opera, "Gioconda"—WEAF and 6 Stations.
Wednesday,	*7:30 P. M.—U. S. Army Band—WEAF-WCAP-WOO-WJAR.*
Thursday,	*8:30 P. M.—U. S. Marine Band—WJZ-WBZ-WGY-WRC.*
Friday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY.*
Saturday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY-WRC.*
	8:45 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF.

BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS FORM BACKBONE OF SUMMER RADIO

Three Stadium Concerts, Goldman Band, Operas "Carmen" and "Gioconda" on the Air This Week

THE Goldman Band concert tonight at 9:15 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on the campus of New York University, will be radiated by WEAF, WFI, WEEI, WJAR, WCAP, WCTS, WWJ and WCAE. The band will play the suite from "Peer Gynt," a waltz, "New Vienna," by Strauss, and the overture "Orpheus," by Offenbach. Waino Kauppi, cornetist, will play a solo, "Soldier's Dream."

The second concert of the week will be broadcast tomorrow, beginning at 8:45 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, by WEAF, WOO and WWJ. Selections by English composers will be featured. The program will open with "Pomp and Circumstance," a march by Elgar; "Hiawatha Ballet Music," by Coleridge-Taylor; "Three Dances of Henry the Eighth," by German, and excerpts from "The Mikado," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Helena March, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera, will sing Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" and "Thy Beaming Eyes," by MacDowell. The concert closes with the "Vienna's Beauties" waltz, by Ziehrer, and excerpts from "Faust."

The Goldman Band on Saturday, from 8:45 to 10:15 P. M., will broadcast from WEAF and WGR, Buffalo.

The program will include "Two Spanish Dances," Moszkowski; experts from "Il Trovatore," Verdi; overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppè; "The Lost Chord," a cornet solo by Waino Kauppi; "To a Water Lily," MacDowell; march, "On the Go," Goldman, and "Fantasie on a German Theme," by Ochs.

***

"La Gioconda," Ponchielli's adaptation of Victor Hugo's drama "Angelo," will be sung by the WEAF Grand Opera Company for the audiences of WEAF, WEEI, WFI, WCAE, WGR and WWJ on Tuesday, at 10 P. M. (Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

***

Three concerts by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra this week at Lewisohn Stadium, City College, will be broadcast. The orchestra will be under the direction of Nikolai Sokoloff, guest conductor and leader of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. The Tuesday evening concert, beginning at 8:25 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, will be radiated by WJZ, WRC and WGY. The program will include: "Freischuetz" Overture, Weber; Poem for Orchestra, Loeffler; Rakoczy March, Berlioz; Symphony No. 5, Tchaikovsky.

WRC, Washington, will not be connected to the microphone in the Stadium on Friday night. The following program will be broadcast by WJZ and WGY, beginning at 8:25 P. M.: Symphony in D minor, Franck; Academic Festival Overture, Brahms; "Steppes of Middle Asia," Borodin; Poem of Ecstasy, Scriabin.

The Saturday concert and the last under the leadership of Nikolai Sokoloff will be sent out by the trio of transmitters, commencing at 8:25 P. M. It will comprise: Introduction and March from "Coq d'Or," Rimsky-Korsakoff; Finale, Theme and Variations, Suite No. 3, Tchaikovsky; Rumanian Rhapsody, Enesco; Symphony No. 2, Brahms.

***

The Shannon Quartet will be heard as a part of the regular weekly Edison Hour on Wednesdays. The quartet will be supported by the Edison Ensemble. The following selections will be included in the program of the four men: "All Through the Night," "Honey, I Wants Yer Now," "Little Cotton Dolly," and "A Medley of Old-Time Favorites." Broadcasting will begin at 8:30 P. M.

***

The first of a series of free municipal open-air operas to be given at Ebbet's Field, Brooklyn, will be broadcast by WNYC, the Municipal Broadcasting Station, at 8:15 P. M., Saturday. This first performance will be of Verdi's "Aida," performed by the Municipal Free Opera Company. Other performances to follow are "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on Aug. 5, and "Faust" on Aug. 8.

***

The opera "Carmen" will be broadcast by WGBS and WMAF Tuesday, beginning at 9 P. M.

***

New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Providence will hear the music of the United States Army Band on Wednesday, when it will be broadcast from WEAF, WCAP, WOO and WJAR, from 7:30 to 9 P. M. (Eastern Daylight Saving Time). The concert will be played in the army barracks, Washington.

***

Radio listeners will be entertained Tuesday evening by two bands, broadcasting over a 21-mile direct line from Luna Park, Coney Island. At 7:30 the National Czechoslovakian Band will play for one-half hour, and at 8:30 Pryor's Concert Band will be on the air for half an hour.

***

Lila Lee is scheduled to broadcast from WOR Thursday at 8:30 P. M.

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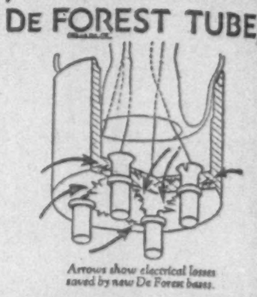

Arrows show electrical losses saved by new De Forest bases.

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THE strength of radio waves in the air is infinitesimal. It must be magnified again and again. This is done by the tube. The purpose of the "low-loss" movement is to conserve every particle of this strength. Perfect insulation in the base of the tubes adds volume and quality to radio reproduction.

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RADIO PROGRAMS SCHEDULED FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

STATIONS are arranged according to their distance from New York. Eastern Daylight Saving Time is used in all cases. Numerals after names of stations denote wave length in meters.

TODAY.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
3:00 P. M.—New York Federation of Churches, hymn sing.
4:05-5:00 P. M.—New York Federation of Churches, interdenominational services. Address, Rev. H. C. Wasmund, music by Federation Quartet.
7:30-8:15 P. M.—Capitol Theatre music, Roxy and His Gang.
9:15-10:15 P. M.—Goldman Band.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
8:45 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:00-11:00 P. M.—Brooklyn Strand Theatre music.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
9:00 A. M.—Children's hour.
10:40 A. M.—Grace Church chimes.
2:30 P. M.—Sunday Forum; "Keeping America Strong," Dr. S. W. Greffilin.
4:00 P. M.—Virginia Leslie, piano.
4:15 P. M.—To be announced.
4:30 P. M.—Virginia Leslie, piano.
7:00 P. M.—Pennsylvania Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—James Murray, baritone.
8:45 P. M.—Theresa Indian, soprano.
9:00 P. M.—Lakewood Ensemble.
10:00 P. M.—G. Ludlow, violin.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
8:15 P. M.—A. Wilson, bass.
8:30 P. M.—Vail Trio.
8:45-11:00 P. M.—Operas, "Cavelleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" direct from Thomas Jefferson Park.
9:00 P. M.—Raul Paniagua, piano.
9:30 P. M.—"Reminiscences of a Reporter," W. H. Crawford.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
5:30 P. M.—Piccadilly Theatre music.
6:00 P. M.—Program from Atlantic City.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—Services, First Church of Christ, Scientist.
7:00-7:45 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
1:00-1:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
5:00 P. M.—Roseland Orchestra.
10:45-11:15 P. M.—Hofbrau Orchestra.

WRNY, NEW YORK—250.
8:00-5:00 P. M.—Sunday concert.

WEBH, NEW YORK—373.
5:00 P. M.—Arrighi Choir.
6:00 P. M.—Masonic news.
6:15 P. M.—P. del Pino, tenor.
7:00 P. M.—Vail Trio.

WQAO, NEW YORK—360.
11:00 A. M.—Calvary Baptist Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Church service.

WHAP, BROOKLYN—240.
2:00-3:30 P. M.—Sacred music.

WBBR, STATEN ISLAND—273.
10:00 A. M.—Watchtower Orchestra; Marion Brown, soprano; Bible lecture.
9:00 P. M.—Choral singers; Bible lecture; instrumental selections.

WGBS, FREEPORT, L. I.—244.
10:40 A. M.—Methodist Church service.

WGCP, NEWARK—252.
8:00-10:00 P. M.—Orchestra; recitations; vocal and instrumental solos.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
4:15 P. M.—Church service.
9:00 P. M.—Ambassador Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

WHAR, ATLANTIC CITY—275.
2:30 P. M.—Seaside Trio.
2:45 P. M.—Sermon, Rev. G. H. Heal.
9:00 P. M.—Concert.
11:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
10:20 A. M.—Church service.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
2:30 P. M.—Sunday school music.
6:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
7:45 P. M.—Presbyterian Church service.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
10:45 A. M.—Holy Trinity Church service.
4:15 P. M.—St. James Church musical service.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
8:00 P. M.—"Starlore and Religion," G. L. Patterson; organ.
9:45 P. M.—Concert.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
10:30 A. M.—Reformed Church service.
4:00 P. M.—Same as WJZ.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCTS, WORCESTER, MASS.—263.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
7:20 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
12:00 M.—Church service.
5:00 P. M.—Washington Cathedral open-air service at the Peace Cross.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WHAM, ROCHESTER—278.
4:15 P. M.—Chapel service.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
10:30 A. M.—Presbyterian Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Vesper services.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
11:00 A. M.—Church service.
7:00 P. M.—Church service.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
8:00 P. M.—Church service.
8:30 P. M.—Dinner concert.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Church service.
5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:15 P. M.—Band concert.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
4:30-6:00 P. M.—Francisci Ensemble.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Stillman Concert Orchestra.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
11:30 A. M.—Church service.
4:30 P. M.—Band concert.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
12:00 M.—St. Paul's Cathedral services.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WREO, LANSING—286.
11:00 A. M.—Chimes
11:30 A. M.—Church service.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—326.
7:45 P. M.—Church service.
11:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos.

WLW, CINCINNATI—423.
10:30 A. M.—Sunday school.
12:00 M.—Church of the Covenant service.
9:30 P. M.—Orchestra.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
4:00 P. M.—Sermon; chimes.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
8:00 P. M.—Mishka Ivanov, baritone; to be announced; Emanuel Moses, violin.
9:45 P. M.—"Human Side of Music," Margaret Cowl.
6:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
7:00 P. M.—Mrs. Charles Carrington, soprano.
7:15 P. M.—Strand Theatre music.
8:30 P. M.—Health talk.
8:45 P. M.—Goldman Band; Helen Marsh, contralto.
10:15 P. M.—Giuseppe de Benedetto, tenor.
10:30-11:30 P. M.—Marine Roof Orchestra.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
6:30 P. M.—Charleston Five Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—"Market High Spots."
7:10 P. M.—Charleston Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Police alarms; news.
7:35 P. M.—Piano recital.
8:00 P. M.—"Knotty Problems in Baseball," by J. B. Foster; baseball results.
8:15 P. M.—Monarch Band, direct from the Mall, Central Park.
10:15 P. M.—"Trend of the Times," by Dr. Sydney N. Ussher.
10:30 P. M.—Police alarms; weather.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
10:00 A. M.—Mrs. Julian Heath.
10:20 A. M.—"Getting Water Effects in a Garden," Olive H. Foster.
10:35 A. M.—"Course in Home Decoration," Dorothy E. Walsh.
10:40 A. M.—"A Sober Meal From Pan Scraps," New York Meat Council.
10:50 A. M.—Fashion talk.
11:00 A. M.—News.
11:05 A. M.—Book talk.
1:00 P. M.—Luncheon music.
2:00 P. M.—News.
4:00-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores half hourly; news.
4:10 P. M.—To be announced.
4:30 P. M.—Goshin orchestra.
5:30 P. M.—Market reports; closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange quotations; financial review.
6:05 P. M.—U. S. Navy Band.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results.
8:10 P. M.—To be announced.
8:30 P. M.—Landay Hall music.
9:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
10:30 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

WGBS, NEW YORK—315.
1:00 P. M.—Scripture reading.
1:45 P. M.—Pirates' Quartet.
3:00 P. M.—To be announced.
4:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
4:30 P. M.—Popular songs; Circle Orchestra.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
4:15 P. M.—Talk, "Boxers Training."
4:30 P. M.—J. Spiegel, tenor.
4:45 P. M.—E. B. Spesle, piano.
5:00 P. M.—Miriam Gordon, recitations; [illegible]

4:45 P. M.—Talk, J. C. McGuire.
5:00 P. M.—Dance music.
7:30 P. M.—E. Duffy, baritone.
7:45 P. M.—Edith Abel, soprano.
8:00 P. M.—Roseland Orchestra.
8:30-9:45 P. M.—Popular songs.
9:45-10:00 P. M.—Song recital.
11:00-11:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
12:00 P. M.-12:30 A. M.—Richman Entertainers.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:00 M.—Beth Young, contralto; M. Alvarez, tenor; Beatrice Meisler, recitations.
6:30 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Marion W. Schlesler, soprano; L. Burkow, violin.
8:00 P. M.—Christian Science lecture.
9:00 P. M.—Louis Burkow, violin.
9:15-10:30 P. M.—Coakley Sisters, songs; Daisy Turnbin, soprano; Henrietta Turner, ukulele; B. Bernard, songs.
10:30 P. M.—Colony Theatre music.
11:30 P. M.—To be announced.

WRNY, NEW YORK—250.
12:00 M.-1:00 P. M.—Luncheon music.
1:00 P. M.—Sports forecast.
1:10 P. M.—Radio Industry.
7:20 P. M.—Sports results.
7:50 P. M.—Commerce of the day.
8:00 P. M.—Orlando's Orchestra.
9:15 P. M.—Radio talk, B. Schudt.
6:30 P. M.—Lumber Jacks Orchestra.

WHAP, BROOKLYN—240.
6:00-7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:30-8:00 P. M.—Forum of the air.

WAHG, RICHMOND HILL—316.
12:30-12:55 P. M.—Music.
12:55-1:05 P. M.—Time signals; weather.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
6:45-8:15 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
2:30-3:30 P. M.—Josephine Evans, contralto; Inez Potter, soprano; Emil Borsody, cello.
6:15 P. M.—Talk, Dr. F. H. Vizetelly.
6:17 P. M.—Metropolitan revue.
6:30 P. M.—Man in the moon stories.
7:00 P. M.—Metropolitan Revue.
7:15 P. M.—Sports review.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
1:30 P. M.—Luncheon music.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores; organ.
7:00 P. M.—Morton Trio.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—Philharmonic Orchestra.
9:05 P. M.—Haddon Trio.
10:05 P. M.—Dance orchestra.
11:05 P. M.—Dance orchestra.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
8:50 P. M.—Veselli's Band; soloists.
10:05 P. M.—Movie review; E. M. Crowitz.
10:30 P. M.—Traymore Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—California Night Hawks.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Adelphia Orchestra.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—395.
5:50 P. M.—Sports results.

WCAU, PHILADELPHIA—278.
10:30 P. M.—Hayes Orchestra.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
6:45 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.
8:00-11:00 P. M.—Program from WEAF.

WTIC, HARTFORD—349.
8:20 P. M.—"A Trip Through the Adirondacks," Lucius Barber.
8:45 P. M.—Colt Orchestra.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
7:00 P. M.—Hotel Lenox Ensemble.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—E. Bostner, baritone; H. Delmore, tenor.
10:00 P. M.—Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Market report.
10:40 P. M.—World market survey.
10:50 P. M.—Results of baseball games.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report; missing persons.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market report.
12:40 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music; play, "Courtship of Miles Standish."
2:30 P. M.—Van Curler Orchestra.
6:00 P. M.—News; market report; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—"The Glow Worm," L. A. Hugenoun.
7:55 P. M.—Same as WJZ.
8:25 P. M.—Same as WJZ.
11:00 P. M.—Mayflower Orchestra.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
1:05 P. M.—Biltmore Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; orchestra.
8:30-10:00 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WDWF, PROVIDENCE—441.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Arcadia Dance Orchestra.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
6:30 P. M.—Lost and found; baseball scores.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Musicale.
9:00 P. M.—Press Club.
9:15 P. M.—Mary Ryan, soprano.
9:40 P. M.—Talk, H. Prescott.
9:45 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental concert.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market reports.
12:45 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music; "Family Resources," Martha Van Rensselaer.
2:30 P. M.—Asia Orchestra.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:15 P. M.—"Why be a Farmer," E. Lee.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—Babcock Orchestra.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
1:05 P. M.—Studio program.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Musicale.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
6:00 P. M.—Brown's Orchestra.
7:15 P. M.—Lost and found articles; baseball scores.
7:30 P. M.—Musicale.
8:00 P. M.—Virginia D. Birgfield, soprano.
8:30 P. M.—Program from WEAF.
9:00 P. M.—Nautical Garden Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Talk.

WMAF, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.—441.
6:00-10:30 P. M.—Special program from WGBS.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
8:30 P. M.—Health talk.
8:45-9:30 P. M.—Studio recital.
9:30-10:00 P. M.—U. S. Marine Band.
10:00-11:00 P. M.—Concert program.

WHAM, ROCHESTER—278.
4:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
6:00-7:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
8:00-8:30 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; weather.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
12:00 M.—Weather and market reports.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:30 P. M.—Announcements; sport news.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—Musicale.
11:00 P. M.—Statler Dance Orchestra.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
5:35-6:00 P. M.—News; closing stock report.
6:05 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:30-7:30 P. M.—Dinner music.

CHIC, TORONTO—357.
8:00 P. M.—Male quartet; solos.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Market reports; news.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather and market reports.
3:30-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
4:20 P. M.—Closing market quotations.
5:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:25 P. M.—Market report; news.
9:45 P. M.—"Songs of the Road."
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast; baseball scores.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
11:00 P. M.—Dance music.

WTAM, CLEVELAND—389.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—1:00 A. M.—Orchestra; soloists.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—State Theatre music.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.
8:20 P. M.—Program from WEAF.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
7:00 P. M.—Goldhette's Ensemble.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—326.
9:00 P. M.—American Legion concert.
10:00 P. M.—Dance music.

WLW, CINCINNATI—423.
9:00 P. M.—Musical program.
9:45 P. M.—Organ recital.
10:30 P. M.—Instrumental trio; Lyric Male Quartet.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
11:00 P. M.—E. Stemler, violin; Pauline Stemler, piano.
11:30 P. M.—Collins and Hubbell, guitar; Virginia Bush, cornet; T. Holzberg, songs.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
11:00 A. M.—Jessie Covington, piano.
11:10 A. M.—"Garden Talk," K. Boynton.
11:25 A. M.—Jessie Covington, piano.
11:35 A. M.—Motion picture forecast, Adele Woodard.
11:50 A. M.—Jessie Covington, piano.
12:00 M.—Market and weather reports.
4:00 P. M.—Martin Dicker, tenor.
4:15 P. M.—Lillian Starr, piano.
4:30 P. M.—Women's League of the United Synagogue of America program; "Tisha B'Ab," Mrs. M. Blechman.
6:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
7:00 P. M.—Marie Opfinger, soprano.
7:10 P. M.—"French Scenes and Sayings," W. Doub-Kerr.
7:30 P. M.—A. Optinger, piano.
7:45 P. M.—Walter Leary, baritone.
8:00 P. M.—New York Lyric Trio.
8:30 P. M.—Gold Dust Twins.
9:00 P. M.—Eveready Hour.
10:00 P. M.—Opera, "La Gioconda."
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
6:45 P. M.—Market high spots; piano.
7:10 P. M.—Canadians Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Police alarms.
7:35 P. M.—Canadians Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05-9:30 P. M.—Bessie Simon, violin; Alpine Yodlers; Bessie Lepson, piano; L. Lynch, tenor.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—J. H. Kessler, violin; E. Silver, baritone; J. H. Kessler, violin.
10:30 P. M.—Police alarms; weather.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
10:00 A. M.—Mrs. Julian Heath.
10:20 A. M.—Talk on etiquette.
10:30 A. M.—"Art and Exhibition," Augusta O. Patterson.
10:40 A. M.—"Housekeeping in Foreign Lands," Jane Burr.
10:50 A. M.—Fashion talk.
11:00 A. M.—News.
1:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.
2:00 P. M.—News.
4:00-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores half hourly; news.
4:10 P. M.—High spot contest.
4:30 P. M.—To be announced.
5:30 P. M.—Market reports; closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange quotations; financial review.
7:00 P. M.—"The French Poodle," F. Dole.
7:15 P. M.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra.
7:50 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results.
8:00 P. M.—Travelogue, "Benares-Delhi."
8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra.
10:45 P. M.—Radio Franks.
11:00 P. M.—Mayflower Orchestra.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Ambassador Ensemble.
8:15 P. M.—"Annual Myths," R. L. Ditmars.
8:30 P. M.—New York University concert.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
1:30 P. M.—Scripture reading.
1:35 P. M.—Landau Serenaders.
3:00 P. M.—Louise Rice, graphologist.
3:10 P. M.—Boys' Club concert.
3:20 P. M.—Readings, Anna B. Stewart.
3:30 P. M.—Boys' Club.
3:40 P. M.—Piano lesson.
3:50 P. M.—Boys' Club.
4:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
6:30 P. M.—Metro Dance Orchestra; songs.
7:40 P. M.—Woodwind Ensemble.
8:00 P. M.—Barber shop ballads, Ring Lardner, Dr. Sigmund Spaeth.
9:00 P. M.—Opera, "Carmen."
10:30 P. M.—Spanish Marimba.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
12:30-1:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
1:30 P. M.—Talk, "Boxers Training."
2:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
3:15 P. M.—Lexington Orchestra.
4:30 P. M.—Talk, Uncle Robert.
7:30-9:30 P. M.—R. J. Martin, tenor; Sara V. Turits, soprano; Colonial Aces; Bob Miller, songs; Vera Curtis, soprano; Williams Trio.
9:30 P. M.—Palisades Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Margaret C. Leary, soprano.
10:15-10:30 P. M.—R. D. O'Flynn and L. Vincent, songs.
11:30-12:00 P. M.—Revue; orchestra.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:00 M.—Home-making hour.
6:30-7:00 P. M.—Carolinian Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Talk; music.
8:00 P. M.—P. Harrower, bass.
8:20 P. M.—Columbia Amusement program.
9:00 P. M.—Marguerite Rood, contralto.
9:15 P. M.—To be announced.
10:00 P. M.—Musicale.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.

WRNY, NEW YORK—250.
12:00 M.—Luncheon music.
1:00 P. M.—Sports forecast.
1:10 P. M.—Radio Industry.
7:20 P. M.—Sports results.
7:30 P. M.—Commerce of the day.
8:00 P. M.—Orlando's Orchestra; songs.
9:00 P. M.—"Driving Hints," C. E. Rauch.
9:15 P. M.—Studio program.

WEBJ, NEW YORK—273.
7:00 P. M.—Maria Pasquale, piano; Elly Ronan, soprano.
7:30 P. M.—Czechoslovakian Band.
8:00 P. M.—Railroad talk, by G. T. Gear.
8:10 P. M.—Aywon Comedy Four.
8:50 P. M.—Pryor's Band.

WFBH, NEW YORK—273.
2:00 P. M.—Lafayette Orchestra; songs.
3:45 P. M.—Talk, Louis Hallett.
4:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
5:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:15 P. M.—Radio talk, B. Schudt.
6:30 P. M.—Lumber Jacks Orchestra.

WHAP, BROOKLYN—240.
6:00-7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:30-8:00 P. M.—Forum of the air.

WAHG, RICHMOND HILL—316.
12:30-12:55 P. M.—Music.
12:55-1:05 P. M.—Time signals; weather.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
6:45-8:15 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
2:30-3:30 P. M.—Josephine Evans, contralto; Inez Potter, soprano; Emil Borsody, cello.
6:15 P. M.—Talk, Dr. F. H. Vizetelly.
6:17 P. M.—Metropolitan revue.
6:30 P. M.—Man in the moon stories.
7:00 P. M.—Metropolitan Revue.
7:15 P. M.—Sports review.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
1:30 P. M.—Luncheon music.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores; organ.
7:00 P. M.—Morton Trio.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—Philharmonic Orchestra.
9:05 P. M.—Haddon Trio.
10:05 P. M.—Dance orchestra.
11:05 P. M.—Dance orchestra.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
8:50 P. M.—Veselli's Band; soloists.
10:05 P. M.—Movie review; E. M. Crowitz.
10:30 P. M.—Traymore Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—California Night Hawks.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Adelphia Orchestra.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—395.
5:50 P. M.—Sports results.

WCAU, PHILADELPHIA—278.
10:30 P. M.—Hayes Orchestra.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
6:45 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.
8:00-11:00 P. M.—Program from WEAF.

WTIC, HARTFORD—349.
8:20 P. M.—"A Trip Through the Adirondacks," Lucius Barber.
8:45 P. M.—Colt Orchestra.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
7:00 P. M.—Hotel Lenox Ensemble.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—E. Bostner, baritone; H. Delmore, tenor.
10:00 P. M.—Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Market report.
10:40 P. M.—World market survey.
10:50 P. M.—Results of baseball games.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report; missing persons.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market report.
12:40 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music; play, "Courtship of Miles Standish."
2:30 P. M.—Van Curler Orchestra.
6:00 P. M.—News; market report; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—"The Glow Worm," L. A. Hugenoun.
7:55 P. M.—Same as WJZ.
8:25 P. M.—Same as WJZ.
11:00 P. M.—Mayflower Orchestra.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
1:05 P. M.—Biltmore Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; orchestra.
8:30-10:00 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WDWF, PROVIDENCE—441.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Arcadia Dance Orchestra.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
6:30 P. M.—Lost and found; baseball scores.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Musicale.
9:00 P. M.—Press Club.
9:15 P. M.—Lella Le Marr, piano.
9:45 P. M.—Popular songs; features.
10:00 P. M.—McKay's Orchestra.

WLW, CINCINNATI—423.
5:30 P. M.—Dinner concert; baseball scores.
11:00 P. M.—Classical concert; soloists; Cine Quartet.
12:15 P. M.—Organ recital.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
11:00 P. M.—Golf talk.
11:10 P. M.—Studio program.
12:00 P. M.—String Quartet.

WHAS, LOUSVILLE—400.
9:30-11:00 P. M.—Kentucky Ramblers; baseball scores; news; Standard Time announced at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
11:00 A. M.—May S. Breen, banjo; F. De Rose, piano.
11:10 A. M.—"Needlework," Ethel M. McGunn.
11:25 A. M.—May S. Breen, banjo; F. De Rose, piano.
11:50 A. M.—May S. Breen, banjo; F. De Rose, piano.
12:00 M.—Market, weather reports.
4:00 P. M.—Hazel A. Dudley, soprano; Thelma V. Norden, piano.
4:45 P. M.—Talk, O. Rogers.
6:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music, service; Church Community Chorus; address by the Rev. B. K. Apellan.
7:30 P. M.—Cushman's Serenaders.
8:00 P. M.—Popular concert.
9:00 P. M.—Atwater-Kent Artists.
10:00 P. M.—Silvertown Orchestra.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
6:30 P. M.—Arcady Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Market high spots.
7:10 P. M.—Arcady Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Police alarms.
7:35 P. M.—"The Health of New York City's Children," Dr. J. S. Blumenthal.
7:50 P. M.—Theodore Appel, bass.
8:00 P. M.—"What Is New in Doing for Treatment of Cancer," Dr. Isaac Levine.
8:45 P. M.—Bertha Harmon, soprano.
9:05 P. M.—Popular songs.
9:25 P. M.—R. H. Whitmyer, tenor.
9:45 P. M.—Radio Serenaders.
10:20 P. M.—Police alarms; weather.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
10:00 A. M.—Mrs. Julian Heath.
10:20 A. M.—"Care of the Hair," Nestle.
10:30 A. M.—"Household Equipment," Ethel Peyser.
10:40 A. M.—"Be Your Own Decorator," Ami M. Hicks.
10:50 A. M.—Fashion talk.
11:00 A. M.—News; talk.
1:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.
2:00 P. M.—News.
4:00-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores half hourly; news.
4:05 P. M.—To be announced.
5:05 P. M.—"What Music Can Do for You," Harriet A. Seymour.
5:30 P. M.—Financial Review news.
7:00 P. M.—"Hunting the Rhinoceros Iguana," Dr. G. K. Noble.
7:15 P. M.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra.
7:55 P. M.—"Exit the Cookie-pusher," J. B. Kennedy.
8:50 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results; news.
8:10 P. M.—R. Wentworth, baritone.
8:20 P. M.—United States Marine Band.
10:00 P. M.—Royal Hour of Music.
11:00 P. M.—News.
11:05 P. M.—Deauville Orchestra; Clark's Hawaiians.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Astor Orchestra.
8:15 P. M.—J. Cassidy, baritone.
8:30 P. M.—Sport talk.
8:45 P. M.—To be announced.
10:00 P. M.—Belleclaire Orchestra.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
1:30 P. M.—Scripture reading.
1:35 P. M.—Negro Spirituals.
3:00 P. M.—Talk, J. W. McSpadden.
3:10 P. M.—Elly Ronan, soprano.
3:20 P. M.—Beauty talk.
3:30 P. M.—Elly Ronan, soprano.
3:40 P. M.—Talk, A. Willcock.
3:50 P. M.—Elly Ronan, soprano.
6:00 P. M.—Uncle Geebee.
6:30 P. M.—Perry's Hawaiians.
7:00 P. M.—News review.
7:10 P. M.—Hawaiian music.
7:45 P. M.—M. Johnson, saxaphone; B. Wirges, piano.
8:00 P. M.—Talks, D. W. Griffith, Carol Dempster, W. C. Fields and Alfred Lunt.
8:15 P. M.—Popular songs.
8:30 P. M.—Book and Play Review.
9:00 P. M.—Olsta Trio.
9:30 P. M.—Piccadilly Theatre music.

9:15 P. M.—Playlet.
9:30 P. M.—Artists' recital.
10:00 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Benjamin Franklin Orchestra.

WCAU, PHILADELPHIA—278.
8:00 P. M.—Recital.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
10:15 A. M.—Market reports.
1:00 P. M.—Tea Room Orchestra.
1:50 P. M.—Agricultural reports.
3:00 P. M.—Talk; music.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:45 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.

WTIC, HARTFORD—349.
6:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:55 P. M.—Weather.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
7:00 P. M.—Hotel Kimball Trio.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:00 P. M.—Capitol Theatre Orchestra.
9:30 P. M.—Eve Darlon, soprano.
9:50 P. M.—Aleppo Drum Corps.
10:05 P. M.—Brunswick Orchestra.
10:35 P. M.—Market report.
10:40 P. M.—Civil Service examination information.
10:50 P. M.—Baseball results.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather reports; missing persons.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market reports.
12:45 P. M.—Weather reports.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
6:00 P. M.—Market quotations; news; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Children's program.
6:45 P. M.—Strand Orchestra.
7:35 P. M.—Reading.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
10:00 A. M.—Housewives' program.
1:05 P. M.—Studio recital.
7:30-10:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCTS, WORCESTER, MASS.—263.
10:30 A. M.—Talk.
10:45 A. M.—"Home Economics," Lydia Flanders.
11:00 A. M.—Market and weather reports.
7:15 P. M.—Bedtime stories.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Music.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
7:00 P. M.—Big Brother Club meeting.
7:45 P. M.—Lost and found; baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Concert.
9:00 P. M.—Musicale.

WMAF, S. DARTMOUTH, MASS.—441.
6:00-10:30 P. M.—Special program from WGBS.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
7:45-8:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
7:30-9:00 P. M.—U. S. Army Band.
9:00-9:05 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:06-9:40 P. M.—To be announced.
10:00-10:30 P. M.—Rakemann Quintet.
10:30-11:00 P. M.—To be announced.

WHAM, ROCHESTER—278.
4:30-5:00 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
6:00-7:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
8:00-8:30 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; weather.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
12:00 M.—Weather and market reports.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
6:45-7:30 P. M.—Whiteman Serenaders.
7:30 P. M.—Announcements; sport news.
8:30 P. M.—Toledo Dance Orchestra.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Piano recitals.
11:00 P. M.—Supper music.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Market reports; news.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather; market reports; news.
3:30-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
4:20 P. M.—Closing market reports.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:25 P. M.—Market reports; news.
9:45 P. M.—Concert.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast; baseball scores.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
5:35-6:05 P. M.—Closing stock report; news; baseball scores.
9:00 P. M.—Watson's Orchestra.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:30 P. M.—The Sunshine Girl.
7:45 P. M.—Police reports.
8:00 P. M.—Professor Kalters, recital.
8:30 P. M.—Concert.
11:00 P. M.—Aldine Theatre music.

CKAC, MONTREAL—411.
1:45 P. M.—Luncheon concert.
4:00 P. M.—Weather, stock, road reports.

WTAM, CLEVELAND—389.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dinner dance music.
9:00-11:00 P. M.—Organ soloists.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hollenden Orchestra.
12:00 P. M.-2:00 A. M.—Dance music.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
7:00 P. M.—Goldhette's Ensemble.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WREO, LANSING—286.
11:00 P. M.—Weather; baseball scores.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—326.
9:00 P. M.—Book review.
9

ALCOHOL NOT A STIMULANT, COLUMBIA DEAN POINTS OUT

Dr. Rusby Says It Deadens Fear and Fatigue, Suppresses Restraint and Unbalances Judgment—Can Warm Us in Winter, Cool Us in Summer.

GENERAL misapprehension respecting what constitutes thirst and what the effects are of drinking water or alcohol have led Dr. H. A. Rusby, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, to summarize scientific findings. It was he who lately charged that by passing its anti-evolution law Tennessee had reverted to "a slavery of intellect." In his exposition of thirst and its satisfaction Dr. Rusby upsets some popular notions and supports others.

Drinking has for its main object, Dr. Rusby says, the quenching of thirst. It not only moistens the mouth, but supplies all the tissues of the body with the water necessary for maintaining their functions. The act of moistening the mouth brings comfort and a sensation of pleasure; but the thirst itself, it is pointed out, could be equally assuaged by injecting water into the blood vessels.

Other objects of drinking, apart from adding water to the blood, he classes under the heads of protection, comfort, pleasure and assistance in performing work. The value of alcohol as a protective are, he holds, generally recognized, although the nature of its action is little understood. For sanitary reasons, millions of people, Dr. Rusby points out, never taste water. Some densely populated districts, even some countries, have a water supply that is polluted by disease germs to a dangerous degree. In such places the people habitually drink wine or malt beverages as a sanitary precaution.

Paralyzes Heat Nerves.

He substantiates the theory that alcohol will add to one's comfort by warming the body in Winter, and yet will promote coolness in hot weather. The physiological explanation is given by Dr. Rusby as follows: "Our sense of heat resides in the heat-nerve endings of the skin. When a low temperature drives the warm blood from the surface we have the sensation of being cold. When alcohol restores the blood to these vessels, which closely invest the heat-nerve endings, an agreeable feeling of warmth is afforded, although this condition promotes the radiation of heat from the surface, with a reduction of temperature. In the Summer, on the other hand, the tendency of the alcohol is to paralyze or depress the heat-nerves, so that we do not sense the warmth, and thus appear to be cool. The alcohol also increases the heat radiation."

Under the heading of comfort are included the depressing effect of alcohol. It is pointed out that this is the dominant action of alcohol, and may work in many ways to reduce the individual discomfort.

"All physical sensation of pain," says Dr. Rusby, "is lessened by the depressing or stupefying effect of alcohol, and it can be so used as to become a complete anesthetic. Enormous amounts of alcohol has been consumed to obtain this result. Anxiety, grief, remorse, fear and other forms of mental suffering are similarly lessened, and inebriety has been greatly promoted through the habitual dependence of such sufferers on this artificial relief.

"Closely allied to this relief of physical and mental discomfort by the depressing effects of alcohol is its negative action in carrying a subject through physical or mental emergencies. An understanding of this subject depends on an appreciation of the difference between an action and a resulting effect.

Deadens Fatigue, Impairs Capacity.

"The belief is almost universal that alcohol acts as a stimulant, whereas the reverse is true. When, however, its depressing action is exerted on an inhibitory function, the visible effect is naturally one of stimulation.

"The Spanish fleet, lying in Santiago Harbor, and realizing that it must go forth and encounter the United States fleet, resorted to the use of liberal amounts of alcohol by its officers and men. The depressing action of these libations on the faculties of judgment and prudence overcame the emotion of fear, and imbued the force with what is often called 'Dutch courage.' They went forth to a desperate fight. The adverse result was the more certain for them, because of the incapacitation effected by the same agent that had stupefied their just fear.

"In other words, the alcohol did not give these men courage, but it did reduce their fear. Between these two actions there is all the difference of a contradiction.

"Unprincipled employers, in the olden days, were accustomed to supply rations of rum to their workmen when an extraordinary occasion called for exceptional activity. Not only the dread of hard work but the sense of its fatigue was deadened, and the men could be hurrahed into unusual endurance. Undoubtedly, the quality of their work was impaired by the related impairment of their powers. Still there was an increased output and an apparent stimulation of activity."

Effect on Brain Workers.

The effect of alcoholic stimulants on brain workers, Dr. Rusby points out, is likely to be tricky and not what they expect.

"A writer," he explains, "under stress of emergency, may lose a part of his feeling of fatigue and be led to work on to the verge of exhaustion by the use of this so-called stimulant. Lawyers, actors, public speakers, even preachers, may dull their feelings of timidity, whether justified or uncalled for, in facing their ordeals, and be enabled to win applause when they had been oppressed by a fear of failure.

"This artificial killing of fear is far less worthy than the firm conquering of oneself by the summoning of his own powers and the development of his just confidence in them. The cumulative effect of the latter process, however difficult, or even painful, is one of healthy development and individual growth. That of the former is very apt to result in deterioration. The world's biographical histories are blackened by thousands of failures and wrecks of brilliant men and women in every walk of life, resulting from this habit."

Analyzing the effect of alcohol in brightening the wits of drinkers, Dr. Rusby sums up: "Of a very similar character is the promotion of social fellowship and jollity by the aid of John Barleycorn. From the mere effacement of excessive reserve, there are all stages, to that in which the individual loses all powers of self-restraint and all sense of proper modesty. All this is manifestly a process of depression, though commonly regarded as one of stimulation.

"To the action here described, the term narcotic has been firmly attached. By it, the intellectual functions are affected unequally and the proper intellectual equilibrium is destroyed. Mental activity is not stimulated, nor even induced, but it is permitted by the suppression of restraint, and its character is neither restrained nor regulated by either judgment or will. Quantity is increased, but usually at the expense of quality."

CROSSING ACCIDENTS REDUCED BY WIDESPREAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN

WHEREVER people travel, by road vehicle or on foot, they have been admonished with a pictured tragedy and a slogan to "cross crossings cautiously." The results of the campaign indicate that the warning has been taken to heart. Passers-by notice the signs and check their speed long enough to stop, look and listen, and thus in the last year hundreds of lives probably have been saved.

For several years crossings have been the great menace of the railroads. Their highest death rate used to be among their own men. Then safety preachments and practices began, and the number of fatalities among railroad men dropped. In 1921 the figures decreased to an extent that indicated it was not nearly so dangerous to work on the roads as to cross the tracks. In that year about 1,500 railroad employes were killed and some 1,700 were victims of fatal crossing accidents.

Constructive safety programs in the last fourteen years, according to C. E. Hill, general safety agent of the New York Central Lines, have reduced the number of employe fatalities 54 per cent. and the number of passengers killed 58 per cent. A few years ago the Safety Section of the American Railway Association came to the conclusion that something had to be done to check crossing fatalities. It decided in 1922 to appeal to the public. But the public takes time to respond. Meanwhile more and more automobiles were appearing on the roads and more and more were being halted on the tracks. The death toll had increased from 1,705 in 1921 to 1,810 in 1922. In 1923 the total went up to 2,268, and 1,758 deaths were attributed to automobiles. By this time, though, "cross crossings cautiously" was echoed through the land, and in 1924 the death toll dropped.

If the same increase in crossing fatalities had obtained in 1924 as in prior years, Mr. Hill explained, the death list would have been 2,835. Instead it was 2,147, 119 fewer than had been killed at crossings the previous year. Thus, he figured, 686 lives were saved, in spite of the fact that the number of automobiles increased 20 per cent.

For this drop safety agents and their work are not solely to be credited. They testify that national, State, county and municipal officials have aided. Manufacturers and sellers of automobiles have helped, and civic bodies, churches and schools have cooperated. But as yet automobile drivers, it is said, have not done their part. If they would quit when they were unfit to drive, Mr. Hill believes that crossing accidents might be reduced at least 50 per cent. within a year and eventually would drop to a much smaller number.

Nathan Fox
Apparel of Distinction

850 Flatbush Avenue
Near Church, Brooklyn

Continuing the
CLEARANCE
SALE
OF HIGH TYPE
SUMMER
FROCKS
that we've formerly sold up to 29.75
at
$9.75
$10.75 $13.75 $15.75

WHETHER YOU STAY AT HOME OR GO TO THE SEASHORE OR MOUNTAINS, YOU NEED JUST SUCH SMART SUMMER FROCKS AS YOU WILL FIND HERE. THE REDUCTION IN PRICE IS ONLY AN ADDED ADVANTAGE

Crepe de Chines, Printed Crepes, Pussy Willow Silks, Pastel Crepes.

Open Eves. Mon. and Saturday.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN

Livingston St.
Elm Place

Women's and Misses' Summer

Silk Frocks Reduced

$25 to $45 Grades

Now $18.75

AND they have been here such a short time that they still are thoroughly Fashion-right. Those who have many social activities will find these Smart Frocks just what they have been wanting. Indeed, many persons have been looking at them with longing eyes! There is a very broad assortment; so that if you come early enough the very Frock that you have so coveted you will be able to locate.

Crepes de Chine, Flat Crepe Silks, Georgettes and Printed Silks

are in the assortment in a wonderful color assortment with plenty of black and navy backgrounds. Such slim, graceful little Frocks that are so thoroughly youthful, and yet many are quite suitable for maturer persons. Pleatings, buttons, laces, flounces, pockets, fancy embroidery in colors and beadings that reinforce the colored splashes that are so modish. Broken size ranges, but nearly every one can be fitted if the visit is as soon as the store opens.

Loeser's—Fifth Floor.

$3.50 Surah Foulard (All-Silk)

$1.90

3,000 Yards : : 40 Inches Wide

Polka-dots and Small Designs
Black or Navy with White; Light Grounds with Colored Designs

THIS is the type of Silk that is making at least one frock in every smart summer wardrobe. It is so cool and practical, so wearable and comfortable that it is almost a staple summer fabric; and at this price it is a value that you can't afford to miss!

Every thread silk—firmly, beautifully woven, in the colors that are smart and practical for summer. The designs are the typical foulard patterns, with polka-dots in the majority.

Loeser's—Silk Store, Main Floor.

Silk-mixed Printed Crepes 69c

IN the same designs and in the same colors that the smartest of printed all-silks show. The patterns are small or medium in size and the backgrounds are light or dark. You will enjoy choosing from these patterns and you will enjoy the very small price at which you can choose!

49c. and 59c. Printed Voiles 39c

Flowered or bordered patterns, in a wide variety of colorings—sheer, pretty fabrics, fresh and cool and summery, and exceptionally low in price.

Loeser's—Fabric Store, Second Floor.

$11 Tan Kid Strap Pumps, $7.35

AT their original price the Pumps offered in this Sale presented a full measure of value and have appealed strongly to women who consider economy as well as style.

Hence the reduction now offered provides an unusual opportunity for saving. They are of a soft tan kid in two-strap style. Medium toe shape. Close trimmed welted soles. Leather Cuban heels.

$11 Tan Suede Strap Pumps, $7.35

Pumps of tan suede trimmed with tan calf tip and strap. Welted sole. Leather Cuban heels. All sizes.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

Rugs and Linoleums—Clearance

Many Items Now Half Price

WE can do little more than announce a clearance of this character in our newspaper advertising. The qualities offered are all widely known; their prices are pretty much on a level throughout the year. Now we have reduced these coverings—that's one part of the story. The other is to invite you to inspect these fabrics. Come in early tomorrow morning.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs
Seamless Worsted Wool
Size 8¼ by 10½, regularly $29.75, now is....$17
Size 9 by 9, regularly $29.75, now is.....$17
Size 9 by 12, regularly $31.50, now.....$18

Wool Velvet Rugs
Seamless, Fringed
Size 8¼ by 10½, regularly $42.50, now...$29.50

Axminster Rugs
Seamless, plain color, tan or blue, band borders in darker tone.
Size 9 by 12, regularly $62.50, now.....$39

Reversible Grass Rugs
Size 27 by 54 inches, regularly $2, now.....$1
Size 36 by 63 inches, regularly $3, now.....$1.50

Belgian Mosouk Rugs
Size 4 by 7 feet, regularly $9.50, now.....$4.25

Oval Japanese Rush Rugs
Size 27 by 54 inches, regularly $3.85, now..$1.95

Rush and Fiber Rugs
A great many unclassified Rugs, in broken bales, half price.

Inlaid Linoleum
Tile, mosaic and carpet patterns. Colors go through to the reverse side. 6 feet wide, regularly $1.60 square yard, now.....$1.25 square yard

Loeser's—Third Floor.

500 Voile Dresses : 30 Styles

Sizes 36 to 46 $6.75 *Flowered or Dotted*

Special Purchase of $12.50 and $15 Grades

SHEER beautiful quality of cotton voile printed in white foulard silk patterns on backgrounds of navy or of black. Modishly designed, with many having pleated apron overskirts or tunics. The daintiest of white lace or embroidery used as collars, cuffs and vestees. At this low price one can have half a dozen or more and yet not have too many Voile Frocks to be cool and fresh on these hot days. So daintily made that they are quite suitable for many daytime functions.

$29.50 to $45 Tailored Suits for Women Reduced to $10

Flannels, tweeds, twills that have completed their time at Loeser's, so must go. White, navy, tan, but not all colors nor all fabrics in each size, the size range being 36 to 42; of some sizes more than of others. Chiefly two-piece Suits, but a few having the ensemble effects. Beautifully tailored and finely lined in silk. Just the garments for early autumn.

Loeser's—Second Floor.

$1.50 Thread Silk Stockings $1.15

3600 Pairs in a Splendid Color Range

HOSIERY fine enough for most particular women at a decided saving in price. Full fashioned Thread Silk Stockings; reinforced with mercerized tops and soles. In black, white and the smart colors.

Our standard $1.50 quality for $1.15.

75c. and $1 Stockings 55c.

Rayon and Rayon and Thread Silk Stockings with mercerized tops and soles. Black, white, sandalwood, gray, gunmetal, mode, beige, tan and peach.

Children's 29c. Seven-Eighths Length Stockings 19c.

Twenty-four hundred pairs cluster ribbed Stockings in the wanted marl mixtures; made with cuff tops.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

50c and 59c Turkish Towels 34c

THIRTY-EIGHT hundred and forty Towels, part a special purchase, the balance remainders from previous sales. All are the serviceable double thread Towels in a variety of colored border patterns. The kind of Towels that every one appreciates during the bathing season.

Other special July sales in the Linen Store include:

$3.75 Linen Napkins $2.98 Dozen
Irish linen, full bleached Napkins, in several floral designs.

$7.50 Linen Napkins $4.89 Dozen
Full bleached Irish linen Napkins, 22 inches square.

75c. White Dress Linen 59c
A medium weight pure white Dress Linen, 36 inches wide.

White Dress Linen 79c
Our own importation of a fine French Dress Linen, 36 inches wide.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

59c to $1.25 Cretonnes at 35c

Kensington and Darvel Print Makes

THERE are only five thousand yards in this group for Monday's selling at this low price. The assortment of patterns is wonderful, including scores of the dainty floral and foliage designs, neat stripes, allover effects and others, in the most attractive color combinations.

We shall arrange them on special tables in the Upholstery Store, and the majority will average less than half the regular price at 35c a yard.

Ruffled Dotted and Block Marquisette Curtains

98c. Pair, Regularly $1.35

Five thousand pairs in five designs, dot and block effects.

Loeser's—Third Floor.

To All Loeser Patrons
who have been waiting for the
August Furniture Sale

LOESER'S August Furniture Sale never begins until August. This year's Sale opens on Monday, August 3rd. But for all Loeser patrons there will be three days of inspection. The first day will be Wednesday, July 29. You are invited to come in and examine the collection of fine pieces we have brought together. Every piece and group will be priced a tenth to a third lower. Look over your home today. See what pieces will make it more attractive, what pieces you have been intending to buy. Then come to Loeser's. You may reserve furniture during the days of inspection. It will be delivered after August 3rd.

Three Days of Inspection, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, July 29, 30 and 31

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925.

SPORTS AUTOMOBILES Section 9

SUN PAL IS VICTOR; LADKIN RUNS LAST

20,000 Stunned by Poor Showing of International Winner in Yonkers Handicap.

BLIND PLAY BEATEN A HEAD

Is Coupled With Ladkin at 1 to 5 and Makes Valiant Effort to Overtake Sun Pal.

TIFF TAKES THE SPRITEFUL

Beats Butler's Hang On at Empire City—Noah Captures the White Plains Easily.

By HENRY R. ILSLEY.

Sun Pal, Lee Rosenberg's four-year-old son of Sun Briar and My Friend, surprised a crowd of 20,000 racing enthusiasts at the Empire City race course yesterday afternoon by showing the way home in the seventeenth running of the Yonkers Handicap, beating the Log Cabin Stud's Blind Play by a head at the end of the gallop of a mile and a sixteenth. They were surprised by the victory, but were stunned by the miserable showing of Ladkin, winner of the second International race at Aqueduct. The Fair Play colt, coupled with Blind Play, and held at 1 to 5 in the betting, broke poorly and gave a most listless performance, coming home last in the field of six.

Sun Pal was the second choice to the entry, held at 6 to 1 at post time. Trainer S. L. Burch sent him to the post very fit, while Ladkin looked drawn. The winner was in light under only 100 pounds, being in receipt of twenty-six pounds from Ladkin and two from Blind Play. Callahan had the mount and brought Sun Pal home in 1:46 1-5 over a fast track, slightly dulled by a light shower that fell during the running of the first race. The victory was worth $5,365 to Mr. Rosenberg.

For the last Saturday of the meeting at Yonkers another fine week-end crowd turned out and fortunately the rain held off until practically all the spectators were under shelter. The shower came as the juveniles were going to the post in the opener, but it did not last long and did little more than lay the dust. The card was one of the best of the meeting, and there were some good finishes. Three favorites, all at odds-on, came first past the winning post.

The secondary feature was the tenth running of the Spriteful Stakes, for the two-year-olds. This was an easy victory for H. W. Sage's Tiff, third choice at 7 to 2, which earned $2,035 for his owner by leading a field of six past the wire in the sprint of about six furlongs. The time was 1:10 2-5, Coltiletti having the mount.

The White Plains Handicap brought only four to the post, Harry Payne Whitney's three-year-old Noah showing the way to the Log Cabin Stud's Lucky Play, the Everglade Stable's Worthmore, the favorite, and F. E. Brown's Titan. The winner was the second choice at 2 to 1 and ran the short six-furlong course in 1:08 4-5 under 116 pounds, with Johnny Maiben in the saddle.

Marconi Is Third.

Sun Pal had won the Mount Vernon Handicap, at a mile and seventy yards, the first Saturday of the meeting, and under the light weight of 100 pounds was figured as an outside chance to beat the top-heavy favorites in the Yonkers Handicap. He was at 4 to 1 in the opening line, went to 8 to 1 and was held at 6 to 1 at post time. The others were long shots, the Belair Stud's Marconi and James Butler's Bright Steel being quoted at 20 to 1 and La Brea Stable's Sunspero at 50 to 1.

Sunspero drew the post position next the rail, with Sun Pal outside him, the others in order being Blind Play, Ladkin and Bright Steel, with Marconi on the outside. They were three minutes at the post, Marconi making a false break, followed by one by Ladkin, which ran nearly to the judges' stand before Clarence Kummer could pull him up.

When the barrier rose on a straggling start Sunspero was first to get in motion, with Sun Pal and Blind Play in close attendance. Ladkin did not look at his best and he was sluggish at the break. Around the clubhouse turn Sun Pal raced into the lead, with Marconi lapped on him on the outside, and they ran close together down the backstretch. Blind Play was a couple of lengths back of the leaders to the far turn, with Ladkin running sluggishly in fourth position.

On the turn Blind Play went up fast on the rail and Maiben made a determined effort to cut down Sun Pal's lead. The latter held on well and had a head advantage as they flashed past the winning post. Marconi was three lengths back, leading Sunspero by five lengths. Bright Steel was five lengths in front of Ladkin, Kummer not persisting with the latter when he was well beaten. The fractional times were: 0:23, 0:46 3-5, 0:59, 1:12, 1:46 1-5.

Tiff Is Off in Front.

James Butler's Hang On was the public choice for the Spriteful Stakes, closing at 9 to 5. William Daniel's Bookbinder was the second choice at 3 to 1, with Tiff receiving a late heavy play that knocked his price from 5 to 1 to 7 to 2 at post time.

There was an excellent start for the half dozen that faced the barrier, Tiff getting off in front from his post position on the inner rail. Coltiletti, however, took up dropping back to third position in the run down the backstretch. Bookbinder raced into the lead, opening two lengths on R. T. Wilson's Billy Lacewood, which showed an early

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

SUN PAL WINNING THE YONKERS HANDICAP AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK YESTERDAY.

Wide World Photos.

SILVER FOX WINS CINCINNATI DERBY

Carries Rancocas Colors to Victory in $25,000 Event at Coney Island Course.

KING NADI FINISHES SECOND

Is Beaten by Two Lengths, With Caractus Third—Time for Mile and Quarter Is 2:02 1-5.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Silver Fox, the rangy gray colt of the Rancocas Stable, easily carried off the lion's share of the purse in the first running of the $25,000 Cincinnati Derby at the Coney Island track today. There were seven other three-year-olds that left the barrier with Silver Fox, but they spent the slightly more than two minutes it took to run the race in a vain effort to catch the fleeting gray streak on which huddled Laverne Fator, the riding ace of the Rancocas staff. A crowd of 25,000 persons saw the race.

J. J. Troxler's King Nadi led the fruitless chase after the scurrying leader, but when Silver Fox galloped under the wire King Nadi was two lengths back and doing the best he could. Caractus, the 30 to 1 shot winner of the Chicago Derby at Hawthorne two weeks ago, faltered when Scoble called upon him in the stretch and finished third, four lengths behind King Nadi. The same three horses that were in the money in the Chicago three-year-old classic finished in the picture in the Derby today but in reverse order. At Hawthorne it was Caractus, King Nadi, Silver Fox. Today it was Silver Foxo, King Nadi, Caractus. Silver Fox paid $7.20 in the mutuels today.

$20,000 Is Winner's Share.

That Sam Hildreth's move in shipping the gray racer here from the Empire City track only a week after he had traveled East from Hawthorne was a worthwhile move is shown by a glance at the winner's share of the purse, $20,000.

Although the Eastern contingent present invested in numerous mutuel tickets on Silver Fox the colt was not the favorite. M. Goldblatt's Sir Peter, regarded by many as the leader among the Western three-year-olds enjoyed that honor, but Sir Peter never could get up with the leaders and ran a consistent fourth. Silver Fox and King Nadi ruled equal second choices, while Caractus ranked next in favor but far behind the three leading choices.

When the jockeys nosed their mounts up to the barrier Silver Fox had the position next to the outside, with King Nadi and Caractus just inside him. Fator is seldom caught napping at the start and today was no exception. Although Caractus was first to show, Silver Fox got off winging, and before they had gone a quarter he was breezing along two lengths to the good.

Caractus Slips Back.

Caractus at first was closest to the leader, but after he had cut Silver Fox's lead to a length he slipped back and yielded the honors of the chase to King Nadi. Little Ivan Parke meanwhile was making frantic efforts to make Sir Peter give his host of backers something to cheer about, but the home favorite simply didn't have the speed.

After they had wheeled into the stretch Fator shook up the big gray and from that point the race was as good as over, as far as the winning of it was concerned. Fator just hand-rode his mount in the last furlong.

King Nadi couldn't catch Silver Fox, but Harry Stutts had little to worry about when it came to taking the place honors. There was no battle for the $3,000 share of the purse, as Caractus proved unequal to the task of giving King Nadi anything approaching a

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

DEMPSEY 'SET-UPS' BARRED IN JERSEY

Commissioner Bugbee Declares Champion Can Meet Only a Logical Contender There.

TUNNEY IS ACCEPTABLE

Fitzsimmons Says Greb Bout Is Sure—Dempsey Asserts That He Is Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—State Boxing Commissioner Newton A. K. Bugbee served notice ttoday that Jack Dempsey would not be allowed to go into the ring in New Jersey unless his opponent is a logical contender for the world's heavyweight championship.

"Dempsey is the heavyweight champion of the world and has held this title for over six years," said Mr. Bugbee. "It seems strange to me that a champion insists upon having one or more bouts to tune up before meeting a logical contender for his title. Inasmuch as the public is sick and tired of having championship set-ups, Dempsey will not be allowed to fight in New Jersey, either at Boyle's Thirty Acres or any other stadium within the confines of the State, unless his opponent is worthy."

Either Harry Wills or Gene Tunney is an able contender for the crown now held by Dempsey, continued Mr. Bugbee. He did not say that they were the only men qualified to make the champion exert himself, but he made it plain that any other opponent would have to show promise of giving the fans their money's worth before proving acceptable to the New Jersey Commission.

Greb Bout on Sept. 19.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 25 (AP).—Floyd Fitzsimmons, Benton Harbor fight promoter, announced today that he had obtained Jack Dempsey's oral agreement to a bout with Harry Greb, middleweight champion, at Fitzsimmons's Michigan City (Ind.) open air arena, probably Sept. 19.

No written contract has been signed, Fitzsimmons said, and details remain to be worked out.

Dempsey "Cautious" About Wills.

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP).—In a typewritten statement passed out for the convenience of the press by Jack Dempsey after his arrival here it was related that the champion was at peace with the New York Boxing Commission and has not broken any appointment with that body when he unexpectedly left the East: that "matters in regard to his match with Wills will be cautiously taken care of by Tex Rickard and the New York Boxing Commission"; that he had not yet signed to fight Greb at Michigan City, Ind., in September, although willing to meet him or any one the Chicago sporting writers and Fitzsimmons agree on, "excepting Harry Wills."

In conclusion, the statement promised swift publicity "in regard to Dempsey's professional affairs," but "as to his personal affairs, which concern himself, these will be kept private unless something transpires which will interest and belong to the public."

American Sailors Want to Know Who Won; Baseball Scores Now Cabled to Australia

All of the reports from Australia tell of the royal welcome accorded to the American fleet with its 35,000 personnel; they depict the sailors as having the time of their lives, dashing about the streets in hanson cabs, slaking their thirst hither and yon and parading the streets proudly with a girl on each arm. That is certainly the picture of a good time.

But there was one thing that was missing. These sailors in the service of Uncle Sam are patriotic in their very occupaitoa, and although they are eager enough to enjoy to the utmost what the Antipodes have to offer, there is one thing strictly American that they apparently will not go without, no matter were they are.

They told the newspapers about it, and as a result the scores in the National and American Leagues, are being cabled daily to Australia for the first time. Hansom cabs, thirst-quenching facilities and a girl on each arm are one thing—but—who is leading now? the Giants or Pirates? the Senators or Athletics? Did the Robins, the Cubs, the Reds, the Browns, the White Sox win today?

The Australian newspapers were quick to oblige their American guests and the baseball results were flashed across the United States and under the Pacific. But it takes calculus, or something like it, to figure out the standings without a percentage book. The sailors demanded the standings, which are now also being cabled nightly. Similar information on the national pastime will be sent to New Zealand when the fleet goes there.

MACKIE JR. TAKES STATE GOLF TITLE

Inwood Star, 18, Beats Geoghegan for Amateur Honors, 7 and 6, Over Lido Links.

3 UP FOR MORNING ROUND

Scores Birdies on Tenth and Eleventh Greens in Afternoon and His Half on 12th Wins.

By WILLIAM D. RICHARDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 25.—Jack Mackie Jr., eighteen-year-old son of the Inwood professional, won the New York State amateur golf championship today by defeating Stephen Geoghegan of Huntington, two years his senior, by 7 and 6, at the Lido Country Club. Young Mackie had the match well in hand practically all the way, leading Geoghegan by three holes at the end of the morning round and clinching his victory by the time the match had progressed six holes in the afternoon.

Mackie now holds two titles, having won them both within a week's time. On Monday last he gained his second leg on the Long Island junior championship by defeating M. W. Flanagan of the North Fork Country Club. He succeeds Lee Chase of Buffalo to the State title, Chase having been the winner of the 1924 event which was played at Buffalo. Today's final was played under good conditions this morning, but was marred by rain which started to fall just as the two youngsters went out to play the last eighteen holes.

The victory of the young Inwood golfer was somewhat unexpected when the tourney started, in view of the fact that the field had in it such veteran players as "Ham" Gardner of Buffalo and Frank Wattles Jr., one of Yale's stars who hails from the same city; Eddie Driggs Jr., former Princeton football hero, who was the winner of the first tournament of the State Association, and others of wider experience than either of today's finalists. But the upsets started as early as the qualifying round which was played in weather that was conducive to upsets and they continued throughout the first three rounds, the greatest of all being Mackie's defeat of Wattles on one day and Driggs on the next.

Victor Drives Long Distance.

The 1925 State titleholder is a youngster who has made fast progress toward the top of the list. He isc big, muscular and drives a tremendously long ball.

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TILDEN MAKES GIFT OF 2 SETS AND WINS

Takes First Two From H. Kinsey, Gives Him Third and Fourth and Easily Captures Fifth.

JOHNSTON PUTS OUT BROWN

Scores in Straight Sets and Will Meet Champion in Illinois Final Today.

By ALLISON DANZIG.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENCOE, Ill., July 25.—William Tilden's strong sense of the dramatic today furnished the greatest test of his championship powers since William Johnston led him 2–1 in sets and 3–0 in the fourth chapter of their final round match in the national tennis championship in 1922. Leading at 2–0 in sets over Howard Kinsey of San Francisco in the semi-finals of the Illinois State championship, the Philadelphian deliberately allowed the next two sets to slip away from him and he let Kinsey gain a lead of 5–2 in the final chapter.

The gallery sat stunned as the Californian took five games in a row after trailing at 0–2. Tilden was playing atrocious tennis, making ridiculous errors and putting little heart into his efforts, except for an occasional 'heroic' get that electrified the 5,000 spectators in the stands. In the five games which he dropped he got just 3 points, losing three love games in a row. Then, with the stage set for a dramatic pull-up Tilden, the actor, got into action.

Briskly walking to the umpire's chair while the thousands buzzed with excitement over the catastrophe that seemed imminent, the champion peeled off his sweater, the first time he has removed it all week. He called for a pitcher of ice water and dashed its contents over his head, in spite of the fact that the weather was chilling, with the skies clouded and a strong wind blowing. Rolling up his sleeves he took his position to serve and then stopped to call for a towel to dry his hands. All this told the crowd that the champion was getting down to business and a great cheer went up, above which was heard a stentorian "bravo."

Tilden Takes Four in a Row.

Not even Tilden could have asked for a more auspicious setting than this and amid the hysterical shouts of the gallery, which threatened to lose all con-

Continued on Page 6, This Section.

FLEET OF 171 SETS NEW SOUND RECORD

Larchmont Race Week Ends as Largest Number of Yachts Since the War Compete.

MISTRAL WINS 3D IN ROW

Takes Prize Among Forties, While Quiver and Mirage Capture Other Series Trophies.

By SEABURY LAWRENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 25.—Racing in very light air, which sometimes dropped to a flat calm, 171 yachts crossed the starting line in the concluding regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual race week, sailed on Long Island off this harbor today. It was a very big racing fleet, the largest and most diversified that has assembled on Long Island Sound in many years, and a new record since pre-war times. Unfortunately, very fluky and light winds prevailed to send the vast racing armada around the various courses sailed, the breeze progressing, so to speak, from little to less as the afternoon wore on.

The sort of a day, with water glassy and the yachts making picturesque reflections in the water, are all very well for marine painters and poets, but very wearing on regatta committee members. The smaller yachts, which sailed the short courses, finished in fairly good time, but the larger classes were late in getting home, the New York Yacht Club 30-footers, numbering twelve, and the Sound schooners not being able to finish within the time limit, which expired at 7:30 P. M.

The great squadron of yachts moored in the harbor was dressed with flags during the day, but the pennants hung limp in the humid air, and the day was more or less limp also. However, despite the anemic airs of the finishing day, the week has been a brilliant one, the biggest the Larchmont Yacht Club has staged in many a year.

Light Showers at Start.

The breeze was very light from the southwest when the forty-footers were sent away at 2 o'clock. There were light showers falling at intervals and most of the racing yachtmen wore oilskins as the big fleet went away from the starting line. Rowdy had the best of the start among the forties, but Mistral was not long getting into the lead and she led practically throughout the race, showing a fine ability to waft along speedily in the fitful airs that prevailed.

The forties sailed a 15½-mile course and the brand of racing weather on tap may be judged from the fact that Mistral, the winner, was timed over 16 minutes ahead of Rowdy, the second boat to finish in the class. By winning today, Mistral, which has been well sailed by George Cutler, captured her third successive race of the week and also took her series prize of the forty-foot class.

In the new R Class, Fifi, the sloop designed by Fife of Fairlie for Harry L. Maxwell, won her first race by defeating Quiver, owned by Commodore P. R. Mallory of the American Yacht Club by 19 seconds in a very close finish in which the two sloops drifted down to the finish line almost abeam. A shifting of sail on Quiver near the finish spoiled her chances of winning.

Strangly enough, Captain Maxwell, owner of Fifi, was not at her helm when she came across a winner. Skipper Maxwell sailed his forty-footer Banshee today, finishing fourth, and Jack Johnson, who had been disqualified on Banshee twice during the week, sailed Fifi. John-

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PIRATES ARE TAMED BY THE CARDINALS

Beaten, 7-2, and Lose Ground as Mails Yields Only Three Safeties.

HORNSBY HITS 25TH HOMER

Scores Shinners Ahead of Him in Second Inning—3 Doubles in Seventh Decide Battle.

PITTSBURGH, July 25 (AP).—The veteran Babe Adams was unable to hold St. Louis in check today, and the Cardinals defeated the Pirates, 7 to 2. Mails held Pittsburgh to three hits. Hornsby hit his twenty-fifth home run of the season in the first inning, scoring Shinners. In the seventh the Cardinals combined three doubles, a walk and a single to score four runs. The defeat cost the Pirates a full game in the pennant race.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Smith, rf	5	2	2	7	0	Carey, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Shinners, cf	3	2	1	4	0	Moore, 2b	4	0	0	4	3
Hornsby, 2b	5	2	2	1	1	Cuyler, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Bottomly, 1b	5	0	3	4	0	Barnhart, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Hafey, lf	5	0	1	4	0	Traynor, 3b	3	1	1	2	2
Topocer, ss	3	0	1	1	2	Wright, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Bell, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	McInnis, 1b	2	0	0	8	1
O'Farrell, c	4	1	2	6	0	E. Smith, c	3	0	0	4	0
Mails, p	3	0	0	0	0	Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0
						aspencer	1	0	0	0	0
						Sheehan, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	7	12	27	3	Total	30	2	3	27	10

Errors—St. Louis 1 (Hornsby). Pittsburgh 0.

a Batted for Adams in seventh.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Traynor, Wright, O'Farrell 2, J. Smith, Hornsby. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Cuyler 3, Traynor, J. Smith. Sacrifice—Shinners. Double play—Moore, Wright and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4. Bases on balls—Off Adams 3, Mails 3. Struck out—By Mails 4, Adams 1, Sheehan 1. Hits—Off Adams 8 in 7 innings, Sheehan 4 in 2. Passed ball—O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Adams. Umpires—McCormick and Rigler. Time of game—1:40.

DULUTH CREWS WIN $10,000 LIPTON TROPHY

Beat Winnipeg Rowing Club and Take Back Prize by Placing Second in Final Race.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25 (AP).—The Duluth Boat Club won back from the Winnipeg Rowing Club the $10,000 Lipton Grand Aggregate Trophy of the Northwestern-International Rowing Association in the last race of the regatta here today as the Duluth senior and junior eights came in first and second.

Duluth won the association championship and Lipton Cup with 150 points compared to 109.5 for Winnipeg. St. Paul had 21.5, Kenora 20, Fort Williams 14 and Port Arthur 2 points.

Duluth broke the association's record for the mile and a quarter senior eights to win the trophy, the senior eight rowing the distance in 6 minutes 30 seconds, with the junior eight 3½ seconds slower. The record, set by the Duluth Boat Club crew in 1913 at St. Paul, was 6 minutes 54 seconds.

Next year's regatta will be held at Kenora the third week-end in May, it was decided at the association's annual meeting today. P. R. Moore of Duluth was elected Honorary President, Colonel N. Schnar of Kenora, President; J. B. Lathrop of St. Paul, Vice President, and L. A. Toole of Kenora, Secretary.

Duluth won six firsts in the eleven events, in three of which, the junior singles and the junior and senior doubles, Winnipeg did not enter.

GIANTS CROWD TOP, DEFEAT BRAVES, 7-6

Gain Full Game on Pirates by Winning Hard-Fought Struggle and Squaring Series.

VICTORY CLINCHED IN NINTH

Frisch's Double, Scoring Run, Puts Champions Just Beyond Reach of Bancroft's Men.

LOSERS WAGE GAME FIGHT

Pound Virgil Barnes for 18 Hits and Threaten to Snatch Laurels in Final Inning.

By JAMES R. HARRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Giants retained their self respect by getting an even break in the Boston series today. While beating the Braves, 7 to 6, the McGrawmen also gained a full game on the Pirates, who were jabbed on the chin by the Cardinals.

It would be a painful distortion of the truth to say that the Manhattan Islanders sauntered off with an easy victory. The fighting was of the hand-to-hand variety all the way, and the Giants were constantly on the defensive. Even in the ninth, with a two-run lead, they were subjected to unpleasant manoeuvers on the part of the Boston tribe. The tying run was on second base and the winning tally on first when the Braves breathed their last.

Virgil Barnes staggered through the full nine innings, but there is a suspicion that Virgil was on the verge of a collapse in the last round. The Braves pounded him for fifteen ringing socks, but the Giants won with only ten hits because they bunched the safeties where they would do the most good.

Dave Bancroft started with Joe Genewich, yanked him in the first inning for Bill Ryan, followed Bill with Jess Barnes in the seventh and was then confronted with a grave managerial problem in the eighth. With two out and a Brave on first, New York leading by a run, it was Barnes's turn at bat. To let him hit or take him out—that was the question.

Bancroft Makes Wrong Guess.

Bancroft decided on the latter action and sent up a pinch hitter who didn't hit. In the ninth, off Bill Vargas, former Boston College left-hander, the Giants scored what proved to be the winning run. If Barnes had stayed in and held the Giants runless the score would have been tied and the Braves might have won out.

Banny was panned by the second guessers, who are always wise after the event. A crowd of 15,000 saw the game and every one knew after the game that Barnes should have been kept in.

Burrus, the Boston first baseman, hit a homer inside the playground in the third and put the Braves back into the argument.

The early Giant bombardment on Genewich began when Frisch singled to centre in the first inning. Young was favored with a walk and Meusel doubled to centre, Frisch scoring. Cries of "take him out" shattered the gentle calm of the Charles River, but Manager Bancroft refused to heed the free advice. Terry rapped a single to right, two more Giants scoring, and then Banny was struck with the utter futility of Mr. Genewich's efforts.

Rosy Ryan plugged up the leak, but in the third the Giants stroked Will for a fourth run. Young, after singling, stole second and proceeded a pace to third when Seimer's throw skidded through Bancroft. Meusel walked and was forced by Terry, Young scoring meanwhile.

The Braves benefited by a couple of Gotham errors in the first inning and got themselves a tally. Bancroft's single was followed by Terry's fumble of Gautreau's grounder. Nothing doing on the part of Welsh and Burrus. But when Felix splashed in front of the plate Snyder threw poorly to first—a difficult play it was—and Bancroft toed the plate.

Welsh singled with two erased in the third and Burrus followed with his home run smack to centre. Between Southworth and Young it traveled. Young threw himself recklessly at the bounding rabbit, but touched nothing except hard earth. The throw home wasn't even close.

In the fifth the Braves completed their overtaking task. Gautreau's double was followed by Welsh's single—another Annette Kellerman by Young. Gautreau was held to third, but scored when Burrus, trying to duck a wild pitch, popped a horseshoe single over third. Further complications were forestalled when Frisch made a brilliant falling stab of Felix's liner and doubled Welsh at second.

Meusel Gets Triple.

Meusel's triple, Terry's infield hit, Kelly's single and Padgett's error represented two Manhattan runs in the sixth, but the Back Bay folks retaliated in their half by scoring once on singles by Padgett and Seimer and Pinch Hitter Neis's force of a brother Brave.

With Vargus on the platform in the ninth, Southworth singled and Frisch scored him with a two-bagger to the scoreboard. This, it turned out, was the winning run, for in their section the Braves made terrific attempts to rock the boat. Two were gone when Welsh doubled to left and scored on Burrus's single. Felix pasted a hit to left, sending Burrus to second, but when the excitement was at fever heat Kelly seized Padgett's grounder and ferried it to first.

John McGraw made extensive improvements in his line-up. Lindstrom was benched, Frisch sent to third and Eddie Farrell, the U. of Penn alumnus, moved to short.

Not only that, but Maestro McGraw put Southworth at the top of the hitting

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Athletics Capture Stirring Game From Red Sox in Tenth Inning at Philadelphia

MACKMEN TRIUMPH IN TENTH BY 3-2

Beat Red Sox on Error, Pass and Hits by Miller and Galloway.

ROMMEL WINS 18TH GAME

Is Fourth Athletic Hurler Used in Battle, Pitches 3 Innings—Triple by Cochrane Ties in 8th.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP).—The league-leading Athletics today won a hard battle in the tenth inning from the tail-end Boston Red Sox, 3 to 2. The Athletics hit Boston's pitchers hard, but had difficulty in getting their runners around the bases.

Boston scored two runs in the second inning on Sammy Gray's wildness, an error and Flagstead's double. The Mackmen scored a run in the seventh on Galloway's single and Cochrane's triple and tied up the game in the eighth on a single by Poole and Simmons's double.

The winning run was scored by Miller on his single, an error, a base on balls, and Galloway's base hit. Rommel pitched the last three innings and received credit for his eighteenth victory of the season. The game was delayed in starting by rain which fell during part of the contest and kept the crowd down to 15,000.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Cochrane, c	5	0	1	5	1	Fl'gstead, cf	5	0	2	4	1
Lamar, rf	5	0	0	4	0	Gemill, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Welch, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Boone, rf	1	0	0	3	0
Miller, rf, 1b	4	1	2	8	0	Carlyle, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Simmons, cf	5	0	2	1	0	Vache, lf	2	0	1	1	0
Bishop, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	Todt, 1b	5	0	0	18	0
Dykes, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	Wam'nsm, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Galloway, ss	4	1	3	2	1	Lee, ss	2	1	0	1	1
Gray, p	0	0	0	0	2	eFrothr	1	0	0	0	0
xFrench	1	0	1	0	0	Rogell, ss	1	0	0	1	0
Walberg, p	1	0	0	0	1	Heving, c	3	0	0	0	2
bBagwell	1	0	0	0	0	Zahniser, p	2	1	0	1	4
Heimach, p	0	0	0	0	0	Fuhr, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rommel, p	0	0	0	0	2	Wingfield, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	3	11	30	10	Total	33	2	4*	28	15

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Philadelphia 1 (Poole), Boston 2 (Lee, Wingfield).

x Batted for Gray in seventh.

b Batted for Walberg in seventh.

e Batted for Lee in eighth.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Flagstead, Simmons, Ezgell. Three-base hit—Cochrane. Sacrifices—Ezgell, Miller, Rommel. Double play—Flagstead and Todt. Left on bases—Boston 11, Philadelphia 13. Bases on balls—Off Zahniser 3, Wingfield 1, Gray 5, Walberg 1, Heimach 1, Rommel 2. Struck out—By Walberg 4, Gray 2. Hits—Off Zahniser 6 in 8 1-3 innings, Fuhr 0 in 1-3. Wingfield 2 in 2-3, Gray 2 in 3, Walberg 0 in 4, Heimach 6 in 0 (pitched to 1 batter), Rommel 2 in 3. Winning pitcher—Rommel. Losing pitcher—Wingfield. Umpires—Ormsby, Connelly and Mallin. Time of game—2:28.

BROWNS ARE ROUTED BY THE INDIANS, 12-7

Uphill Fight Goes for Naught When Cleveland Clinches Game With Four Runs in Ninth.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Cleveland Indians defeated the St. Louis Browns here today by a score of 12 to 7. The Browns waged an uphill fight and came within a run of the Indians' total in the seventh inning, when they scored four runs, but Cleveland clinched the game in the ninth by tallying four more runs. The Browns, however, remained in a tie for fourth place in the American League, as the Tigers also lost today.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson, lf	6	1	1	3	0	Rice, rf	3	1	1	4	0
Lee, rf	4	2	4	2	0	Lamotte, ss	4	1	0	3	2
McNulty, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Sisler, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Speaker, cf	5	1	2	4	0	Williams, lf	4	1	1	5	0
J. Sewell, ss	4	2	2	4	4	J. Manus, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Burns, 1b	6	1	2	7	2	Jacobson, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Fewster, 2b	6	1	1	3	2	Hargrave, c	3	0	0	2	0
Lutzke, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	Roberts'n, 3b	4	1	3	0	2
L. Sewell, c	2	2	2	3	0	Danforth, p	1	0	1	0	0
Myatt, c	1	1	0	0	0	Wingard, p	2	0	0	1	2
Buckeye, p	2	0	0	1	0	Vang'der, p	1	0	0	0	1
Cole, p	2	0	1	0	0	Gaston, p	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Miller, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	40	12	18	27	8	Total	35	7	10	17	12

Errors—None.

Cleveland	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	4	—	12
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	—	7

Two-base hits—Burns, Lutzke, Lee. Three-base hit—Lee. Home run—Robertson. Sacrifices—Lutzke (2), Jamieson, Hargrave. Double plays—Sisler, Lamotte and Sisler; J. Sewell, Burns and L. Sewell. Left on bases—Cleveland 12, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Buckeye 1, Cole 3, Danforth 3, Wingard 2, Van Gilder 3. Struck out—By Buckeye 1, Van Gilder 2, Miller 0, Cole 1, Danforth 7 in 3 2-3, Cole 1 in 2 2-3, Wingard 7 in 2 2-3, Edwards 3 in 1, Van Gilder 3 in 2, Miller 0 in 2, Gaston 1 in 2-3. Winning pitcher—Wingard. Winning pitcher—Buckeye. Losing pitcher—Danforth. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time of game—2:32.

Home-Run Leaders.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Hornsby, St. Louis	25
Hartnett, Chicago	22
Kelly, New York	15
Bottomley, St. Louis	15
Fournier, Brooklyn	14
E. Meusel, New York	14
Harper, Philadelphia	13
Wright, Pittsburgh	12
Wrightstone, Philadelphia	11
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	11
Snyder, New York	10
Brooks, Chicago	10
Blades, St. Louis	9
Jackson, New York	8
Terry, New York	8
Grimm, Chicago	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Williams, St. Louis	24
R. Meusel, New York	21
Simmons, Philadelphia	16
Goslin, Washington	12
Cobb, Detroit	11
Jacobson, St. Louis	11
Robertson, St. Louis	10
Ruth, New York	10
Speaker, Cleveland	10
Gehrig, New York	10
McManus, St. Louis	9
Myatt, Cleveland	9
Todt, Boston	9
Sisler, St. Louis	9
Judge, Washington	8

TOTALS FOR BOTH LEAGUES.

	1925.	1924
National	437	289
American	376	252
Total	813	541

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Buffalo

									R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	—6	10	1
Buffalo	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5	14	2

Batteries—Meine, Frankhouse, Grabowski and Neibergall; Maley, Auer, Fisher and Hill.

At Toronto.

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	—9	10	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	5

Batteries—Thomas and Manion; Henry, Thormahlen, Mallette and Lake.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	1	0	0	0	0			—3	8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0			—0	3	1

(Seven innings, by agreement.)

Batteries—Stewart and Manion; Karpp and Head.

Baltimore at Jersey City, rain; Providence at Reading, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	68	40	.612	Rochester	51	51	.500
Toronto	61	42	.592	Jersey City	48	56	.480
Reading	54	48	.529	Syracuse	38	61	.384
Buffalo	55	52	.514	Providence	38	62	.380

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York, rain.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 7, Boston 6.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, rain.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 1.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	52	35	.598
New York	54	37	.593
Brooklyn	43	43	.500
Cincinnati	44	44	.500
Philadelphia	42	45	.483
St. Louis	43	47	.478
Chicago	40	50	.444
Boston	38	55	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	31	.656
Washington	57	32	.640
Chicago	50	45	.526
St. Louis	48	46	.511
Detroit	48	46	.511
Cleveland	42	52	.447
New York	38	53	.418
Boston	28	65	.301

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York (two games).
(First game starts at 2:05 P. M.)
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Other clubs not scheduled.

FOUR RUNS IN FIRST WIN FOR WHITE SOX

Whitehill Passes First Three Men Up and Tigers Trail to the 6-2 Finish.

DETROIT, July 25 (AP).—Chicago defeated Detroit in the third game of the series today, 6 to 2, gaining an edge in the number of games won. Blankenship pitched good ball throughout, allowing only four hits.

Whitehill was wild at the start, walking the first three batters who stepped to the plate in the first inning. His unreliability proved to be too much of a handicap for the Tigers to overcome and they never caught up with the four-run lead taken by the White Sox in that frame. Rain delayed the game for forty-nine minutes at the start.

The victory gives Chicago a tight hold on third place, the Detroit team trailing along behind in a battle for fourth with the St. Louis Browns.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mostil, cf	2	1	0	5	0	Haney, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Davis, ss	4	1	0	2	4	Burke, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Collins, 2b	3	1	0	3	3	O'Rourke, 2b					
Sheely, 1b	3	2	2	9	0						
Falk, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Wingo, lf	4	1	1	5	2
Barrett, rf	4	0	2	4	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Kamm, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	Heilmann, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c	4	0	1	10	1	Blue, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Blanken'ip, p	4	0	0	0	2	Tavener, ss	3	0	1	2	3
						Bassler, c	3	0	0	5	1
						Whitehill, p	3	0	1	1	2
						aManush	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	7	27	10	Total	31	2	4	27	12

Errors—Chicago 2 (Sheely, Falk), Detroit 1 (Blue).

a Batted for Whitehill in ninth.

Chicago	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sheely, Tavener. Three-base hit—Blue. Home runs—Sheely, O'Rourke. Sacrifice—Bassler. Double plays—Whitehill and Burke. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Detroit 8. Bases on balls—Off Blankenship 5, Whitehill 4. Struck out—By Whitehill 3. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time of game—2:06.

GIANTS CROWD TOP, BEAT BRAVES, 7-6

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

order, dropped Young, who is clouting again, to third place and juggled Meusel and Kelly around into new positions.

The Braves chirp like a lot of magpies. They are the best and liveliest tail-enders that baseball has ever known. Every man can speak two tongues at one time.

Bancroft pulled some elegant stuff at shortstop. The poor old veteran is still ten-tenths of a great player.

The Giants are at Ebbets Field tomorrow afternoon. After the game they will rush for a train and roll out to Chicago, where they open a Western sortie Tuesday.

The score of today's game:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
So'worth, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Bancroft, ss	5	1	1	2	3
Frisch, 3b	5	1	2	2	3	Ca'tream, 2b	5	1	1	2	3
Young, rf	4	2	1	4	0	Welsh, rf	5	2	4	2	0
Meusel, lf	4	2	2	1	0	Burrus, 1b	5	1	2	9	1
Terry, 1b	4	1	1	10	2	Felix, cf	5	0	2	6	0
Kelly, 2b	4	0	1	5	2	Padgett, 3b	5	1	1	0	2
Ferrell, ss	3	0	1	1	5	Harris, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	1	1	Selmer, c	4	0	2	4	2
V. Barnes, p	4	0	1	1	3	Genewich, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Ryan, p	2	0	0	1	0
						aNeis	1	0	0	0	0
						bCloney	0	0	0	0	0
						J. Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	2
						cMarriott	1	0	0	0	0
						Vargus, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	35	7	10	27	16	Total	41	6	15	27	14

Errors—New York 2 (Terry, Snyder); Boston 2 (Padgett, Selmer).

a Batted for Ryan in sixth.

b Ran for Neis in sixth.

c Batted for Jess Barnes in eighth.

New York	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—7
Boston	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Meusel, Gautreau, Frisch, Welsh. Three-base hit—Meusel. Home run—Burrus. Stolen base—Young. Double plays—V. Barnes, Kelly and Terry, Frisch and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 8, Boston 9. Bases on balls—Off Genewich 1, Ryan 4, V. Barnes 1. Hits—Off Genewich 3 in 1-3 inning, Ryan 4 in 5 2-3, J. Barnes 1 in 2, Vargus 2 in 1. Struck out—By Ryan 4, V. Barnes 1. Losing pitcher—Ryan. Umpires—O'Day, Pfirman and Hart. Time of game—2 hours.

Ed ROMMEL
Phila. Pitcher

JIM POOLE,
Phila. 1st Baseman

GORDON COCHRANE
Phila. Catcher
Wide World Photos.

GRAY, Philadelphia Pitcher

PLAYERS WHO ARE HELPING TO KEEP THE ATHLETICS AT THE TOP.

DAY'S SPOILS SPLIT BY REDS AND CUBS

Bohne Wins for Cincinnati in Opener, 3-2, With Homer in the Eleventh Inning.

ALEXANDER TAKES SECOND

Allows Only Three Hits as Bruins Win by 8-1—Hartnett Gets 22d Homer.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—After losing the first game of a double-header to Cincinnati, 3 to 2, in 11 innings, the Cubs, with Alexander, came back in the second game and held the Reds to three hits while his team-mates drove Benton off the mound to win, 8 to 1. Hartnett smashed out his twenty-second home run of the season in the second game.

Sammy Bohne crashed out a home run in the eleventh inning of the opener for the winning marker. Pinelli took a hot line drive off Freigau's bat in the tenth inning for an unassisted double play, which broke up a Chicago rally. The batting of Roush was a feature.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zitzman, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Adams, 2b	5	0	2	5	3
Pinelli, 3b	5	1	1	2	3	Maranv'e, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Roush, cf	5	1	4	3	0	Freigau, 3b	5	0	1	1	3
Walker, rf	5	0	1	6	0	Brooks, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Heike, 1b	4	0	2	11	0	Wolf, rf	3	0	0	4	0
Critz, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	Griffith, rf	3	0	0	4	0
Cavney, ss	4	0	1	2	2	Grimm, 1b	4	1	2	7	0
Bohne, ss	1	1	1	1	1	Hartnett, c	3	0	1	5	3
Hargrave, c	5	0	0	1	1	Blake, p	2	0	0	0	1
Donohue, p	3	0	0	0	4	aHealy	1	0	0	0	0
						Jones, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	39	3	11	33	13	Total	38	2	7	33	18

Errors—Cincinnati 3 (Pinelli, Bohne 2); Chicago 1 (Hartnett).

a Batted for Blake in eighth.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Heike, Roush. Home run—Bohne. Sacrifices—Weis, Hartnett, Donohue. Double plays—Maranville, Adams and Grimm; Pinelli (unassisted). Left on bases—Cincinnati 8, Chicago 7. Bases on balls—Off Blake 4, Donahue 2. Struck out—By Donahue 2, Blake 1, Jones 1. Hits—Off Blake 9 in 5 innings, Jones 2 in 3. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Klem and Quigley. Time of game—2:03.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Adams, 2b	4	1	0	1	3	Zitmann, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Maran'vl, ss	4	0	1	2	2	Pinelli, 3b	2	0	1	1	2
Freigau, 3b	4	3	3	0	1	Bressen, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
Brooks, cf	3	1	1	9	0	Roush, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Jahn, lf	3	0	1	2	0	Smith, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Heathcote, rf	3	1	1	2	0	Walker, rf	2	0	0	3	0
Grimm, 1b	4	1	2	0	0	Heike, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Hartnett, c	4	1	2	2	0	Critz, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Alexander, p	3	0	1	0	3	Cavney, ss	2	0	0	2	1
						Bohne, ss	1	0	1	0	1
						Winge, c	3	0	0	4	2
						Benton, p	1	0	0	0	3
						Blemiller, p	1	0	0	0	1
						aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
						May, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	12	27	9	Total	29	1	3	24	12

Errors—None.

a Batted for Blemiller in eighth.

Cincinnati	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	
Chicago	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	..	—8	

Two-base hits—Freigau (2), Brooks. Home run—Hartnett. Stolen base—Grimm. Sacrifices—Alexander, Jahn, Walker. Left on bases—Cincinnati 3, Chicago 5. Base on balls—Off Benton 1, Alexander 1, Blemiller 1. Struck out—By Benton 2, Alexander 2, Blemiller 1. Hits—Off Benton 8 in 4 innings (none out in 5th), Blemiller 3 in 8, May 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benton (Adams). Wild pitch—Blemiller. Passed ball—Winge. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Quigley and Klem. Time of game—1:11.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha 13, St. Joseph 5.
Denver 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Wichita 15, Lincoln 9.
Tulsa 8, Des Moines 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Denver	60	40	.600	Wichita	49	48	.505
D. Moines	56	45	.554	Omaha	45	53	.459
Okla. City	52	45	.564	Tulsa	41	55	.427
St. Joseph	48	47	.505	Lincoln	39	57	.407

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans 10, Nashville 5.
Mobile 8, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
N. Orleans	55	42	.567	Chattan'ga	47	50	.485
Nashville	52	48	.520	Little Rock	48	52	.480
Atlanta	53	51	.510	Mobile	49	54	.476
Memphis	53	53	.500	Birmingh'm	48	53	.465

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Waterbury 6, New Haven 2.
(First game.)
Waterbury 5, New Haven 4.
(Second game.)
Springfield 5, Hartford 2.
Pittsfield 4, Albany 1.
Bridgeport 14, Worcester 9.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Waterbury	50	39	.562	N. Haven	46	43	.517
Springfield	49	39	.557	Bridgep't	47	45	.511
Hartford	49	42	.538	Worcester	41	49	.456
Albany	48	44	.522	Pittsfield	30	59	.337

BASEBALL TODAY, EBBETS FIELD, B'klyn vs. New York, 3 P. M.—Advt.

GIANTS WILL PLAY IN WEST THIS WEEK

Will Leave Tonight for Chicago After Game With Robins in Brooklyn Today.

Having met the Western National League clubs at the Polo Grounds for the second time this season, the Giants will start their second Western trip of the season this week. The National League champions, who have just completed a series with the Braves in Boston, will clash with the Robins at Ebbets Field this afternoon. They will then leave tonight for Chicago, where they are to open their tour of the West on Tuesday.

The Giants' series with the Cubs will consist of four games and will come to a close on Friday. They will depart that night for St. Louis, where they will clash with the Cardinals on the following day. Four games also will be played with Rogers Hornsby's team, and the last of these will come a week from Tuesday. From St. Louis the National League champions will move on to Cincinnati, where they will meet the Reds a week from Wednesday. Four games will be played with Jack Hendricks's team, but the last of these will not come until two weeks from today, as the previous Friday is an open date on the schedule.

The last of the cities to be visited by the Giants on their coming tour of the West is Pittsburgh. The series between the National League champions and Bill McKetchnie's team will start on Monday, Aug. 10. Like the series with each of the other Western clubs, this also will consist of four games. The last of them will be played on Tuesday, Aug. 13, and the Giants will then leave immediately for the East.

On their return to this section of the country after finishing their Western trip, the Giants will clash with the Robins at the Polo Grounds. This series will start on the day following the last game with the Pirates in Pittsburgh. Only two games are scheduled with the Brooklyn club, the second of these being listed for Saturday, Aug. 15. On the following day the Giants will play a single game with the Braves at the Polo Grounds, and then on Monday, Aug. 17, they will stage a single game there with the Phillies.

Meet the Cubs Here on Aug. 18.

After meeting each of their Eastern rivals at the Polo Grounds, the Giants will then defend their home grounds against the Western clubs for the third and last time this season. The invasion of the home of the National League champions will be led by the Cubs, who will start a series here on Tuesday, Aug. 18. Only three games will be played with the Chicago club and the last of these will come on Aug. 20. The Pirates will then open a series here on Aug. 21 and the Reds and Cardinals will follow in that order. The invasion will end with the last games of the series with the Cardinals on Monday, Aug. 31.

While the Giants are making their second Western trip of the season this week, the Yankees will be defending their home grounds against the Western American League clubs for the second time this season. Miller Huggins's players, who returned to the Stadium from their second Western trip of the season during the past week, will complete their series with the Senators here this afternoon. They will then enjoy a day of rest tomorrow.

The coming invasion of the Yankee Stadium will be led by the Browns, who will open a series here on Tuesday. Four games will be played with George Sisler's team and the last of these will come on Friday. On the following afternoon the Indians will invade the home of the Yankees. Four games also will be played with the Cleveland club and the last of them will come a week from Tuesday.

Following the series with the Browns and Indians here, the Yankees will next tackle the Tigers. The series with the Detroit club will get under way a week from Wednesday and it will come to a close a week from next Saturday. The last of the Western clubs to clash with the Yankees during the coming invasion at the Stadium is the Chicago team, which will open its series here two weeks from today. Four games also will be played with the White Sox, but the last of these will not come until Thursday, Aug. 13, as the previous Monday is an open date so far as these two teams are concerned.

After the Western clubs have completed their series at the Stadium, the Yankees will leave for Washington, where they are to oppose the Senators on Friday, Aug. 14. Three games are scheduled with the world's champions, and the last of these will come on Sunday, Aug. 16. The Yankees will then leave on their third and last Western trip of the season.

Yanks Play in Detroit Aug. 18.

The Yankees will open their last Western trip of the year in Detroit on Tuesday, Aug. 18. Three games will be played with the Detroit Club and Miller Huggins's players will then move on to Cleveland for four games with the Indians. They are then scheduled to play three games in Chicago and three in St. Louis and they will close their trip on Sunday, Aug. 30.

Like the Giants, the Robins also will start their second Western trip of the season this week. Immediately after the game with the Giants at Ebbets Field this afternoon the Brooklyn players will depart for St. Louis, where they are to open a series with the Cardinals on Tuesday. They will play four games with Rogers Hornsby's team and the last of these will be staged on Friday.

From St. Louis the Robins will move on to Chicago, where they will start a series with the Cubs next Saturday afternoon. Four games will be played with Rabbit Maranville's team and the series will come to a close a week from Tuesday. Then on the following day the Robins will open a series in Pittsburgh. Four games will be played with the Pirates, the last of these being scheduled for a week from Saturday.

Double-Header Today, Yankee Stadium. Yankees vs. Wash.; 1st Game at 2:00.—Advt.

RAIN GIVES YANKEES DOUBLE BILL TODAY

Will Meet Senators at 2:05 o'Clock in Opening Game of Final Series With Them Here.

PITCHERS WELCOME REST

Walter Johnson Regarded Likely to Twirl in One of the Encounters This Afternoon.

By HARRY CROSS.

A weeping July sky spread its moist tears all over the Yankee Stadium yesterday afternoon and prevented the momentous struggle between the seventh-place Yankees and the second-place Washington champions.

The washout means a double-header this afternoon, with the first game at 2:05 o'clock. As this is the last local visit of the season of the champions, both clubs are anxious to wind up the series here without a postponed game hanging over their heads.

Walter Johnson is pretty sure to pitch one of the games and he, along with all the other pitchers, was not sorry to get an extra day's rest. Pennock, Sam Jones and Hoyt are all ready to do duty for the Yanks and, besides Johnson, Bucky Harris has Dutch Ruether and the veteran Covelesikie aching to win more games for the titleholders.

Tomorrow will be another open date and on Tuesday the Western clubs will begin another invasion in the Bronx. The St. Louis Browns, who spanked the Yanks vigorously when they last visited the Mound City, will clash with the Huggins boys Tuesday. This series will continue for five feverish days, while next Sunday Cleveland will be here, followed by the Detroit and Chicago series.

The gates had been thrown open at the Stadium yesterday, but at about 2:25 o'clock the rain was falling so generously that it was decided to give out rain checks. There were only a few thousand folks in the park at that time. The field was so wet that the players were not able to get in their batting or fielding practice.

Greb to Meet Bryant in Tulsa.

TULSA, Okla., July 25 (AP).—Harry Greb, world's middleweight champion, and Otis Bryant of Chicago, will meet at Tulsa on Friday night in a ten-round no-decision bout.

Five Leading Batsmen In Each Major League

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player. Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Hornsby, St. Louis	82	300	78	123	.410
Wilson, Philadelphia	59	184	27	71	.386
Fournier, Brooklyn	83	312	62	119	.382
Bottomley, St. Louis	90	370	50	140	.378
Stock, Brooklyn	80	328	54	124	.378

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player. Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Speaker, Cleveland	87	343	66	138	.402
Heilman, Detroit	89	329	53	128	.389
Cobb, Detroit	78	298	65	116	.389
Rice, St. Louis	65	206	55	80	.388
Wings, Detroit	74	246	37	92	.374

Figures include yesterday's games.

BOWLING BY PASTOR WINS CRICKET GAME

###

Champion Army Four Wins Easily in First Game Here Since Triumph Over British

ARMY RIDES AWAY WITH RUMSON FOUR

Military Champions, Who Conquered British Poloists, Roll Up a 15-to-4 Score.

GAME FAST FOR WET FIELD

Governors Smith and Silzer Among the Spectators—Wilson Scores 5 Tallies.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 25.—Playing their first official game in this country since their triumph over the British four by which they retained the military title, the United States Army polo quartet defeated the Rumson Country Club here today, 15 to 4. The officers showed teamwork and easily rode away from the Rumson men, although they included several civilian stars.

The quality of the polo was unusual, considering the dampness of the ground. The ponies managed to keep their feet well and were able to work up considerable speed. The Army mounts had the better of the going, outrunning the Rumson ponies on nearly every race.

Major Wilson gave a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship. He was irrepressible and constantly disregarded the hazards of the wet field. He was always in scoring position, putting through six tallies and aiding his teammates in almost all of the offensive plays.

Major Louis A. Beard, captain of the Army, gave a fine exhibition of back play. There were not as many chances for the brilliant defense man, but whenever the occasion arose he was on the job. Major Gerhardt also played a fine game and tallied five goals.

Rumson was not in the running from the early chukkers. The outstanding forward was Ben Gallins at No. 2. The diminutive player was in the fray every minute, riding down on the goal whenever he had a chance and doing more than his share toward trying to stem the tide of Army goals. Another big asset for Rumson was Louis E. Stoddard at back. This is an unusual position for the former international No. 1 to play, but he filled his assignment very well and managed to score one of the goals. W. Strothers Jones led the scoring with two goals.

Governor Smith of New York and Governor Silzer of New Jersey saw the game together with Major General Summerall, commander of the Second Corps area. The members of the Army team were guests of the Rumson Country Club at a dinner last night. Governor Silzer was the principal speaker. Moving pictures of the United States Army team in action against the British Army four were shown.

The lineup:

ARMY (15).	RUMSON (4).
No. 1—Wilson.	No. 1—Jones.
No. 2—Gerhardt.	No. 2—Gallins.
No. 3—Rodes.	No. 3—Talbott.
Back—Beard.	Back—Stoddard.

Goals—Wilson (6), Gerhardt (5), Rodes (3), Beard, Jones (2), Talbott, Stoddard.

Army	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	—15
Rumson	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Referee—J. Ford Johnston. Time—8 chukkers of 7 minutes 30 seconds.

C. CARTER WINS AT TRAPS.

Beats B. Carter in Shoot-Off at the Bergen Beach Club.

Seventeen gunners took part in the mid-monthly shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club over the Jamaica Bay traps of the organization yesterday. The Carter family led the field, B. Carter and C. Carter tieing for the high scratch prize, each with a card of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. On the shoot-off C. Carter was the winner. He also was the winner of the doubles prize, breaking 21 out of 24 targets. The high handicap prize went to L. J. Olds after a shoot-off against two other gunners.

The summaries:

	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
L. J. Olds	93	8	100
J. White	96	8	100
B. Carter	97	6	100
Dr. F. de Gaetano	92	12	100
R. Parker	89	8	97
C. L. Anderson	89	8	97
C. Carter	97	0	97
Dr. G. H. V. Hunter	84	12	96
E. B. Magnus	87	8	95
J. E. Matthews	80	10	90
L. H. Schorty	80	10	90
R. Jones	65	25	90
J. A. Howard	81	8	89
O. M. Walling	79	10	89
E. Frost	64	25	89

Rain Halts Westbury Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 25.—The polo matches between the [illegible]way Hunting Club and Old West[illegible] and the Meadow Brook Foxhunters and the Meadowlarks, scheduled for today at the Meadow Brook Club, were postponed on account of the rain until Tuesday. Both contests are elimination games in the Eastern intercircuit play and constitute a semi-final in the Meadow Brook division of that circuit.

RACELAND RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; six furlongs. First Pullet, 105 pounds (Hainsworth), $19.90, $7.40, $6.00, first; Ambalika, 110 (Aron), $4.80, $3.60, second; Ted's Plum, 100 (Maurice), $4.90, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Seclusion, Green Spring, Paul Micou, Crystal Boer, Pretty Molly, Allie Verner, Lenesse, Yanco and War ozne also ran.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds; maidens; allowances; purse $800; four and one-half furlongs. Ben McGraw, 115 pounds (Murphy), $4.20, $2.90, $2.80, first; Neatness, 112 (Berry), $3.20, $3.00, second; Fast, 112 (Yates), $12.00, third. Time—0:55. May Morn, Lady Von, Bullet Viennese, Yanco and War ozne also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; five and one-half furlongs. Nancy McKay 109 pounds (Aron), $21.00, $8.80, $3.30, first; Flavia 108 (Charles), $4.00, $3.20, second; The Girl 106 (Guy), $8.50, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Super Atonement, Belysia, Omega, Pawnbroker, Thomas Platt, Eclman, Charinat and Zenotta also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one mile and one-eighth. Brotherly Love 105 pounds (Guy), $23.80, $10.00, $6.50, first; Murray 115 (Aron), $3.60, $3.30, second; Composer 110 (Corbett), $21.90, third. Time—1:54 3-5 (new track record). Restful, Kent L., Alacrity, Pietra and Normal also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds; the Ironiola Stakes; $2,000 added; five and one-half furlongs. In Bound, 112 pounds (Hainsworth, $7.70, $2.90, $2.50, first; Take a Chance, 122 (Hamilton), $2.90, $2.70, second; Ben McGraw, 115 (Murphy), $3.90, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Our Gallas, McTinkle and Lotus also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; the Portsmouth Purse; purse $800; six furlongs. Old Broadway, 92 pounds (Hainsworth), $18.80, $10.10, $5.70, first; Seth's Ak-Sar-Ben, 99 (Charles), $11.20, $9.00, second; Foxmore, 102 (Heenlin), $4.80, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Foxmore, Gloria Quayle, Coffield, Agnes Call, Stone Age and Jedburg Abbey also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; the Chillicothe Purse; purse $800; one mile and seventy yards. Mercutio, 108 pounds (Aron), $7.90, $4.50, $3.10, first; Tamper, 103 pounds (Kehrt), $4.00, $3.20, second; Lady Inan, 98 (Syrian), $3.20, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Fancy Free, North Breeze, Delectable and Scare Crow also ran.

Weather clear; track fast.

SUN PAL AFTER WINNING YONKERS HANDICAP.

TIFF, VICTOR IN THE SPRITEFUL STAKES.

GRAEME IS FIRST IN MORRISON HOTEL

Camden Gelding Leads Georgie by Length and a Half in Hawthorne Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Graeme, chestnut gelding sporting the silks of J. N. Camden, took the Morrison Hotel Handicap, feature of today's card at the Hawthorne track, winning by a length and a half from R. L. Baker's Georgie. The Camden entry had little trouble in passing Georgie, which set the pace for a mile of the mile and a sixteenth journey.

The Winchester Stable's Right on Time was a handy winner of the Quickstep Handicap at six furlongs. Brunswick cut out the early pace, but got the worst of a bumping duel with Right on Time in the last two furlongs and fell back to finish fourth, while Right on Time closed gamely, holding off a headlong rush by Sun Altos, which was running over the others in the closing strides.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Chemiserie, 109 pounds (Boganowski), 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, first; Doctor Glenn, 116 (Pickens), even, 1 to 2, second; Rachel Porter, 1 to 2, third. Time—1:18 2-5. The Runt, Gorget, Sweet Grass, Miss Mischief, Archie Alexander and My Dream also ran.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds; The Rainbow Purse; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Bird Behave, 110 pounds (W. Smith), 6 to 5, 1 to 3, out, first; Prince Ronald, 106 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, even, second; Cartoon, out, third. Time—1:13. Mantodan and Corneltian also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; Quickstep Handicap; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Right On Time, 105 pounds (Harrington), 7 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, first; Sun Altos, 116 (W. Smith), even, 2 to 5, second; Bob Cahill, 101 (Mergler), 2 to 5, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Brunswick and Lady Fox also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; Morrison Hotel Handicap; $2,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Graeme, 109 pounds (Mergler), 13 to 5, 4 to 5, out, first; Georgie, 101 (Thomas), 1 to 2, out, second; George E. Allen, 95 (Hoagland), even, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Buck and Stanwix also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile. Jubal Early, 104 pounds (Simon), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Battleman, 104 (Thomas), 2½ to 1, 6 to 5, second; Taloma, 105 (Yelton), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Bootring, Dutch Girl, Pillager and Bolivar Bond also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and three-sixteenths. Bosh, 108 pounds (Mortensen), 7 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, first; Annie Lyle, 106 (Wallace), 2 to 1, even, second; Royal Buck, 114 (Yelton), 1 to 4, third. Time—2:00. Pathan and Hyanpom also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Ruban Rouge, 106 pounds (Mortensen), 13 to 5, even, 2 to 5, first; Midwestern, 106 (Yelton), 3 to 5, 1 to 4, second; Lee Adrin, 106 (Froggate), 7 to 10, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Scoop, Jimson and Tanson also ran.

Weather clear; track fast.

British Tennis Match Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 25.—The tennis matches for the Prince of Wales Cup between the Oxford and Cambridge players and the Rockaway Hunting Club members scheduled for today was postponed on account of the rain. It is expected that either they will be played tomorrow in conjunction with the mixed doubles or deferred until Monday.

RACELAND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. *Phyllis Gentry, 102 pounds; Intake, 104, *Gold Crump, 104; Holecard, 109; Charinat, 109; Gold Boy, 109; *Crystal Boer, 107; *Captain Donan, 104; Glory, 107; *Lankey Girl, 99; Labelle, 104; *Sparkle Star, 99; *Phil's Sister, 99; *Thomas Platt, 104; Miss Babe, 104; *Lady Newtown, 102; Flavia, 104; *Miss Emment, 99.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800; claiming; two-year-olds, maidens; four and a half furlongs. Captain Guard, 112 pounds; *Watch Me, 101; *Maymola, 98; Helen Hackworth, 106; Fleeing Miax, 103; Sunny Dividend, 112; Bunbury, 109; *Sly Sallie, 98; Sea Grave, 109; Fog, 106; Sheridi, 103; Zucchini, 103; Rebeck, 106; Blow Horn, 106; Foe, 106.

THIRD RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. King George, 113 pounds; *Willow Tree, 108; Sunny Hill, 110; Chula Vista, 98; *Brownie Smile, 98; *Smudge, 85; Sun Dial II, 110; *Blue Streak, 105; Attila, 105; Fred Kinnie, 110; Lady Esoria, 105; *Dejan, 105; *Thief Tierney, 98; Matinee Idol, 110; *Queen Agnes, 93; *Alluring, 100; *Tom Owens, 105; Clock Stocking, 105.

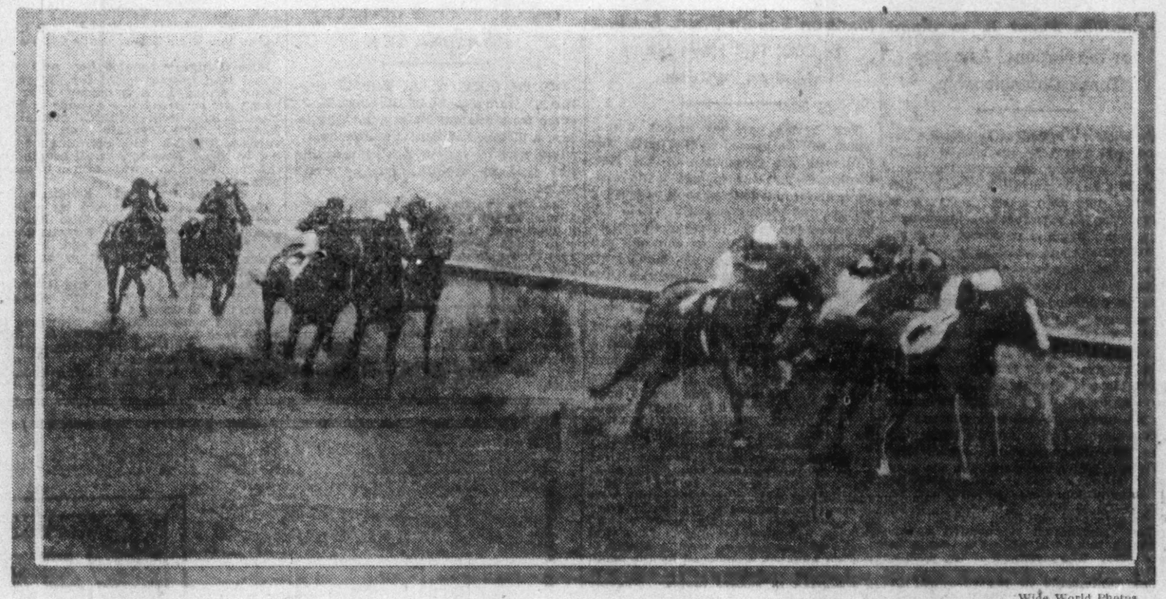
FOURTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; two-year-olds, five furlongs. Mabel Seth, 110 pounds; Jane C., 101; *Panirona, 101; *Happy Bob, 104; General Glinchio, 110; Aerial Ayres, 101 (Edith Clifford), 88.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $800; the Henry Hotel; three-year-olds and upward; allowances; six furlongs. Vanity Fair, 90 pounds; Maynard L., 104; Tapanaro, 107; Jewell V., 96; Loretta Brooks, 99; Sporty McGee, 115; Bargain Day, 90.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mole-Hold, 114 pounds; Open Fire, 104; Twilight Hour, 99; Bramton, 111; Eco, 106; Sandalwood, 118; Satana, 101; Wuhu, 104; Finday, 109.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Devil Girl, 107 pounds; Dingo, 110; Delectable, 105; *Mount Shasta, 98; Hala, 104; Ivy, 105; Great Northern, 108; Quaver, 110; *Ambalika, 98; Doe McMahon, 105; *Harry B., 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.



Wide World Photos.

COMING AROUND THE BEND IN FIRST RACE AT EMPIRE YESTERDAY.

SUN PAL IS VICTOR IN THE YONKERS

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

flight of speed and then dropped out of it.

Tiff came up on terms with the leaders on the turn, but as they swung into the homestretch, Bookbinder, with Cooper up, went wide, carrying Tiff with him. In the run home Tiff drew away from his opposition and won in rather easy fashion, having two lengths on Hang On at the wire. The Butler colt found the pace too hot at first, but Breuning took him to the inside for the drive to the finish and the son of Spur and Gasp closed gamely to beat Bookbinder by a length for the place. Hang On carried top weight of 112 pounds. The fractional time follows: 0:22 4-5, 0:48 4-5, 1:01 2-5, 1:10 2-5.

Whitney Scores.

Harry Payne Whitney won his second race of the meeting when his speedy three-year-old colt Noah, by Peter Pan—First Flight, showed the way under the wire to the Everglade Stable's four-year-old Worthmore, the Log Cabin Stud's Lucky Play and F. E. Brown's Titian. The event was the White Plains Handicap, a dash for three-year-olds and up over the short six furlongs course.

Worthmore was the even money favorite at post time, Noah being held at 2 to 1, and Lucky Play at 7 to 2. Worthmore was first and Lucky Play last to get away when the barrier rose on a good start. Down the back stretch Worthmore and Noah battled, the Whitney colt finally racing down the four-year-old. Worthmore could not handle his 128 pounds at the clip Noah set, the latter being partial to the Empire City track and having a drag of twelve pounds in the weights.

Lucky Play was outrun to the turn, but in the stretch closed fast on the outside. A furlong out Johnson took Worthmore over on the rail and made a determined challenge, but the weight told and he fell back again. Noah came on fast to win easily by two lengths, Lucky Play being twice that distance in front of Worthmore. The fractional times were as follows: 0:22 4-5, 0:34 4-5, 0:47, 0:59 3-5, 1:08 4-5.

Rain began to fall as the horses paraded for the Lochinvar Purse, a five-furlong claiming event for the two-year-olds, first on the afternoon card. Nine faced the barrier and Mrs. George Read's filly Mazetta was first to show in front. Breaking from her position on the rail, the filly could not keep pace with Runebb for the first quarter-mile.

On the turn, however, Mazetta ran into the lead again and won in a driving finish by a length and a half from Donarita, which closed fast to beat Lombardo by the same distance for the place.

The Richmond Purse, a gallop of a mile and seventy yards under claiming conditions, for three-year-olds and upward, was an easy victory for Jefferson Livingston's four-year-old colt Levoy, with Thompson up. The brown son of Colonel Venlie and Pazza was held back of the pace set by Otai to the turn, where he took command and was not extended to win by three lengths from Otai, which found the distance a bit too far. Llewellyn took third money. The winner was the 3-to-4 favorite.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; claiming; the Lochinvar; purse $1,000; Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Mazetta	104	Richards	9-10	1½
Donarita	96	Thompson	8-1	2½
Lombardo	112	Coltiletti	5-2	3¹
Shiraz	109	N. Harvey	10-1	4¹
Runebb	90	Howard	10-1	5½
Music Girl	109	Collins	15-1	6½
Hike	122	Johnson	12-1	7¹
Columbia II	109	E. Fator	50-1	8

Place and show: Mazetta, 1 to 3, 1 to 6; Donarita, 5 to 2, even; Lombardo, 1 to 3.

Time—1:01 2-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place driving. Mazetta, b. f., 2, by George Smith or Sandmole—Alphee; owned by Mrs. George Read and trained by H. C. Riddle.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and up; the White Plains Handicap; $1,200 added. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Noah	116	Malben	2-1	1¹
Lucky Play	110	Collins	7-2	2¹
Worthmore	128	Johnson	Even	3¹
Titian	98	Callahan	50-1	4

Place and show: Noah, 2 to 5, out; Lucky Play, 7 to 10, out; Worthmore, out.

Time—1:08 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Noah, b. c., 3, by Peter Pan—First Flight; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by F. Hopkins.

THIRD RACE.

For two-year-olds; claiming; tenth running of the Spriteful Stakes; $3,000 guaranteed. About six furlongs.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Tiff	110	Coltiletti	7-2	1¹
Hang On	112	Breuning	8-5	2¹
Bookbinder	110	Cooper	1	3¹
Muscovite	107	W. Harvey	8-1	4¹⁰
Lacewood	97	Thompson	4-1	5¹
Tomahawk IV	110	Swanson	100-1	6

Place and show: Tiff, 6 to 5, 1 to 2; Hang On, 7 to 10, 1 to 4; Bookbinder, 2 to 5.

Time—1:10 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Tiff, ch. c., 2, by Hessian or Spanish Prince II—Dispute; owned by H. W. Sage and trained by M. Hirsch.

FOURTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; seventeenth running of the Yonkers Handicap; $4,000 added. One mile and one sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sun Pal	100	Callahan	6-1	1¹
aBlind Play	106½	Malben	1-5	2¹
Marconi	100	Thompson	20-1	3¹
Jutapero	113	Ellis	50-1	4¹
Bright Steel	99	W. Harvey	20-1	5¹
aLadkin	126	C. Kummer	1-5	6

aLog Cabin Stud entry.

Place and show—Sun Pal, 6 to 5, 2 to 5; Blind Play (entry), out, out; Marconi, even.

Time—1:46 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Sun Pal, ch. C., 4, by Sun Briar—My Friend; owned by Lee Rosenberg and trained by S. L. Burch.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; the Richmond Purse; purse $1,000. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Levoy	101	Thompson	even	1¹
Otai	108	W. Harvey	3-4	2¹
Llewellyn	101	Richards	15-1	3¹
C. Ni Houlihan	95	Howard	12-1	4¹
Cork Elm	110	Collins	60-1	5¹
Osage	111	E. Fator	4-1	6

Place and show—Levoy, 1 to 5, out; Otai, 4 to 5, 1 to 3; Llewellyn, 8 to 5.

Time—1:45 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Levoy, br. c., 4, by Colonel Venlie—Pazza; owned by Jefferson Livingston and trained by J. F. Schorr.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; the Stamford Purse; purse $1,000. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
King Jimmy	115	Johnson	4-5	1¹
Sunless	110	Malben	6-1	2¹
Tibe	115	Breuning	6-1	3¹
Shady Sadie	110	Harvey	11-5	4¹
Aikali Ike	110	Callahan	50-1	5¹
Revellon	110	Richards	60-1	6

Place and show: King Jimmy, 1 to 4, out; Sunless, 2 to 1, 7 to 10; Jibe, 3 to 5.

Time—1:45 3-5.

Start bad; won easily; place driving. King Jimmy, br. c., 3, by King James—Autumn II; owned and trained by F. E. Brown.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

HAWTHORNE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000; maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Bodman 116 pounds, Aileen E. 113, Merry 113, Bertram W. 116, Chanoco 113, Debbi 116, Kathryn Dillon 113, Blue Granite 116, Jessie Lee 113, P. Bush 116, *Elk Crest 116, Lavigne 116. Also eligible—Cross Bow 116 pounds, *Sally's Hour 116, Harvey Stedman 116, Burke's Boy 116, Mrs. G. Arwin entry.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mit 93 pounds, Coley McDevit 104, Polychrety 104, Savoy 104, Farafax 102, *Whiff 94, War Winner 113, Woodcry 101, Boonesville 110, *Battle Shot 97, Conway 104, Wapiti 107. Also eligible—Gee 107 pounds, *Chiva 99, Royal Dick 107, Yoo Hoo 96, *Squire McMasters 99.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; three-year-olds; six furlongs. Keystone State 104 pounds, Venus 105, Tea Tray 101, Treasurer 104, Mr. Pat 101, In Love With Love 93, Lew Pope 110, Armedes 104, Ellen Jane 83, Full of Pep 98, Monastery 113, Porto de Oro 110. Also eligible—Irish Lace 93 pounds, Norfield 107, Boys Believe Me 103, Plenty Coon 107.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,500; Farragut Purse; three-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. Morning Cloud 93 pounds, Confusion 97, Watchful 106, Tiptoe Inn 97, Hourmore 102, Flagstaff 109.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. *The Cheetah 101 pounds, Victoire 103, Hourmore 110, Cinque 106, *Sequel 106, Batsman 107.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; mile and an eighth. Round Robin 98 pounds, *Spanish Name 96, Extra Edition 100, Elias G. 114, Fandesto 102, *Royal Charlie 102, Fausto 107, Annie Lyle 106.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Butler's Spur Twice Winner Of the Yonkers Handicap

It was in the Yonkers Handicap that James Butler's Spur ran some of his best races, having won the stake in 1917 and 1918. In the former year he equaled the record for the event over the course of a mile and a sixteenth, which Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow had set at 1:44 3-5 in 1914. As a three-year-old Spur was beaten in 1916 by Roamer, while as a six-year-old he finished in back of Bally and Roamer. Recent winners of the Yonkers have been as follows:

Year.	Horse.	Wt.	Time.
1916	Roamer	127	1:56
1917	Spur	122	1:44 3-5
1918	Spur	117	1:45 1-5
1919	Bally	109	1:45 3-5
1920	On Watch	112	1:47
1921	Royce Rolls	114	1:46 2-5
1922	Devastation	102	1:43 4-5
1923	Revenge	104	1:45 2-5
1924	Sunsini	100	1:43 2-5
1925	Sun Pal	100	1:46 1-5

Distance one mile and one-eighth.

SILVER FOX WINS CINCINNATI DERBY

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

battle and the six pounds that the Caractus was conceding to King Nadi only lessend his chances. It was strictly a three-horse race, however, as Caractus was four lengths in front of the five trailers.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; maidens; purse $1,300; four and a half furlongs. Pigeon Wing II., 112 pounds (Stutts), $7.10, $5.60, $4.10, first; Nub McGee, 112 (Parke), $5.50, $3.50, second; Pay Sand, 112 (Mooney), $4.90, third. Time—0:54. High Life, Rodrigo, Arembo, Miscue and Squire Parks also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,400; six furlongs. Herbertus, 116 pounds (Hastings), $19.20, $6.70, $2.80, first; Ethel K., 109 (Fields), $4.20, $2.60, second; Elevre, 111 (Studer), $2.20, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Molinero, Clair de Lune and Burgoyne also ran.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds; the Students' Handicap; purse $4,600; five and a half furlongs. Longyardline, 105 pounds (Connelly), $13.10, $6.90, $2.80, first; Display, 114 (Hastings), $3.20, $2.60, second; Alleghan, 118 (Stutts), $2.20, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Pitchfork and Overdraft also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,400; one mile. Minto II., 112 pounds (Garner), $44.50, $2.70, $2.60, first; Satellite, 106 (Heupel), $3.10, $2.60, second; Volt, 108 (Studer), $3.10, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Uncle Bert, Milliton and Equity also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds; the Cincinnati Derby; $25,000 added; one mile and a quarter. Silver Fox, 121 pounds (L. Fator), $7.20, $3.80, $3.20, first; King Mike, 118 (Stutts), $3.20, $2.80, second; Caractus, 124 (Scoble), $3, third. Time—2:02 1-5. Sir Peter, Tangara, Old Slip, Arbitration and Drowsy Waters also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; the Coney Island Handicap; purse $1,800; one mile and seventy yards. Laveen, 102 pounds (Neel), $16, $6.40, $3.80, first; Brown Sugar, 104 (Johnson), $4.60, $3, second; Samaritan, 112 (Scoble), $2.80, third. Time—1:42 4-5. Nancy Langhorne and Billy Warren also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,500; one mile and a quarter. Wrack Ray, 113 pounds (Connelly), $5, $2.90, $2.50, first; Frosty Boy, 108 (Heupel), $3.80, $2.60, second; Wong Bok, 108 (Johnson), $2.70, third. Time—2:11. Tippo Sahib, Contact and Kit also ran.

Weather clear; track fast.

CINCINNATI ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,400; maiden two-year-olds, colts and geldings. Five and a half furlongs. Ed Burke 115 pounds, Laddie Go 115, Lewis 115, Miscue 115, Love Child 115, High Life 115, Kid Boots 115.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,600; the Forecast; two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Pigeon Wing II. 114 pounds, Pat 106, Colonel Beard 106, Eric 108, Collier 112.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Col. Wagner 116 pounds, Alice Lang 105, Trust Official 110, Rambler 116, *Charcoal 105, Cup Bearer 110, *Rapid Traveler 111, Poor Sport 116, Jonathan 110, Quoin 116, Ice 110, Mervinia 105.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Bother 109 pounds, Billy Klair 124, Quick Lunch 111, Muldoon 118, Lord Baltimore II. 124, J. G. Denny 118, Sweepstake 118, Ethel 88 pounds, Grand; three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Dusty Mary 103 pounds, †Escapader 104, Guest of Honor 111, Foreign Relations 91, Green Puff 92, Confident 94, *Samaritan 114. †W. G. Stafford entry.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,500; claiming; three-year-olds and upward. Mile and one-sixteenth. *Bernice Harrar 88 pounds, Dr. Tanner 98, *Broken Toy 95, Slicker 101, *Payman 101, *Firetoma 111, *Denison 103.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $1,500; claiming; three-year-olds and upward. Mile and one-sixteenth. Big Money 108 pounds, *Court Lady 98, *Guelph 111, King Albert 114, *Colonel Gilmore 105, Over Fire 107, Barracuda 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MURPHY TOPS LIST OF HARNESS DRIVERS

Veteran Finishes Toledo Meeting With Eleven Victories To His Credit.

At the close of the Toledo meeting Thomas W. Murphy stood at the top of the list of winning light-harness drivers with eleven firsts to his credit. At the Cleveland and Toledo meetings he won three races with Clara Dillon, three with Queen Volo, two with Crawford and one each with Dr. Strongworthy, Hollyrood Leonard and Etta Druien. Pitman, Morrison, and Vic Fleming are tied for second place, each having won ten. Fred Egan is next in line with nine. Fred Hyde and Ed McGrath have each won eight and Nat Ray seven.

Peter the Great still stands first in the table of winning sires, having had thirteen winners. Belwin is second with ten. Of the others Etawah and Dillon Axworthy have each had nine and The Northern Man eight. Six winners have been credited to Peter Volo, Atlantic Express, Walter Direct and Justice Brooke, while San Francisco has had five, one of them being San Andreas, brother to Sanardo.

Thompson Dillon, Etta Druien and Hollyrood Leonard, three of the winners at the Toledo meeting, took the word over the same course in the Matron Stake in 1923, Thompson Dillon winning the first heat in 2:05¼. Hollyrood Leonard took the second in the same time and the third in 2:07¾. Hollyrood Leonard did not race as a two-year-old. However, he made a time record of 2:15¼ at Readville.

In 1923, after his Toledo victory, Thomas W. Murphy purchased Hollyrood Leonard for William Kelly of Syracuse, and since then the gelding has raced for the New York State banker. His first start under the new management was in the Champion Stalllon Stakes, in which he finished third. He was also third at Readville. He won at Hartford and at Syracuse, at the latter point equaling the three-year-old record for geldings. At Columbus Hollyrood Leonard finished third to The Senator in one of the three-year-old events. In the Kentucky Futurity Hollyrood Leonard won the first heat, the second went to the Senator, after which Ethelinda defeated the pair. After this campaign Hollyrood Leonard was held over until 1925. His first start this year was at Toledo, where he won in 2:03¾.

Etta Druien made but one start as a two-year-old. It was in the Breeders' Futurity, which Thompson Dillon won at Readville. She was taken sick in that race and laid away. In her three-year-old form, after racing unplaced to The Senator at Cleveland and Hollyrood Leonard at Toledo, the Etawah filly was third at Syracuse and fourth at Columbus. Her next start was in the Kentucky Futurity. In the third heat of that race the finish, between her and Ethelinda was so close in 2:03½ that some of the spectators thought she won it.

A few days later Etta Druien made a time record of 2:04. This performance stamped her the fastest stake trotter for 1924. H. W. Hannan purchased the filly and sent her to Murphy. He started her in thirteen races, of which she won ten and was second in three.

Etta Druien opened the 1924 campaign at Cleveland in July. She won there in 2:06¼. The following week at Columbus she finished second to Fayette National after winning a heat in 2:02¼, a world's record for four-year-old fillies. This was followed by victories at Kalamazoo and Windsor and two at the Cleveland August meeting. She was off form at Readville and Hartford, but won at Syracuse and twice at Columbus. Two more victories were added at Lexington. Etta Druien made her first start this year at Toledo in the 2:02 trot, winning in 2:02¼.

Thompson Dillon, the third member of the group of youngsters which trained on, won the $25,000 trot at Toledo from a field of ten in 2:04¼. He is a brother to Nelson Dillon (2:05¼), Helen Dillon (2:05¼), Clara Dillon (2:05¼) and Madam Dillon (2:09). This little gelding has had his ups and downs since he made his first start at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, on June 7, 1922. On that date he made a record of 2:20¾. His first race was trotted in the Rainy Day Sweepstake at Cleveland, where he won in 2:10¼.

Last month when Thompson Dillon was shipped to Cleveland he was ready to race. He made his first start on the third day of the meeting in a field of fourteen and was defeated by Todd Hart. Fred Egan drove Thompson Dillon in the $25,000 trot at Toledo. He won the first heat in 2:04¼ from Hollyrood Jessie. The second heat went to the three-year-old filly Sumatra in 2:02¾. The finish in the third heat was between Trumpet and Thompson Dillon, the latter winning by a head in 2:04¼.

SARATOGA MEETING TO OPEN ON FRIDAY

Private Stables and the 2,000 Stalls Will Be Occupied by Noted Thoroughbreds.

RICH STAKES ON PROGRAM

Saratoga Handicap and the Flash Stakes Will Be Decided on the First Day.

Horsemen the country over are looking forward with keenest anticipation to the opening of the Summer meeting of the Saratoga Association, which will begin on Friday afternoon and continue through Saturday, Aug. 29. Already there are enough horses, trainers and jockeys on the grounds to start a race meeting, and before the end of the week every one of the 2,000 stalls will be occupied, as will the many private stables.

Numerous improvements and refinements inaugurated four or five years ago have now been brought to completion and regular visitors to the Spa will find the course lovelier than ever this season. No detail has been overlooked by Superintendent Thomas Clare, and the footing on both the main course and on the Oklahoma training track could not be improved upon.

Time was when Saratoga Springs was noted for its waters more than for any other attraction and the "season" found the elite of the United States, Canada and Cuba vying with one another in the magnificence of their equipages. The display of horseflesh surpassed that to be seen at any other Summer resort in the country, while the carriages and equipment represented the finest to be found in the foreign and domestic markets.

That was prior to the Civil War period, when the South was opulent. It was then the custom to make the journey to the Spa by easy stages, and a retinue of servants in each establishment gave testimony to the wealth of those who counted the Summer as lost that did not include a visit to the Springs.

Racing Firmly Implanted.

The introduction of the sport of horse racing was a natural outcome of the customs of the period. It was the sport of gentlemen everywhere, and its place at Saratoga was firmly established as soon as racing was inaugurated. Stakes were offered and many of them still exist, and the fame of Saratoga Springs was enhanced by the new attraction.

Racing encountered vicissitudes as time passed, and Saratoga suffered with the rest of the country. Those responsible for its prominence had passed and the sport was at a low ebb when the course was taken over by men of vision in whose hands its control is now vested. The waters, too, had been neglected and much of the glory of Saratoga Springs had faded. But racing has come back stronger than ever and the resort has regained the favor of many who had gone elsewhere.

For the opening day of this season's meeting there is a splendid card, headed by the Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds, and upward, and the Flash Stakes, for the juveniles. The former is a test of a mile and a quarter and the pick of the handicap horses East and West are engaged, among the eligibles being Mad Play, Sting, Sarazen, Chacolet, Astrwood, Ladkin, Whetstone, Bracadale, Wise Counsellor, Aga Khan, Spot Cash, Chilhowee,

World Mark for 200-Yard Breast Stroke Set by Spence in Winning Met. Title

SPENCE SHATTERS WORLD SWIM MARK

Beats 200-Yard Breast Stroke Time by Full Second in Winning Met. 440 Title.

ALSO BREAKS U. S. RECORD

Slashes 13 4-5 Seconds From Skelton's 400-Meter Figures in Keansburg Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., July 25.—Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. shattered one world's and one national record in winning the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior championship 440-yard breast stroke swim at a water carnival under the auspices of the Belvidere S. C. in the 40-yard Belvidere pool here this afternoon.

Completely outclassing four opponents, Spence passed the 200-yard mark on the way in 2:38 3-5, clipping exactly one second from the world's record, held by Toldi of Austria since 1911. Next he reached 400 meters (437.54 yards) in 6:14 4-5, slashing thirteen and four-fifths seconds from the American standard, set by Bobbie Skelton of the Illinois A. C. at Detroit in 1922. Then he completed the quarter-mile in 6:16.

The four who started against Spence in the title race were Charles Laforge of the New York A. C., Frank Barnitz of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. and two unattached swimmers, Charles Mutti and Thomas Murray.

Spence went to the front at once and increased his lead steadily to the end. He won by sixty yards from Laforge. The latter touched three yards ahead of Mutti, who nosed out Barnitz for third place.

Robert Hosie, the crack back stroke swimmer of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., attempted to break Harold Kruger's national dorsal record of 6:12 for 400 meters in a 440-yard contest with his clubmate, August Heinrich, but he fell short of the mark. His time was 6:15 8-5. He won the event by a wide margin, his time for the quarter-mile being 6:17 3-5.

Other races on the program were postponed owing to a heavy rain.

The summaries:

440-Yard Breast Stroke Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship)—Won by Walter Spence, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; Charles Laforge, New York A. C., second; Charles Mutti, unattached, New York, third. Time—6:16.

440-Yard Back Stroke Swim (Invitation)—Won by Robert Hosie, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; August Weinrich, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, second. Time—6:17 3-5.

BREAKS CASTING RECORD.

F. C. Begger Averages 439 Feet 8 Inches for Three in Surf Tourney.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 25 (AP).—A national record average cast of 439 feet and 8 inches in three casts was made today by F. C. Berger of the Long Island Fishing Club at the surf casting tournament of the Ocean City Fishing Club and the Anglers' Club. In former contests five casts were made, the record being an average of 437 feet.

Harold Lentz of Philadelphia, former world champion, was second with an average of 432 feet and 3 2-3 inches, and Hankins of Asbury Park, N. J., took third place with an average cast of 421 feet and 6 1-3 inches.

In Class B, Herchell of the Dover Club took first place with a score of 382 feet 4 1-3 inches; George F. Bauer Jr. second, with 347 feet 5 1-3 inches; Shumo, third, with 339 feet 1-3 inch. Lindaur of Wildwood was first in Class C with a score of 292 feet 2 2-3 inches; Rockwell second, 251 feet 2-3 inches; Hungerford, third, 207 feet 11 2-3 inches.

HUNTER WINS W. VA. TITLE.

Beats Mangan in Tennis Final—Loses in Doubles.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 25 (AP).—Francis T. Hunter of Beckley won the tennis title of West Virginia here today when he defeated T. J. Mangan of Washington in the final match, 6—1, 6—1. Teamed with Major Tams, Hunter lost the doubles final to Wright Hugus and Howard Fredericks of Wheeling. The scores were 8—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

In women's doubles Miss Heloise Beebe of East Shore, Md., and Miss Anne Ford of Charleston, S. C., carried off the State title, defeating Miss Nancy Howard and Miss Mae Ogden of Hinton, 7—5, 6—3.

FRED ANDERSON IS VICTOR.

Beats Appel and Will Defend His North Jersey Net Title Today.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 25 (AP).—Fred Anderson of Brooklyn, North Jersey Coast lawn tennis champion, will defend his title against John Van Ryn of East Orange in the singles final of the annual North Jersey Coast tournament here tomorrow.

Rain halted the progress of the doubles, and two preliminary matches, the semi-finals and the finals will be played tomorrow.

Anderson went through the singles semi-finals by defeating Kenneth Appel of Orange, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. Van Ryn defeated John Strahan of Newark, 6—3, 6—2, to win the right to meet the champion in the finals.

CRICKET CLUB BARS LOB.

And Leading Bowler of English Village Promptly Resigns.

In days long past cricket batsmen used to protest against the sneak, or the daisy cutter, as the ball which clung more or less to the ground throughout its course was irreverently termed. Again, there were always batsmen who cordially detested the lob, because they could not play it, and therefore did their best to deride it, calling it unmanly and ignoble. But these are progressive times, and it seems that the members of a club in the Midlands in England have finally decided to put the ban on lobs.

"Trouble has arisen in the Wittering (near Stamford) Village Cricket Club because lob bowling has been banned by a vote of the members," says The Nottingham Evening News. "The club's oldest and most consistent bowler, A. M. Roffe, is an underarm bowler, and he naturally feels aggrieved at the decision. Last Summer he took more than 100 wickets with his lobs at a cost of only three runs each, and in 1923 he also captured upward of 100 wickets. Three of his sons are also in the village club, but for the present, because of the ban on lobs, the father and sons have withdrawn from the team. Efforts are being made to get the ban removed."

Miss Harrison and Burgess Enter 25-Mile Swim in Seine

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—L'Auto, a sporting newspaper of Paris, says that Miss Lillian Harrison, who recently made her third unsuccessful attempt to swim the English Channel from the French to the English coast, has entered a swimming marathon race on Aug. 2. The race will be on the Seine River from Corbeil to Paris, a distance of twenty-five miles. Tom Burgess, who swam the English Channel in 1911 after a number of unsuccessful attempts, is among the entries for the marathon.

TITLE SWIM MEET OPENS WEDNESDAY

A. A. U. National Championships Will Be Held in the Pool at Seattle.

The National A. A. U. outdoor swimming championship for men will come up for decision in Seattle this week, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive, and there is keen speculation in aquatic circles concerning the outcome of every one of the title tests at stake. Even the peerless John Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C. is expected to meet a dangerous rival in Walter Laufer, 18-year-old marvel of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.

Actually, though none can foretell with assurance what will happen in the coming classics. New stars have arisen since last Summer and the almost total lack of competitive performance at the regulation outdoor distances makes it impossible to accurately estimate the relative ability of the leading candidates at these distances. Everything indicates that two or more contenders are potential winners for each of the listed events, but how they will make out in competition is beyond prediction.

Interest naturally will centre in the clash between Weissmuller and Laufer, who are slated to meet at 100, 440 and 880 yards, free style, and it is the belief of many that the Cincinnati youth will give his great rival a battle royal for honors and may defeat him. It may be doubted, however, if the new comer has quite reached the class of the Illinois A. C. prodigy. The latter outswam him at 100 yards lately and his previous performances stamp him favorite for the quarter and half mile races also.

Enters Many Other Races.

Laufer is expected to take part not only in the foregoing fixtures but in the one-mile swim, 220-yard back stroke test and relay event, unavoidably curtailing his chances, as it is out of the question to train adequately and simultaneously for such wide ranging races, let alone tackle them without prejudice to results in a four-day carnival.

It seems dangerous for Laufer to risk such a handicap, too, for he will face other strong opponents besides Weissmuller. Indeed he will have to show virtually his best speed to lead home at 100 yards Duke Kahanamoku of the Los Angeles A. C., Reginald Harrison of the Venice S. A., Arthur Rule and Peter Wyckoff of the Naval Academy, Jack Robertson of the Olympic Club and two or three others who have sprinted the century within one and two seconds of his fastest time.

In the longer free style races Laufer will have to reckon with his clubmate Harry Glancy, Wallace O'Connor of the Venice S. A., Lester Smith and Frank Mooney of the Olympic Club, Richard Howell of the Chicago A. A., Peter Wyckoff and probably Bud Wallen of the Illinois A. C., all swimmers able to force the pace for him if he is at all off form. It may be granted, though, that he has bright prospects at one mile.

Laufer will be hard to beat at the back stroke if he displays the speed credited to him, but he will have to live up to it to take the measure of Paul Wyatt of Uniontown, Pa., rated favorite by some. Conrad Mila of the Illinois A. C., Lester Smith and Arthur Rule.

Skelton Is a Favorite.

Bobbie Skelton of the Illinois A. C. appears to be the logical choice for the 440-yard breast stroke swim, but his victory by no means is certain. Hard on his heels are Richard Peterson of the Griffith S. C. of Chicago, who defeated him in this event last Summer, Warren Littleton of Stockton, Cal., William Fair of the Venice S. A., and Donald McClellan of Detroit.

Four men stand out among the fancy diving contenders: Albert White of the Olympic Club, Peter des Jardins of Miami, Clarence Pinkston of Los Angeles and Dave Fall of Stanford University. Usually White has the edge on the others, who are very closely matched, but he underwent an operation lately and there is no telling how much his condition and lack of practice will affect his work.

In so far as it is possible to compare swimming times made under totally different conditions it looks as if the 880-yard relay race will rest between the teams of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. and Venice S. A., but with the fours of the Illinois A. C., Naval Academy and Olympic Club close and potential factors.

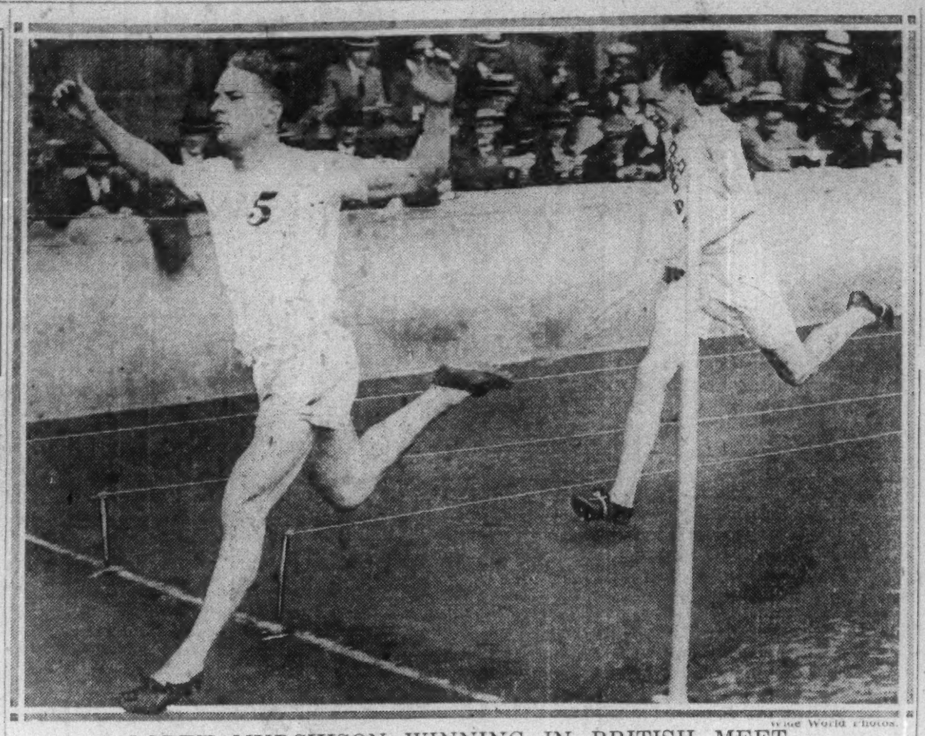
The Metropolitan A. A. U., unfortunately, will not be represented at the Seattle meet. Walter Spence recently notified the local swimming committee that business would prevent his making the long trip, so the plan to send a team from this district was abandoned.

44-POUND SALMON CAUGHT.

Fish Is Largest Taken From Metis River, Quebec, Since 1910.

A salmon angler returning from the Metis River, Quebec, a private stream, reported that the salmon fishing there this year has been excellent although the water was very heavy. The salmon he caught averaged 22 pounds, and on one day he caught eight, one of which weighed 34 pounds. His partner, he said, had caught a 44-pounder on the same day out of a canal.

This fish was the largest taken from this stream since 1910, which is indicative of the quality of the sport. The salmon were all caught on the regulation Thomas rod and the most successful flies used by the party were the Silver Wilkenson, the Durham Rangy and the Jack Scott.



Wide World Photos.

LOREN MURCHISON WINNING IN BRITISH MEET.

Star American Sprinter Finishing First in a Heat of the 220-Yard Event in Championship Games at Stamford Bridge, England, Recently.

COOLIDGE SPONSORS A TITLE SWIM RACE

Three-Mile Event Is to Count for the National Amateur Team Championship.

Details for staging the President's Cup race, which will be emblematic of the national amateur team swimming championship, and which will be decided over a three-mile course on the Potomac River Aug. 22, have just been announced. The event, which is sponsored by President Coolidge and which is to be a perpetual challenge race, will be conducted from Chain Bridge to Georgetown, and will be held under the auspices of the Washington Canoe Club.

The Amateur Athletic Union has designated the race as a national championship event, and it will be open to all registered athletes in organizations recognized by the A. A. U. Swimmers to the number of ten may compete for any one club but, under the rules, only the first three from any organization to finish will score points for the club. Each swimmer will be accompanied by a canoe and paddler, this provision being made to avert any danger to the swimmers over the hard course.

The organization represented by the winning team will keep the trophy for one year. The members of the winning team will receive silver cups and the other contestants in the race will get regulation A. A. U. medals. An individual award for the swimmer, other than a member of the winning team, will be a gold medal presented by the Washington Canoe Club.

Great interest is being taken in the race which will attract many of the leading distance stars of the country. The sponsorship of this race by the President marks a unique step in amateur athletics. It is the first time on record, according to officers of the Washington Canoe Club, that the President has so sponsored a sporting event outside of those staged for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

MET. JUNIOR SWIM IS WON BY GIEBEL

N. Y. A. C. Star Captures 880-Yard Title From 18 Rivals at Starlight Park.

Henry Giebel of the New York A. C. was returned the winner in the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior championship 880-yard swim, which featured the water carnival held yesterday afternoon at Starlight Park. A field of nineteen went to the post for this event, making it necessary to hold two trial heats, seven competing in the final.

Giebel captured the title event by a margin of fifteen yards over Edward Lee, his clubmate, while William Sadlo, an unattached swimmer, trailed home third, ten yards behind Lee. Giebel covered the half-mile distance in 13 minutes 8 seconds.

Walter Spence, Central Y. M. C. A. star, appeared in a 200-yard medley invitation event, which he won handily from Charles Laforge of the New York A. C.

A 100-yard invitation breast stroke swim developed into one of the most thrilling races of the meet when Frank Barnitz of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. and Charles Mutti, unattached, finished in a dead heat for first place in 1:20.

The summaries:

880-Yard Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Junior Championship)—Won by Henry Giebel, New York A. C.; Edward Lee, New York A. C., second; William Sadlo, unattached, third. Time—13:08.

200-Yard Medley (Invitation)—Won by Walter Spence, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; Charles Laforge, New York A. C., second. Time—4:41.

100-Yard Breast-Stroke Swim (Invitation)—Dead heat between Frank Barnitz, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, and Charles Mutti, unattached. Time—1:20.

100-Yard Swim (Handicap)—Won by Harold Bergh, Bronx Y. M. C. A. (15 seconds); John Heffman, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. (6 seconds), second; Henry Wubenhurst, Bronx Y. M. C. A. (10 seconds), third. Time—1:10.

Fancy Diving (Women)—Won by Miss Louise Davidson, People's Palace, Jersey City, 83 points; Miss Eva Johnson, West Side Y. W. C. A., 71.9 points, second; Miss Agnes Buchanan, People's Palace, Jersey City, 62.5 points, third.

ST. JEAN BEATS MATURO.

Takes 3-Cushion Handicap, 120-105, Winning Final Block, 40-34.

Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis last night won the final block of his handicap three-cushion match with James Maturo of this city at Kreuter's Academy, 40—34, and as a result took the match by a score of 120 to 103. St. Jean played for 120 to Maturo's 105. The match consumed 134 innings. In the block last night St. Jean won in 44 innings, making a high run of 8 to Maturo's 6. St. Jean played at 40—35 in each block.

NEW HOCKEY RINK LARGEST IN WORLD

Madison Square Plant, Seating 15,000, Will Have Many Modern Features.

New York's new ice hockey arena, which will be opened to the public this Fall with the completion of the New Madison Square Garden, will be the largest in the world, both in point of playing surface and seating capacity. This will be good news to the lovers of the thrilling and spectacular sport who still can recall the old days at the famous St. Nicholas Rink and the difficulties they encountered in gaining even so much as standing room at the big matches. The new arena will seat 15,000, a matter of 6,000 more than can be accommodated at the arena in Montreal, which, until the projection of the New Madison Square Garden plant, was looked upon as about the last word in hockey arenas.

In the old St. Nicholas Rink the playing surface was barely up to the then existing regulations. Many a jam and crash occurred in the Sixty-sixth Street arena due to the small size of the rink. The new rink here will be 186 feet long and 85 feet wide, dimensions that were decided upon only after practically every hockey expert in this country and Canada had been consulted. The first desire of the builders was to eliminate the old bugaboo occasioned by the small rink, which proved dangerous and often a handicap to speedy teams. Fearing to go to the other extreme and create a rink too large, the builders weighed the matter for many months, going into the subject very deeply, and finally decided upon a rink 186 by 85 feet, and it is agreed among experts that this is the ideal size.

Cooling System Arranged.

The ice plant at the new arena is to have a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, which will permit of creating an ice surface in seven hours. This will be a great advantage, as it will allow the holding of boxing matches, track meets, &c., on one night and a big hockey match the following night. The ice plant will not be confined to making ice for the hockey rink, but will be used for cooling the entire Madison Square Garden. Because of this it is very likely that Summer boxing shows indoors will be held next year with all the advantages of the coolness of outdoors and the safety from rain that always is a hazard for outdoor amusement enterprises.

Of course, with the greatest rink in existence, the new Madison Square Garden will have to furnish a high class of hockey, and to that end this city is to have one of the strongest professional sextets in this country or Canada, and is quite likely also to back a strong amateur club in an amateur circuit which will be organized within a few weeks.

Before hockey lost popular favor in this city both pro and amateur games here were big attractions. There were many leagues in the city among mercantile and banking houses, and plans are under way to revive some of these old amateur circles. The pro. circuit will be the National Hockey League, which had fine success last season, when it placed a team in Boston. The circuit may undergo several changes before the season opens, and it is likely that Pittsburgh and Cleveland will be among the cities represented in the organization.

To Enlarge Amateur League.

The new amateur league, which probably will share amateur hockey in this country with the United States Amateur Hockey Association, is to be organized at a meeting in Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 3, when plans to take in Boston, one of the greatest hockey centres in this country; New Haven, Springfield, Philadelphia, New York and probably Pittsburgh and two other Eastern cities will be considered.

The present plans are to feature the professional game while the new amateur circuit is gaining a foothold. The professional ice sport is the fastest indoor sport in which man indulges, though the amateurs provide a game that is only slightly less speedy.

Tom Gorman, who won three world's hockey titles among the pros for Ottawa, and who will manage the New York arena and the pro team in this city, already has half a dozen stars signed up and is on the trail of others. Gorman is recognized as one of the leaders among hockey promoters and managers and is certain to put a fine team here to inaugurate the pro game.

BIG LAKE TROUT CAUGHT.

Some From Henderson Bay and Lake Ontario Weigh 18 Pounds.

Reports received by the Conservation Commission say that the lake trout fishing in Henderson Bay and Lake Ontario is exceptionally good this year. Anglers have taken many trout ranging from five to eighteen pounds.

Excellent fishing is also reported in Irondequoit Bay, where the sport is described as better than in the past twenty-five years by the Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association.

GIRL OF 15 SWIMS 12 MILES IN OCEAN

Maxine Mertzner Covers Difficult Course From Ocean City to Atlantic City.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 25 (AP).—Maxine Mertzner, 15, of Riverton, N. J., swam from this city to Atlantic City today, a distance of approximately twelve miles, despite various difficulties. She was held up for an hour by rough water.

She was supposed to swim to Young's Million Dollar Pier in Atlantic City, but it developed that no arrangement had been made to receive her at the pier. Two blocks from the pier, Atlantic City Life Guards went in a boat to the girl, taking her aboard and landing her safely.

She started from the upper section of this city early this morning, accompanied by boats manned by United States Coast Guards and the City Beach Patrol. Mayor Champion shook hands with her before she jumped into the inlet.

SWIM TITLE IS WON BY MISS WHITENACK

W. S. A. Star Takes Met. Senior 880-Yard Free Style Honors at Asbury Park.

MISS GERAGHTY TIES MARK

Equals Own National Record in Capturing the 220-Yard Breast Stroke Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—A clean-cut victory by Miss Virginia Whitenack of the Women's Swimming Association in the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior championship at 880 yards free style, and the equaling of the national breast stroke record for 220 yards by her clubmate, Miss Agnes Geraghty, were the features of a water carnival run off in the pouring rain at Shark River Hills this afternoon.

Competing over a 110-yard course made exceedingly difficult by weeds torn up by the storm, Miss Whitenack won the title race from three other members of the W. S. A., in 13:46 3-5. Those who opposed her were the Misses Sarah Lord, Doris O'Mara and Adelaide Lambert, all championship holders.

Miss Whitenack took the lead soon after the start, closely followed by Miss O'Mara, and for three laps the order remained unchanged. Then, to everyone's amazement, Miss Lord caught and passed Miss O'Mara, closing in on Miss Whitenack. She continued to gain on the latter and on the seventh lap drew abreast of her. It looked like either's race for a while, but on the home stretch Miss Whitenack broke into a brilliant sprint and rapidly opened a gap. She won by eight yards. Miss Lord, whose splendid showing was a complete surprise, defeated Miss O'Mara by no less than fifteen yards for second place.

Miss Geraghty equaled her own national long course record for 220 yards breast stroke in a handicap race in which she conceded five seconds to Miss Matilda Schuerich. Quickly overtaking her rival, Miss Geraghty won by two yards in 3:36 2-5. This performance will not be listed, however, as all events but the championship were confined to members of the W. S. A.

A 220-yard free style handicap for girls under 14 was marked by a sterling feat on the part of Miss Frances Meany, the scratch girl. Notwithstanding the hindering weeds and a tidal current sweeping the course at right angles, she swam the furlong in the remarkable time of 3:17 3-5 and led home by four yards her sister, Ruth, who had a start of 15 seconds on her.

Stirring competition was witnessed in a 220-yard free style handicap in which three junior national champions were on scratch, the Misses Eileen O'Mara, Maud MacFarlane and Elaine Delany. They fought neck and neck until the last few yards, when Miss O'Mara forged ahead and gained the decision by a narrow margin in 3:15. Miss MacFarlane defeated Miss Delany for the place by a narrow margin.

The sumaries:

880-Yard Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship)—Won by Miss Virginia Whitenack, Women's S. A., N. Y.; Miss Sarah Lord, Women's S. A., N. Y., second; Miss Doris O'Mara, Women's S. A., N. Y., third. Time—13:46 3-5.

220-Yard Breast Stroke Swim (Handicap)—Won by Miss Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A., N. Y., (scratch); Miss Matilda Schuerich, W. S. A., N. Y. (5 seconds), second. Time—3:37 2-5.

220-Yard Swim (Girls Under 14, Handicap)—Won by Miss Frances Meany, W. S. A., N. Y. (scratch); Miss Ruth Meany, W. S. A., N. Y. (15 seconds), second; Miss Carol Cook, W. S. A., N. Y. (20 seconds), third. Time—3:17 3-5.

220-Yard Swim (Handicap)—Won by Miss Aileen O'Mara, W. S. A., N. Y. (scratch); Miss Maud MacFarlane, W. S. A., N. Y. (scratch), second; Miss Elaine Delany, W. S. A., N. Y. (scratch), and Miss Florence Briscoe, W. S. A., N. Y. (12 seconds), tied for third. Time—3:15.

GERMAN BOXERS TRIUMPH.

Too Clever for Danish Opponents in Copenhagen Tourney.

In an international amateur boxing tournament in Copenhagen recently, the German team defeated the Danes, four bouts to one. The contests brought out a large crowd, and while the result was something of a surprise, all the matches were good and the crowd was greatly pleased with the show.

The Germans showed surprising ability in all classes. The heavyweight representative was the only one of the five who did not measure up in skill with his teammates. The Danes were fast but not very clever, and while they managed to make things interesting at all times they very plainly were outclassed, and it was evident before the tourney was half over that the Germans would win if their other boxers measured up to the ability of the first two.

The Danes showed a spirit of hit and run, but this play in a boxing match is not always a very wise one. It seemed that the amateurs had been under a coach who taught them that the only way to win was to swing hard and then seek protection in another corner of the ring. All the Danes employed these tactics, which were readily solved by their German rivals and more than one Dane bounded to the floor as he turned to run, only to be felled by a blow from the wary Berliner.

FIVE TITLE SWIMS CARDED.

Metropolitan Championship Events at Bear Mountain Pool Aug. 22.

Entry blanks have been distributed for the swimming carnival to be held under the auspices of the Bear Mountain Sports Association in the Bear Mountain Park pool on the afternoon of Aug. 22. Four senior metropolitan championship events, two for men and two for women, will be among the day's features. There also will be a junior metropolitan title event for women.

The senior title events for men and women will be at the quarter-mile and high tower diving, while the women also will compete for the junior fancy diving honors. In addition, there will be a 110-yard backstroke for men and a 110-yard breaststroke swim for women. Entries will close Aug. 15 with F. Martin Brown, Palisades Interstate Park, Iona Island, New York.

ASKS CONFERENCE ON IOWA ATHLETICS

President Whetstone, Dubuque, Wants All Heads to Give Opinions on 'Commercialism.'

FAVORS INTRAMURAL GAMES

Says Colleges Stress Sports to an Unreasonable Extent—Blames State Universities.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 25 (AP).—Iowa college and university presidents have been invited to a conference here by President K. F. Wettstone of the University of Dubuque to discuss the intercollegiate athletic situation. In his invitation Dr. Wettstone, who recently abolished intercolegiate competition at Dubuque, declared "college authorities should realize that we are sinning against the youth of the land by tolerating commercialism in athletics."

No date has been set for the conference.

Intramural athletics which will permit every student to participate with no detriment to his academic work is favored by President Wettstone. Intercollegiate athletics as now conducted, he holds, have become the most important factor in the college. He also deprecates the practice of scouting and its undesirable effect on high school students and declares the morale of the student body is being broken down.

Dr. Wettstone tells of a survey of the advertisements of schools, noting the principal advantages stressed. He says that of all the school advertisements appearing in a monthly magazine recently 34 per cent. stressed the athletic appeal.

"For this deplorable situation," he said, "I blame the State universities, which for some time have taken the leadership in the field of education from our denominational colleges and have wielded a large influence in all matters pertaining to administrative, educational and athletic policies of the smaller colleges of the country."

N. Y. ELEVEN LOSES, 5 TO 3

Toronto Soccer Team Makes Most of Chances and Beats Giants.

TORONTO, July 25 (AP).—A representative Toronto team today defeated the New York Giants of the American Professional Soccer League by 5 goals to 3. The Canadians won because they made the most of their opportunities, although the Giants showed the better combination play.

THE FLINT SIX

THE TEST OF TIME

CAST aside all extravagant claims—forget the miraculous performance this car or that car is *supposed* to render—throw off all prejudice either for or against any one particular automobile.

Forget hearsay—forget the chatter you have heard in the street—forget the opinions of those who only know automobiles through reading the advertisements.

Select your car on the basis of what it honestly and consistently provides.

Check over the specifications and *learn what they mean!*

Talk to someone who owns a car of the make you are thinking of buying. Investigate before you invest.

Insist on a demonstration under every possible condition you are likely to meet.

Ask the owner of a two year old car to take you for a ride. Then see how the car of your choice has stood up under *the test of time.*

Be fair to yourself when you buy.

FLINT MOTOR CO. of NEW YORK
Broadway at 57th Street

Heights Flint Branch, 1176 St. Nicholas Ave. | Larchmont Flint Branch, 60 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. | Mt. Vernon Flint Branch, 12 South 3rd Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | Crest Motors, Inc., 2380 Grand Concourse

FLINT SIX

Two Deep-Sea Yacht Races Will Start Off Scotch Caps in the Sound Today

2 DEEP-SEA RACES WILL START TODAY

Yachts to Compete for Brooklyn Cup and Also in the Gloucester Event.

MANY CRAFT TO TAKE PART

Mystic Will Defend Trophy for American Y. C.—Both Fleets to Be Sent Away Off Rye.

With the Larchmont Yacht Club's brilliant race week a matter of history, the many yachtsmen who enjoy long-distance racing will have a chance to indulge in their favorite sport. Two races of the deep-sea type will be started today in Long Island Sound, off Scotch Caps, one of these contests being the Larchmont-Gloucester race and the other the contest for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Deep Sea Challenge Cup. The craft in both races will leave the same starting line, which will be established between the committee boat and the Scotch Caps buoy, off Rye. The Brooklyn Challenge Cup race will be started at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will be under the auspices of the American Yacht Club, which holds the trophy and which is defending it with Vice Commodore C. D. Mallory's schooner Mystic.

The Larchmont-Gloucester race will be sailed under the supervision of the Cruising Club of America, and the different divisions in this contest will be started at five-minute intervals after the Brooklyn Challenge Cup boats get away. A large and diversified squadron of schooners, sloops and yawls is expected to start in the Larchmont-Gloucester fleet and the contest should be an especially interesting one. Both races cover the same course, taking the yachts eastward through Long Island, Block Island, Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds and then a deep-sea thrash around Cape Cod and to the finish line off Eastern Point, Gloucester. The distance is about 250 nautical miles.

Ocean racing is gaining in adherents each season, and with the Bermuda race canceled for this year the contests which start today will be the principal events of the kind this year. The Brooklyn Challenge Cup has drawn a larger number of entries than in some years. The deed of gift of the cup has been changed so that it is not necessary to have the start or finish of the race off Seagate, which was the case under the old rules. This was a somewhat bad feature of the event as it necessitated towing the yachts either to or from Long Island Sound and Gravesend Bay.

Mystic Is Fast Craft.

The Brooklyn Challenge Cup was won last year by the sloop Butterfly, owned by Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, which was also victorious in the two previous seasons. The New Rochelle and other yacht clubs have challenged for the trophy and half a dozen of them will enter yachts in the attempt to win the prize from Mystic, which has been chosen to defend instead of Butterfly. Those who sail against the Mystic will have their work cut out for them, as she is a fast boat and will be a hard one to beat in this kind of a race. Mystic was designed by John G. Alden and built by Lawley.

Among the challenging boats will be the sloop Azor, owned by former Commodore C. A. Marsland of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which also has entered the Tern, a famous yawl built twenty-five years ago by the late John Hyslop and which has been purchased by Robert N. Bavier, who put it in good racing shape. Another starter in this race, will be the Aquanno, a Class O sloop designed by C. D. Mower and which has shown marked ability in heavy going. Duchess, a sloop owned by Walter S. Sullivan, will also try for the prize.

Both races are on time allowance and several of the starters in the Brooklyn Challenge Cup are eligible for the Larchmont-Gloucester prizes, put up by the Cruising Club and vice versa. The Larchmont-Gloucester race has had a large number of entries and the fleet includes some interesting boats. Some of the entries are two of the new Seawanhaka schooners, the Nokomis, owned by Commodore W. A. W. Stewart of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and Seven Seas, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith. There are three of the Alden-designed Malabar schooners in the race, Malabar IV., the property of C. D. Dillon; Malabar V., owned by J. M. Lasell of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, and Malabar VI., the latest of the type, owned by John G. Alden, who will sail her in the race.

Windjammer Among Entries.

Also in the schooner division, besides Mystic there will be Windjammer, owned by Edward Crabbe of Toms River, N. J.; Sachem, the property of R. B. Metcalf of the New York Yacht Club; Elemah, owned by Egbert Moxham of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and Countess, a new schooner designed by Ford & Payne, and recently launched at the Jacob Yard, City Island, for L. Gordon Hammersley, New York Yacht Club. Countess will be sailed by Vice Commodore Gerald Ford of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the long race.

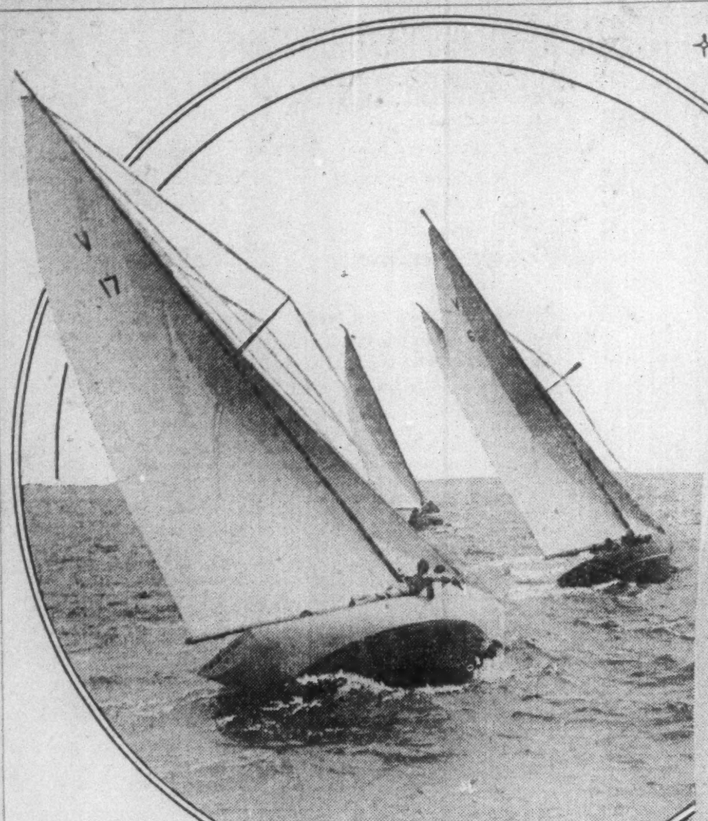
Besides Azor there are nineteen yachts entered in the division for sloops, yawls and smaller schooners. These include the schooner Malay, owned by R. W. Ferris of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead; Sagamore, the property of R. W. Madeira of Philadelphia; Harlequin, G. W. Warren; Blue Water, Melville R. Smith of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Caroline, owned by Roger Young, and Quita, the property of George Woodward Jr. of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia.

The sloop Aquanno, owned by A. W. Stevens of the Eastern Yacht Club, also will race for the Larchmont-Gloucester prize, as will the Duckling, owned by J. W. Atwater. The yawls to start, besides Tern, include Kilmeny, owned by W. O. Abbott of the Eastern Yacht Club; Goonie, owned by F. V. West; Sequoia, owned by Donald Durant; Outlaw, the property of Gordon Abbott Jr. of Manchester, Mass., and Ishtar, owned by Charles Weston. The sloops Bonita II, owned by D. W. Smith of Glen Cove, Me., and Flying Spray, the property of George Stadel Jr. of the Stamford Yacht Club, also have sent tentative entries, but it is uncertain whether they will start.

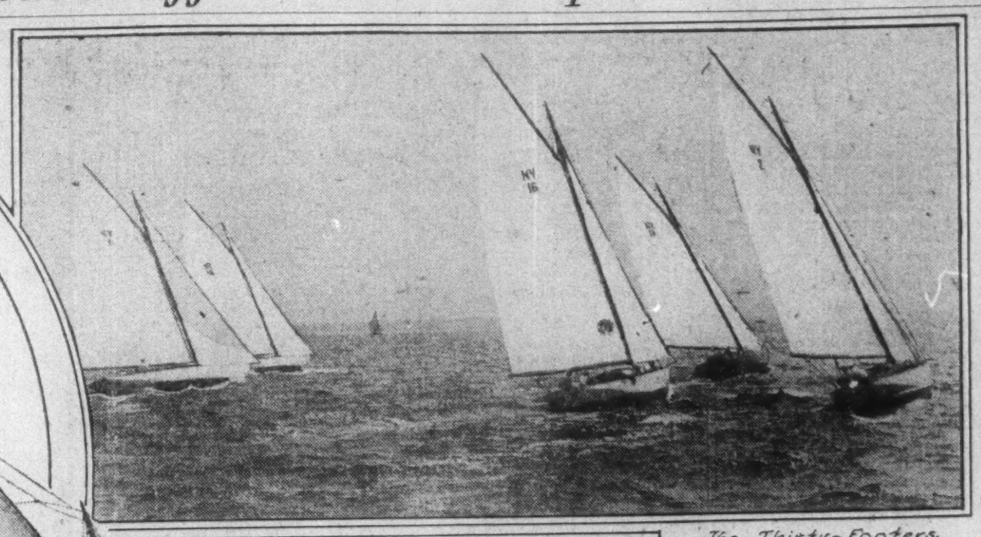
WHITGIFT CHAMPION AGAIN.

English Public School Swimmers Repeat in Relay, Setting Record.

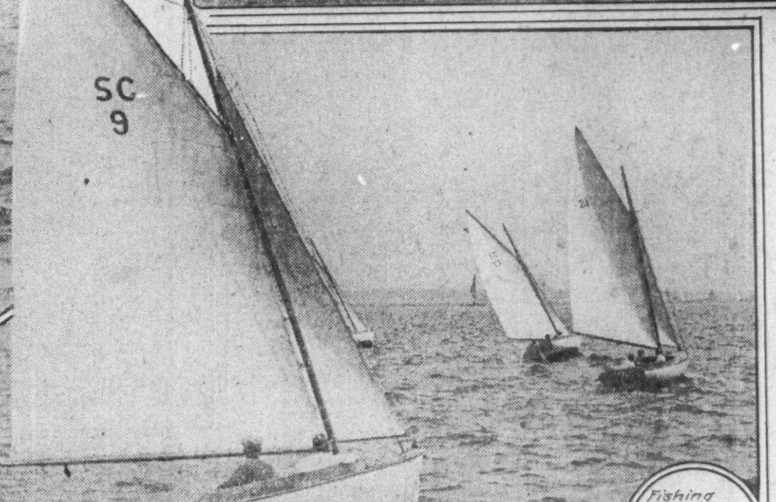
The swimming championship of the public schools of England for the Bath Cup was won by Whitgift School of Croydon recently at the Bath Club, London. The Whitgift team was composed of the same swimmers who captured the cup a year ago. It covered the 200 yards in the record time of 2 minutes 5 1-5 seconds. Bishop's Stortford was second, beaten by two seconds; Brighton third and St. Paul's of West Kensington fourth.



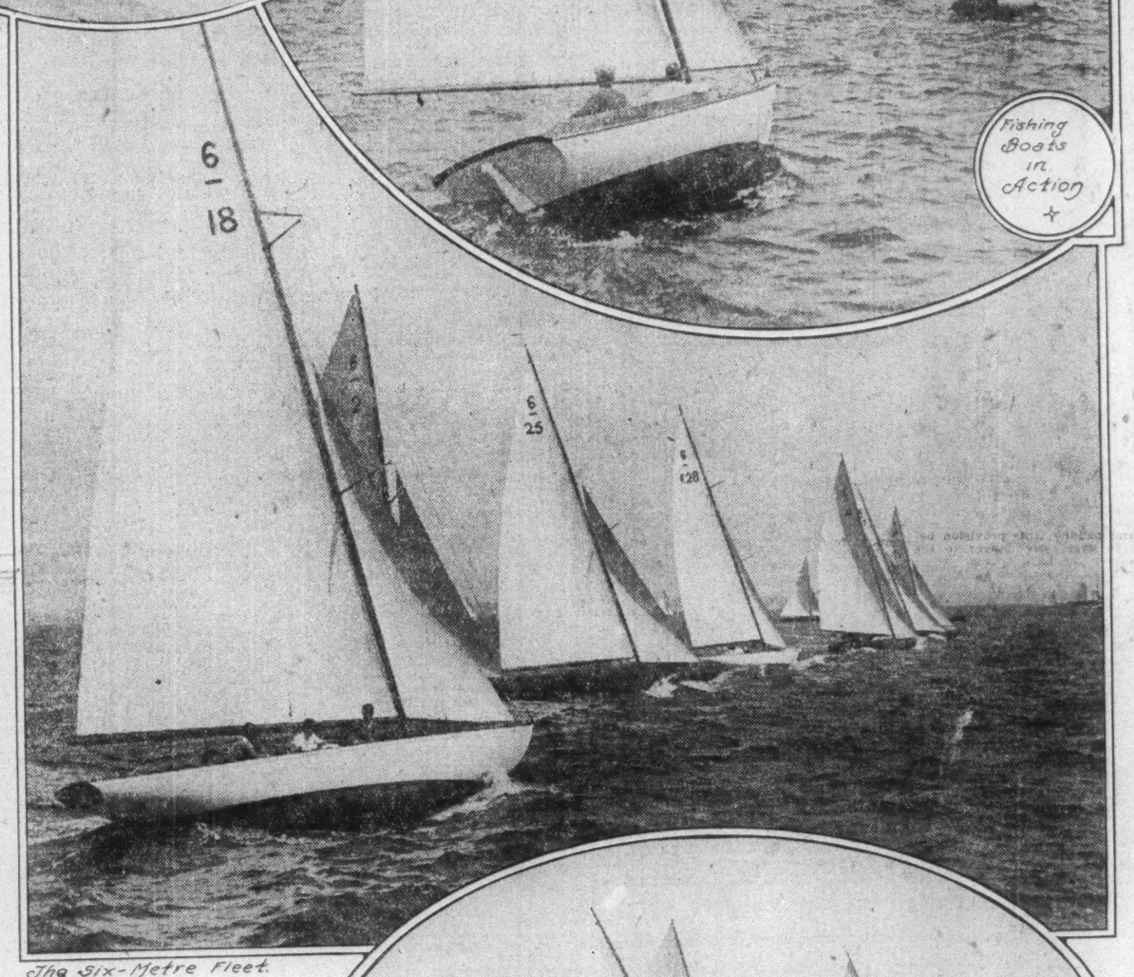
The V Class Boats Turning



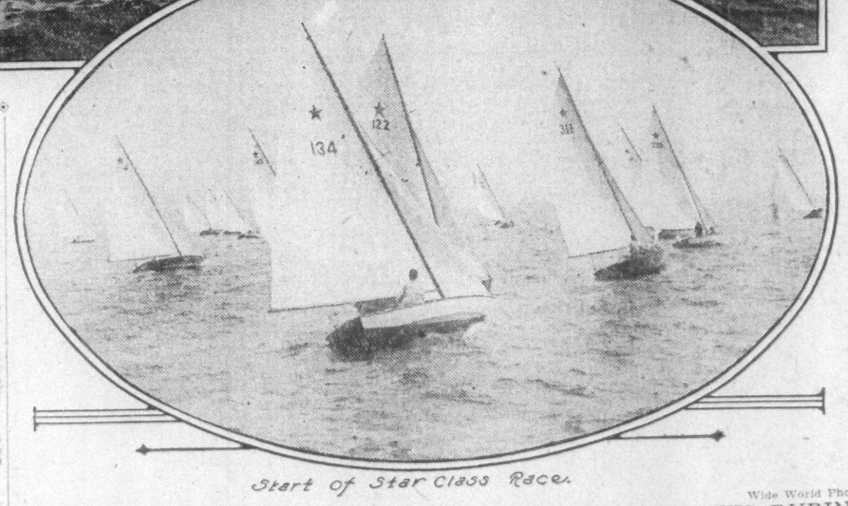
The Thirty-Footers.



Fishing Boats in Action



The Six-Metre Fleet.



Start of Star Class Race.

Wide World Photos.

YACHTS OF VARIOUS CLASSES COMPETING IN EVENTS DURING LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

FLEET OF 171 SETS NEW SOUND RECORD

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

son sailed a clever race, and in defeating Quiver demonstrated that Fifi is a great boat in light weather, as she is believed to be in a breeze.

Other Series Prize Winners.

Quiver won the series prize in the R class, Mirage captured the series trophy in the Larchmont O class and in the Victory class Blue Jacket, owned by Commodore James B. Ford, and N. A. R., owned by Howard Curry of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, were tied for first place at the end of today's race. These boats will sail off the tie next Sunday.

In the first division of the star class, in which twenty-one boats started, there was what might be classed a thrilling finish to a drifting match, when Sonny, sailed by W. L. Inslee, managed to fan across fifteen seconds ahead of Peacock, sailed by Miss Helen Bedford, who has done finely with her boat during the race week series.

The summaries:

N. Y. Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 15½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Mistral, W. B. Bell	5:33:01
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:49:38
Shawara, Dunbaugh and Hoffman	5:56:49
Banshee, H. L. Maxwell	6:02:11

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 15½ Miles.

Mistral, W. B. Bell	5:33:01
Mirage, J. F. Mahlstedt	7:12:51

Winner—Mistral.

SEAWANHAKA SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 10½ Miles.

Fei-Seen, Irving Cox	5:53:18
Nokomis, W. A. W. Stewart	6:06:59
Margaret Mary, John Bossert	6:07:45

CLASS R.

Start, 2:20. Course, 10½ Miles.

Fifi, H. L. Maxwell	5:41:12
Quiver, F. R. Mallory	5:41:31
Gamecock, Nichols and Morgan	5:45:24
Doreas, Robert Law Jr.	5:53:55
Manhasset II, Manhasset Syndicate	6:06:34
Secret, Harold Tobey	6:50:07
Ardette, D. H. Cowl	7:00:58
Chances, Indian Harbor Syndicate	D.N.F.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:25. Course, 10½ Miles.

Azor, C. A. Marsland	5:58:32
Young Miss, L. B. Schwarcz	6:02:56
Duchess, W. S. Sullivan	6:03:36
Duckling, J. J. Atwater	7:30:00
Wasaka, Albert Call	7:40:00
Margaritta, H. S. Sayers	D.N.F.
Comet, I. B. Merriman Jr.	D.N.F.

Corrected times—Azor 3:28:44, Young Miss 3:33:40, Duchess 3:34:26.

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METER CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Question, G. W. Ford	3:46:46
Montauk, H. C. Hall	3:47:14
Natsa, H. B. Plant	3:50:45
Grebe, E. T. Irvin	3:52:36
Hawk, A. L. Lueders Jr.	3:52:56
Dauphin, J. M. Hoyt	3:57:15
Unity, Paul Shields	3:57:30
Iris, Madison Hastne	4:21:35

CLASS S.

Start, 2:35. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Ellen, Ralph Ellis	3:57:26
Bowknot, C. B. Seeley	3:58:20
Ruth, F. T. Bedford	3:59:46
Cipolla, H. S. Morgan	4:02:22
Pandora, H. M. Curtis	4:06:53
Tern, G. A. Sherwood	4:06:57
Frolic, G. Willard	4:06:58
Puffin, J. P. Morgan Jr.	4:08:28
Eclipse, J. Schott	4:09:22
Fleetwing, John Stedman	4:09:29
Sister, H. Warner	4:16:03

VICTORY CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 5¾ Miles.

N. A. R., Howard Curry	4:09:44
Navigator, M. R. Smith	4:09:56
Blue Jacket, James B. Ford	4:10:19
Gopher, W. K. Elmer	4:11:09
Avanti, A. J. Baraghi	4:14:14
Black Jack, T. S. Clark	4:14:18
Revellie, A. W. Hicks	4:18:34
Flapper, J. J. Muhlfeld	4:27:08
Vindictive, E. W. Frazer	4:27:54
Otranto, H. V. Jackson Jr. and R. H. Jackson	4:31:02

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Cricket, George Cranberry	4:37:12
Hawk, S. S. Chanler Jr.	4:38:14
Kappews, James B. Sunnot	4:40:43
Skipper, Mrs. James Lauder	4:47:32

STAMFORD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Little Hope, A. P. Shalk	4:53:44
Priscilla, J. F. Rockwood	4:53:47
Hawk, Harry Sturgis	4:58:48
Calixa, Pomeroy Brothers	4:59:14
Gilda, T. J. MacCahill	5:11:45

STAR CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 3:00. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Sonny, W. L. Inslee	4:54:43
Peacock, Helen and Lucie Bedford	4:54:58
Little Bear, J. R. Robinson	4:54:59
El Caid, F. A. Pawley	4:55:16
Mata II, F. T. Bedford	4:57:27
Wigo, R. A. Gullmard	4:57:40
Star Baby, H. S. Fitzgibbon	4:58:41
Gement, S. C. Pope	4:58:58
Scolpio, Briggs Cunningham	5:00:35
Vera, Duncan Stirling Jr.	5:01:18
Nereid, R. G. Smith	5:01:56
Dreaming, G. W. Elder	5:02:08
Astral, H. Hanson	5:04:28
Maia II, B. L. Linkfield	5:05:52
Cygni, R. O. H. Sill	5:17:35
Starbright, Webb and Brown	5:18:34
Sirius, J. J. Walker	5:35:59
Little Dipper, George Corry	5:42:21
Ishkoodah, Bradford Wharton	5:41:36

STAR CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 3:05. Course 5¾ Miles.

Hum, H. H. Fisher	5:03:22
Sea Star, Mary Thorndike	5:03:34
Quamy, Friedlander and Heacock	5:04:19
Rainbow, H. P. Whitney	5:04:38
Moondyne, Louis Kennedy	5:07:37
Ursa Minor, H. M. Waite	5:04:52
Big Dipper, J. W. C. Bullar	5:05:44
Bright Star, Geo. Aitken	5:05:45
Little Rhody, William Walcutt	5:09:24
Corsair, D. Kenyon	5:12:07
Mist, G. L. Bergen	5:13:01
Canis Minor, S. L. Adler	5:13:28
Dione, J. W. Dayton	5:26:11
South Wind, W. J. McHugh Jr.	5:39:35
Pleiades, C. F. Richards	5:41:30
Saglita, D. B. King	5:42:52
Iris, J. D. Robinson	5:50:37

SEAWANHAKA FISH CLASS.

Course, 5¾ Miles. Start, 3:10.

Fly, Arthur Iselin	5:23:57
Pompano, Louis Carreau	5:33:23
No. 9	5:35:20
Minnow, T. S. Williams	5:49:12

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

Course, 5¾ Miles. Start, 2:55.

Aquilo, C. D. Mallory	5:04:54
No. 11	5:05:52
Keewaydin, F. Bontecou	5:06:50
Soncy, F. R. Kimbley	5:45:23
Wabisi, C. D. Hussler	5:46:17

STUYVESANT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 2½ Miles. Start, 3:20.

My Gal, H. Gutmann	5:53:18
Feather, E. W. Bell	5:59:10
My Own, Edward Courte	6:09:28

WEE SCOTS CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 2½ Miles.

Wee Bess, S. Spencer	5:01:15
Bee Bab, J. R. Shethar	5:02:39
Wee Bun, H. Ford	5:15:18
Wee Gull, R. L. Crow	6:04:30
Erse	5:59:50
Wee Peg, K. D. Loose	6:15:17
Wee Tad	6:06:45
Ian, W. Cutler	6:00:22
Wee Half, W. W. Struthers	6:17:35
Wee Bop, E. C. Stanton	D.N.F.
Wee Bob, H. Wellington	5:45:03
Wee Nipple, E. Rand	D.N.F.
Wee Eddy, A. Gwynne	D.N.F.
Wee Scot, J. J. Gibson	D.N.F.
Wee Anguas, W. Cutler	D.N.F.

BOULTON YACHT VICTOR.

Takes Cedarhurst Y. C. Brush on the Atlantic for Rating Boats.

LAWRENCE BEACH, L. I., July 25.—The feature of the racing of the Cedarhurst Yacht Club today was a brush on the Atlantic for the yachts of the rating class. The course was from the Rockaway Bellbuoy to and around Ambrose Channel Light Vessel and back to the bellbuoy. The wind was light and westerly, giving the craft a beat out to the light vessel and a run home. As there was a fog throughout part of the day, it was necessary for the yachtsmen to sail their course by compass. The winner was the yacht owned by H. Boulton.

The summary:

RATING CLASS.

Start, 11:30. Course, 18 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
No. 9, H. Boulton	5:38:00
Salty, N. L. Herrick	6:03:36
Cygnet, J. A. Barnard	6:06:38

FLEET OF 39 RACES OFF SPEONK SHORE

Number of Yachts Is Largest So Far This Season to Compete on Moriches Bay.

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, L. I., July 25.—Light weather was responsible for late finishes in the week-end regatta of the Westhampton Country Club off the Speonk shore today. There were thirty-nine yachts in the regatta, the largest fleet that has sailed so far this Summer on Moriches Bay. The little S S class led in point of numbers, there being fifteen in the regular division, and eight more of the same class with Marconi rigs.

Among the gaff-rigged yachts the winner was John Pflug's No. 9, which defeated No. 17, owned by Miss Margaret Borland, by 1 minute and 31 seconds. In the Marconi-rigged class the winner was No. 2, which belongs to Leroy B. Pitkin.

The largest boats in the regatta were in the Indian Class. The winner was Wyandotte, which belongs to William J. Keating. Then came Oneida, owned by S. H. Gillespie, 3 minutes and 19 seconds astern. Among the Shore Birds the first across the finish line was Carl Pflug's Blue Goose.

The juniors of the club held two interesting races on Moriches Bay yesterday. They sailed the S S sloops, divided into the two regular divisions. In the S S Class, regular, the winner was E. Fenner. Among the Marconi-rigged S S boats the first home was No. 2, owned by L. B. Pitkin. The wind was southwest and fresh.

The summaries:

INDIAN CLASS.

Start, 3:29. Course A.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.
Wyandotte, W. J. Keating	5:20:08
Oneida, S. H. Gillespie	5:23:27
Apache, H. L. Gutterson	5:24:27
Navajo, C. R. Bishop	5:25:27
Yennecott, R. Moore	5:26:03
Cherokee, R. C. Fenner	5:30:24
Montauk, H. Delslair Jr.	5:32:35
Cuyahoga, C. E. Potts	5:36:33

SHORE BIRDS.

Start, 3:32. Course A.

Blue Goose, Carl Pflug	5:25:20
Bobolink, L. E. Pierson	5:27:18
Sandpiper, G. C. Halstedt Jr.	5:28:02
Avocet, G. M. Simes	5:29:03
Il Pequin, R. D. Hallock	5:33:15
Curlew, F. A. M. Burrell	5:33:27
Kittewake, C. Earle	5:33:51
No. 11, Blue Wing, W. DeGuincens	Time not taken

SLOOPS, CLASS S S.

Start, 3:35. Course A.

No. 9, John Pflug	5:44:56
No. 17, Miss Margaret Borland	5:46:07
No. 30, Frank Speir	5:48:44
No. 39, Jack Mellick	5:52:31
No. 8, Alan Mark	5:53:08
No. 41, L. A. Hallock	5:54:10
No. 10, R. Hartell	5:54:46
No. 56, B. Fenner	5:54:54
No. 16, John Kimball	5:57:13
No. 40, H. R. Medina Jr.	5:57:47
No. 15, S. Howard	6:02:44
No. 65, J. F. Tribble	6:04:37
No. 6, S. W. Hanley	6:09:51
No. 1, Foster Crampton Jr.	6:18:22
No. 57, Robert Day	Fouled

SLOOPS, MARCONI RIGGED.

Start, 3:38. Course A.

No. 2, L. B. Pitkin	5:45:46
No. 6, S. H. Gillespie	5:48:43
No. 4, C. E. Potts	6:02:37
No. 7, S. F. Medina	6:04:05
No. 1, Charles DuPuy	6:08:19
No. 5, Ruth Niebrugge	6:08:58
No. 11, W. M. Bowden	6:17:39
No. 10, O. H. Ferry	6:22:00

SLOOPS—JUNIOR CLASS S S.

Start 2:[illegible]. Course A.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.
No. 56, B. Fenner	4:45:31
No. 57, Thomas Day	4:46:40
No. 10, R. J. Simes	4:49:24
No. 59, J. Mellick	4:50:16
No. 8, A. Mark	4:51:00
No. 40, H. R. Medina Jr.	4:57:42
No. 1, F. Crampton Jr.	5:01:74
No. 30, F. Speir	5:04:16
No. 55, B. Leslie	Withdrew

SLOOPS—JUNIOR MARCONI RIGGED.

Start 2:54. Course A.

No. 2, L. B. Pitkin	4:47:04
No. 6, H. Gillespie	4:47:57
No. 7, S. F. Medina Jr.	4:53:52
No. 5, J. Niebrugge	4:54:16
No. 4, C. E. Potts	4:54:22
No. 1, D. T. Layton Jr.	4:55:32
No. 10, O. H. Ferry	5:11:38
No. 11, W. N. Bowden	Withdrew

GOLD CUP REGATTA PROGRAM IS OUT

25 Events for All Varieties of Speedboats to Be Run on Manhasset Bay.

Entry blanks which reveal the complete list and order of events for the gala Gold Cup regatta Aug. 27-30 on Manhasset Bay off Port Washington were issued yesterday by the Gold Cup Committee. Twenty-five separate contests are on the program, ranging from cruiser races to outboard motor brushes promising the motorboat devotee and layman all varieties of thrills and spectacles.

The complete card follows:

Event No. 1, Cruisers, Philadelphia to New York, one 250-mile heat, Aug. 25-27.

Event No. 2, Express Cruisers, Sachem's Head to New York, two 50-mile heats, Aug. 27-28.

Event No. 3, Handicap Cruiser Championship, Manhasset Bay to Stratford Shoal and return, one 50-mile heat, Aug. 28.

Events 5, 7, 9, A. P. R. A. Gold Cup, three 30-mile heats, Aug. 29.

Events 4, 6, 20, 22, Miami Beach, One Design, four 12-mile heats, Aug. 29 and 30.

Event 8, Baby Gar Invitation, one 12-mile heat, Aug. 29.

Event 10, Free for All Displacement, one 24-mile heat, Aug. 29.

Event 23, Manufacturer's Outboard Race, one 3-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Event 11, Amateurs' Outboard Motor Championship Class A, B, C, one 3-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Event 24, Outboard Motor Tenders, one 3-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Event 25, Unlimited Outboard Motors, one 3-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Event 12, Aquaplanes, one ¼-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Event 13, Truth Race, for all classes of boats, one 10-mile heat, Aug. 30.

Events 14, 15, 17, 19, Dodge Trophy, four 12-mile heats, Aug. 30.

Events 16, 18, 151 Cubic Inch Hydroplanes, two 6-mile heats, Aug. 30.

Event 21, International Trophy, one 105-mile heat, Aug. 30.

HULL AND ENGINE QUALIFICATIONS.

Event 1, Cruisers, 20-foot, 60-foot, LWL, under 12 knots speed; handicap.

Event 2, Express Cruisers, 30-foot, 60-foot LWL, 14-22 knots speed; handicap.

Event 3, Cruisers, 30-45-foot, LWL, under 12 knots; handicap.

Events 5, 7, 9, Displacement Boats over 25-foot LWL; not over 625 cubic inches.

Events 4, 6, 20, 22, One Design, 18-foot; 320 cubic inches.

Event 8, 33-foot Stock Baby Gar; 1650 cubic inch regular Liberty Motor.

Event 10, Displacement Boats, all sizes; unlimited power.

Event 11, Over 14 feet (no canoes); Class A, under 12 cubic inches; Class B, 12-17 cubic inches; Class C, over 17 cubic inches.

Event 13, All types and sizes of boats; unrestricted power.

Events 14, 15, 17, 19, Displacement Boats, all lengths; not over LWL X3÷25.

Events 16, 18, Hydroplanes, all lengths; not over 151 cubic inches.

Event 21, All types and sizes of boats; not over LWL X3÷19.

Event 23, One-design boats furnished by committee; one outboard motor each make.

Event 24, Dinghies, no restrictions; no restrictions.

Event 25, No restrictions; no restrictions.

Patrol Plans Arranged.

Preparations for the regatta are moving forward rapidly. Last week a conference was held among officials of the various yacht clubs of Port Washington, the North Hempstead Country Club and the Sands Point Club at which the first steps were taken toward organizing and standardizing the entertainment for visiting yachtsmen during the week of the races. One of the features of this entertainment will be an elaborate display of fireworks on Saturday of the race week. A local organization has offered to hold its annual display on that date and contributions from leading yachtsmen have increased the usual fund from $1,500 to $3,000. The fireworks will be set from a high bluff overlooking Manhasset Bay at 9 P. M.

All of the buoys marking the race course, the line along which visiting yachts may lie and all other divisions of the bay will be set out by the Bureau of Lighthouses under the Department of Commerce. About seventy-one buoys for all purposes will be used. Coast Guard vessels will patrol the bay during the entire regatta under the supervision of Henry A. Jackson of the United States Power Squadron. While the committee is thus busy completing its arrangements for the running of the races, the sportsmen are equally busy preparing their craft.

The hydroplane in which Alec Johnson will endeavor to break the world's straightaway mile record of 80.567 miles an hour, was formally christened on Thursday. Her name is Yankee Doodle. It was the first time that the speedster was revealed to the public. The craft's owner has predicted that he would make 100 miles an hour in her and all of the yachtsmen who have seen the craft were very much impressed by the lines and construction.

Miss Columbia Rebuilt.

Miss Columbia, holder of the world's record for the Gold Cup class boats is being rebuilt and repowered. A new Packard Gold Cup motor is being installed and it is expected that she will be faster than ever. The famous boat, driven by Mr. Chapman, made 46.8 miles an hour at Detroit.

One of the events that is attracting great attention this year is the contest for the outboard motored craft, which are likened to the Lightning class in boxing. At the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association's annual regatta these races ushered in each day's program and proved tremendously popular. A speed of seventeen miles an hour has been registered by these midgets.

The handicap express cruiser championship of America for the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers Trophy has been placed forward on the program of races. It will be run on Aug. 27 and 28. The start will be made from the Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Sachem's Head, Conn., under the auspices of the Middletown and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs. This schedule allows the express cruisers, which will race from Philadelphia to Manhasset Bay on Aug. 24 to compete.

RAINBOW IN LEAD IN BIG YACHT RACE

Is First to Get Away in the Chicago-Mackinac Event on Lake Michigan.

MAYOR DEVER STARTS CRAFT

Sends 21 Cruisers and Yawls Off on 331-Mile Run—Record Crowd Sees Send-Off.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—Speeding northward before a brisk breeze, twenty-one yachts tonight are contesting for victory on Lake Michigan, in the eighteenth Chicago-to-Mackinac Island race, a 331-mile cruise, the longest and most famous of all freshwater yacht races. If weather conditions remain favorable, yachtsmen figure the race will be finished between noon and nightfall on Monday.

As Mayor Dever fired the starting gun a few seconds after 4 P. M., the Rainbow, owned by Sheldon Clark of Chicago, with al its canvas spread, went into the lead and pointed its nose up the west shore of the lake. Five minutes later the yawls went across the starting line, and following at intervals of five minutes came the sloops.

The start was witnessed by the largest crowd of spectators that ever watched the send-off of the historic race. The Chicago Yacht Club harbor was colored with gayly bedecked craft of all sizes and thousands of spectators occupied points of vantage in Michigan Boulevard skyscraper windows.

One of the outstanding favorites in the race is Polaris II, the entry of James O. Heyworth of Chicago. The boat was formerly the Mystic, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. The yacht is being sailed by Captain John Hanson, formerly sailing master to King George of England. In his crew are several Chicago millionaires, including Joseph M. Cudahy, the packer.

The Milwaukee Yacht Club's entry, Dorello, is credited with an outside chance to win the event. This sloop has been first across the finishing line at Mackinac Island in six successive races, but has never had enough of a lead to win because of the time allowance they must give to the smaller sloops.

The best elapsed time record for the race was made by the schooner Amorita in 1911, 31:14:30.

NAVY PLEBES SET DATES.

Eleven of New Annapolis Class to Play 6 Games, All at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—With six good games and an open date the schedule of the Naval Academy plebe football team for the coming season was announced today.

All the games will be played at Annapolis. Football material in the new class is abundant and promising. There is a particularly fine lot of big and experienced line men and it will probably be the heaviest Navy plebe eleven ever assembled.

The schedule:

Oct. 10, Virginia Military Institute Freshmen; 17, open; 20, Princeton Freshmen; 31, Georgetown Freshmen.

Nov. 7, University of Maryland Freshmen; 14, Catholic University Freshmen; 21, New York Military Academy.

BOATS, LAUNCHES and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—High-class speed boat, white cedar planks, mahogany trim, beautiful; built by master yacht builders; Hall-Scott 100-horsepower motor, starter, reverse gear, &c.; boat's third season; any demonstration, and will deliver her in New York; length 23 feet; never advertised before; never run over fifty miles; boat and engine right or no sale; any demonstration; price for immediate delivery, $1,450. Communicate with owner, Seth P. Taylor, Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, Md.

RAISED DECK CRUISER, 32 FEET, LONG, 9-foot beam, electric light, running water, ice box, &c.; built by the International Ship Building Corp., at Nyack, N. Y.; afloat three weeks; Kermath motor, 35 h. p. For further information phone Mamaroneck 86.

BEAR CAT and Hacker-Dolphin Runabouts, Matthews Cruisers, Belle Isle-Hacker Boat Sales Co., Room 1216, 393 7th Av., at 32nd St. Phone Penn. 8757.

RAISED deck, day cruiser, 33x8x3; 6-cylinder Wisconsin engine, speed 17 miles; completing thorough overhaul boat and engine. Will equip to suit buyer. Price $1700. POST BOAT AGENCY, BABYLON, N. Y. Phone Babylon 454.

LAUNCH—Green; length 19 ft., beam, 5¼ ft.; [illegible] trimmed, mahogany finish; auto top; leather cushions; Wright Brothers 2-cylinder engine; 8-9 M. P. H.; very neat; excellent condition; $450. Bayside Slip Yard, Bayside, L. I.

BRIDGE DECK CRUISER, 50x11, speed 15 miles, 70 h. p. Sterling, new last year; mahogany throughout; fully equipped; in commission; sleeps seven; cost $25,000; sacrifice $5,000 to quick buyer. Schane, 421 West 46th.

PARTY boats for hire, "Klondike" and "Georgie M." by day, afternoon, evening, sailing or beach parties. Hudson Park, Capt. P. Persson, New Rochelle 4314.

CABIN CRUISER—38 ft. 40 H. P. Lathrop; perfect condition; must be seen to be appreciated; $3,500. Write Box 569, Islip, or Phone Islip 1397.

SAILBOAT, 23 ft., 6 ft., 9 in., sound condition, all equipment, centreboard, clinker built, cutaway bow, dory style. At Debard Boat House, Flynn Avenue, Howard Beach, L. I. Franklin 2328.

CANOE and Evinrude motor for sale, perfect condition. $125. 4 C. St., Orchard Beach. Phone City Island 1583.

MARINE motors, new and used, 16 h. p., 4 cycle, 4 cylinder. 160 24th St., Brooklyn. Hugenot 0171.

AUXILIARY 36x11 cabin sloop, Mianus engine; in commission; bargain. Hoboken 402J.

RAISED deck cruiser, 35x9.6, 16 H. P. Fairbank, good condition. Hastings 269-W.

New Gov't Kapok Motor Boat Cushions, all sizes, at one-third price.

1,000 Life Preservers—$9.00 per doz.

New 15" Searchlights—$8.75 each.

NATHAN KLEIN CO., 208 Centre St.

CABIN CRUISER

Length 30'x8'6" beam, a cruiser that will take you where you want to go. Red Wing motor, 27 H. P., in perfect condition. Equipment of galley, cabin and toilet complete in every detail. All cruising equipment, fishing tackle, tent, extra cockpit hammocks, blankets, skiff, etc., nothing needed to start you on a cruise to-morrow except food. A bargain at $2,500. Call Case, Nevins 4297, No. 692 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or Glen Cove 1766-W.

Men and Women Tennis Stars to Compete This Week in Tourney at Seabright

SEABRIGHT TENNIS STARTS TOMORROW

Tourney Will Bring Together Foreign and U. S. Men and Women Stars.

RICHARDS SEEDED PLAYER

Johnston, Anderson, Williams and Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory Also Favored by Draw.

The annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club will get under way at Seabright, N. J., tomorrow. Stars from Canada, England and America will appear in the men's singles, which begin at 3 P. M., while the leading lights among American women players will shine in the women's singles, which start at 10:30 A. M. The men's and women's doubles and the mixed doubles will get under way later in the week.

The list of the thirty-two men entered in the singles reads like a roster of tennisdom's élite. Eight players, four foreign and four American, have been seeded, with Vincent Richards at the top of one-half of the draw and William M. Johnston at the top of the other half. The other seeded players in Richards's half are Gerald Patterson, R. Norris Williams 2d and J. B. Hawkes. Johnston's half contains James O. Anderson, Howard Kinsey and Jack Wright. The seeding of four of the foreign players excluded from the seeded eight such players as Robert Kinsey, Francis T. Hunter, Arnold W. Jones, Ray Casey, Dr. George King, Elliott Binzen, Watson Washburn and Nathaniel W. Niles, all of whom are entered.

Richards's first opponent tomorrow afternoon will be Fritz Mercur. Johnston will meet Elliott Binzen. Gerald Patterson is opposed to Herbert L. Bowman and Dick Williams to Jerry Lang. J. B. Hawkes, the Australian Davis Cup star, will meet Edgar W. Garbisch, former West Point football and tennis player. James O. Anderson will clash with Percy Kynaston of Rockville Centre, while another local player, Fred C. Anderson, takes on Howard Kinsey. Jack Wright is scheduled to meet Cranston Holman.

Miss Helen Wills heads the list of seeded women players, which includes Mrs. Molla B. Mallory, Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup, Miss Mary K. Browne, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Miss Molly Thayer and Miss Martha Bayard. Miss Wills will meet Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Mallory will play Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Mrs. Jessup's opponent will be Mrs. S. A. Young, while Miss Browne will meet Mrs. V. F. Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mrs. Bundy will meet Mrs. E. M. Crane and Mrs. Huff, respectively, while Miss Thayer and Miss Bayard will oppose Miss Alice Francis and Miss Marion Simmons.

The draw:

Men's Singles.

Upper Half—Vincent Richards vs. Fritz Mercur, Raymond Casey vs. Arnold W. Jones, Gerald Patterson vs. Herbert L. Bowman, Clarence J. Griffin vs. W. W. Ingraham, R. Norris Williams 2d vs. Jerome Lang, Robert Kinsey vs. Dean Mathey, J. B. Hawkes vs. Edgar W. Garbisch, Willard Crocker vs. Francis T. Hunter.

Lower Half—William M. Johnston vs. Elliott H. Binzen, Dr. George King vs. Gerald Millits, Jack Wright vs. Cranston Holman, Gerald Stratford vs. A. R. Taylor, Howard Kinsey vs. Fred C. Anderson, Watson Washburn vs. A. H. Chapin Jr., James O. Anderson vs. Percy Kynaston, Nathaniel W. Niles vs. Hugh G. M. Kelleher.

Women's Singles.

Upper Half—Miss Helen Wills vs. Mrs. Symington, Miss Virginia Carpenter vs. Miss Edith Handy, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup vs. Mrs. S. A. Young, Mrs. H. Van Tyne vs. Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory vs. Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Miss Charlotte Hosmer vs. Mrs. Hansell, Miss Molly Thayer v. Miss Alice Francis, Miss Helen Jacobs vs. Mrs. V. M. Bodman.

Lower Half—Miss Mary K. Browne vs. Mrs. V. F. Lawrence, Miss P. Anderson vs. Mrs. F. Van Nuys, Miss Martha Bayard vs. Miss Marion Simmons, Miss Edith Sigourney vs. Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Ryan vs. Mrs. E. M. Crane, Miss Marion Williams vs. Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy vs. Mrs. Huff, Miss Margaret Blake vs. Mrs. M. Jones.

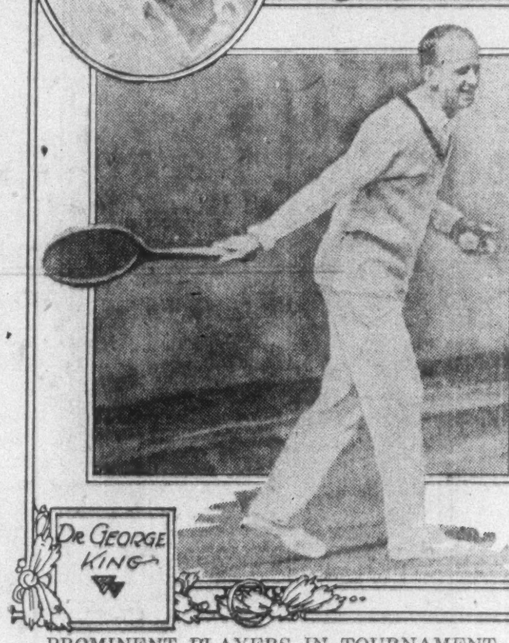
CECIL DONALDSON

HERBERT L. BOWMAN

VINCENT RICHARDS

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

RAY CASEY



DR. GEORGE KING

PROMINENT PLAYERS IN TOURNAMENT AT CRESCENT A. C.

RAIN HALTS TENNIS AT CRESCENT A. C.

Met. Play Today, but Australians Must Forego Exhibitions—Miss Ryan to Face Mrs. Bundy.

The Australian tennis stars, Gerald Patterson, J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes crossed a great deal of water to reach the grass courts of the Crescent A. C. yesterday and when they got there they found so much of the liquid that it was impossible for them or the semi-finalists in the Metropolitan championship to play. It rained so hard in Bay Ridge that the regular semi-final matches and also the exhibitions were postponed to today. The final will take place a week from today.

Play yesterday was called off at 2:30 by Albert Gibney, Chairman of the tournament committee. It was the third day of rain during the week and while the players appeared with tennis racquets and sou'westers to brave the elements last Wednesday row boats were necessary yesterday. Patterson, Anderson and Hawkes were prepared to take the courts in order not to disappoint, due to the fact that they are leaving for Seabright today at noon and could not appear for the postponement.

In place of the Australians today, however, Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy will appear in a singles exhibition. At 2:30 P. M. the first singles semi-final between Vincent Richards and Dr. George King will take place. An hour later Elliott H. Binzen and S. Howard Voshell will meet in the other semi-final. Then the exhibition between Miss Ryan and Mrs. Bundy will be put on. The first doubles semi-final between Zenzo Shimizu and T. Harada and K. Fisher and J. Cecil Donaldson will take place at 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. the other doubles semi-final will bring together the two first seeded teams of Vincent Richards and Raymond Casey and S. Howard Voshell and A. H. Chapin Jr.

Provision has been made to accommodate a large gallery.

MARTIN TWICE VICTOR ON STAMFORD COURTS

New Yorker Beats Bleecker and Bell in Fairfield County Tennis —Onda Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 25.—Paul Martin of New York advanced to the third round here today in the fourth annual tennis tournament for the championship of Fairfield County, on the courts of the Stamford Yacht Club.

Martin defeated Roger Bell of Stamford and Lyman C. Bleecker of New Canaan, both in straight sets, in the second match.

S. Onda of New York won his first round match handily, as did Alfred D. Hammett of New York.

The summaries:

First Round—W. E. Houghton, Stamford, defeated William Shaw Jr., Stamford, 6-3, 6-3; M. H. Partridge, New Rochelle, defeated J. L. Anderson, New York, 6-3, 6-4; Lyman C. Bleecker, New Canaan, defeated Thomas Ackerland, White Plains, 3-6, 8-6, 6-4; Harvey Husted, New York, defeated Dr. William Smart, Stamford, 6-3, 6-0; T. H. Wilbur, Bridgeport, defeated George S. Wedlocke, 6-0, 6-0; Arthur C. Wheeler, Stamford, defeated E. M. Little, Norwalk, 6-3, 6-0; Paul Martin, New York, defeated Roger Bell, Stamford, 6-4, 6-1; Joseph Lewin, Bridgeport, defeated James Morgan, Stamford, 6-0, 6-3; Stuart Betts, Stamford, defeated F. C. Boyt, Stamford, 6-4, 10-8; Dr. R. H. Strang, Bridgeport, defeated Ralph T. Newell, Montclair, N. J., 6-2, 6-2; S. Onda, New York, defeated Howard T. Brooks, Springfield, Mass., 6-0, 6-1; S. G. French, Hartsdale, defeated E. Domisiek, Stamford, 6-0, 6-0; Stanley J. Lonsdale, New York, defeated W. E. Barton, Stamford, 6-4, 6-4; Davidson, Norwalk, defeated Leo Pendelly, New York, 6-1, 6-1; Milton Jacob, New York, defeated Carl Gish, Stamford, 6-0, 6-1; Alfred D. Hammett, New York, defeated Leonard E. Clark, New York, 6-0, 6-2; William Ward won from George Stadell, Stamford, by default; Graham Wentz, Peekskill, won from W. R. Linebrugh, Bridgeport, by default; Paul McHugh, New Rochelle, defeated Henry Leighert, New York, 6-2, 7-5; Dr. B. F. Drake, New Rochelle, defeated W. J. McQueeney, Montclair, 16-8, 3-6, 6-3; Thomas Hovenden, New Canaan, won from Franklin T. Osgood, Pleasantville, by default; H. C. Ewing, Yonkers won from L. A. Post, by default; John Tunis, Rowayton, defeated Franklin C. Ross, New York, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; S. Manchester, New Rochelle, won from A. E. Ludore Jr., Stamford, by default; J. H. Barnum, Norwalk, won from George H. Stadell Jr., Stamford, by default; Warren Osgood, Pleasantville, defeated Richard Foster, Bridgeport, 6-2, 6-2; J. C. Fox, Stamford, defeated Harry V. Abbott, Bridgeport, 7-5, 6-3; Ray Leighton, New Haven, defeated J. C. Brock, Springfield, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round—Martin defeated Bleecker, 6-1, 6-4.

TILDEN MAKES GIFT OF 2 SETS AND WINS

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

trol of itself, he took four games in a row to lead at 6-5 and escape from the jaws of defeat. Ultimately he took the set at 8-6 for the match at 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 3-6, 8-6.

Farce and tragedy were entwined in this great demonstration of Tilden's championship fibre. Until the Philadelphian rallied in the final set the whole thing was a farce. Tilden's slipshod tennis was almost comical. Kinsey, whose playing at the start gave no indication that he had the least hope of winning the match, began to play superlatively fine tennis, while Tilden trifled. Kinsey played with all his heart in the last three sets and for him to have failed after being within two points of victory in the eighth game, when he led at 30-15, was nothing less than tragedy.

The great rally of the champion fully repaid the thousands here for the two hours of tennis they sat through. It took courage and a world of confidence for a player to allow a man of the ability of Howard Kinsey to gain such a lead on him, and Tilden, in overcoming this lead, demonstrated to the world that he is made to the core of the stuff of which real champions are fashioned. When he walked off the courts the victor, two hours and a half after the match started, the spectators went wild, cheering him to the echo and paying full tribute to his daring and courage.

Johnston Also Is Victor.

William Johnston gained the other final bracket, defeating Wray Brown of St. Louis at 75, 6-0, 7-5, and the two giants of American tennis stand ready for their first tournament meeting of the year. There are not enough seats available to hold the great throng which is expected to gather at Skokie for the final tomorrow. All records for attendance have been broken here with each succeeding day, and practically every seat is taken for the final.

Johnston did not play his best tennis today. He appeared to be conserving his energies for the final and was not hitting the ball with the power that he has shown all week. His drives and volleys found the net more frequently than is their wont and his service was faulty. Three times in the first set Brown broke through it, pulling up from 1-3 to 3-all and again from 3-5 to 5-all.

Brown was badly off his game in the second set, choosing into the net frequently and affording set-ups for Johnston's forehanders with his high rising service. The third set was evenly contested all the way, with both players winning most of their points on errors. Johnston broke through in the fifth game, only to lose on his own service in the sixth. He broke through again in the ninth, only to drop the tenth on five successive errors after leading at 40-0.

Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, former national doubles champion, succeeded Gerald Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood of Australia as the Illinois State champions. In the final round they defeated Tilden and Sandy Wiener of Germantown, Pa., at 6-4, 6-3, 6-0. Tilden did not have enough in reserve to play the Californians singlehanded, as he tried to, and the Eastern pair succumbed quickly before the deadly fire of Johnston and Griffin, both of whom were keenly on edge.

Walter Thomas of Elmora, N. J., and Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, won the junior doubles championship, defeating Gordon Brandt and George Jennings of Chicago, at 6-4, 2-6, 6-4. The losing pair had previously advanced by defeating Sandy Wiener and Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, at 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Charlotte Hosmer were crowned the new women's doubles title holders. In the semi-final they eliminated Miss Margaret Thompson and Miss Jeanette Pauling of Chicago, at 6-3, 6-1, after which they overwhelmed Miss Dorothy Kinsel and Miss Vorsila Mican, another local pair, at 6-0, 6-1, in the final.

The point score and stroke analysis of the Tilden-Kinsey match follow:

First Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Tilden	4	1	3	1	4	4	4	2	4—6	31
Kinsey	2	4	5	4	1	2	0	1	4—2	25

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	9	11	7	0	0	0	
Kinsey	12	12	5	0	0	0	

Second Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Tilden	1	6	5	2	4	0	0	4	2 4—7	36
Kinsey	4	4	3	4	1	4	4	2	4 0 0 2—5	32

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	13	10	15	0	0	0	
Kinsey	8	13	9	0	0	0	

Third Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Tilden	5	0	2	5	1	2	2	0	2—7	17
Kinsey	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—6	30

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	12	16	7	0	1		
Kinsey	4	6	8	1	0		

Fourth Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Tilden	1	0	4	1	4	2	4	3	3—3	23
Kinsey	4	4	0	4	0	4	1	6	5—6	28

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	10	5	7	0	1		
Kinsey	8	8	9	8	0		

Fifth Set.

POINT SCORE.

													G.	Pts.
Tilden	6	9	2	1	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	7	4—8	49
Kinsey	4	7	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	6	1	6—6	49

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	15	15	0	3			
Kinsey	17	17	15	0	0		

Recapitulation.

	N.	O.	P.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Tilden	60	51	51	0	5		
Kinsey	49	56	44	4	0		

	E.	E. Pts.	T. Pts.	G.	S.
Tilden	116	51	156	26	3
Kinsey	105	48	164	27	2

EAST CONQUERS WEST IN HEMPSTEAD TENNIS

Baker of Williams College Defeats Wilson, Western Conference Champion, 2-6, 11-9, 6-1.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 25.—The tennis battle of East and West was fought here again today on the courts of the Hempstead Country Club when Miles F. Baker of Williams College defeated E. W. Wilson, Western Conference champion, in the second round of the Nassau and Suffolk County tennis championship. The score was 2-6, 11-9, 6-1. The match held the attention of the gallery despite the occassional sprinkles of rain.

SINGLES.

First Round—Richard Janes defeated Edward O'Connor, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3; J. A. Verstraaten defeated Nelson Miles, 6-1, 7-5; Cedric Major defeated F. A. Sieverman, 6-2, 6-1; Reginald Talmage defeated D. D. Hedekin, 7-5, 9-7; John Rau won from Herbert L. Bowman by default; E. W. Wilson defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-7, 6-2.

Second Round—Walter Wertheim defeated F. B. Austin Jr., 6-3, 6-1; Samuel Fitch defeated Richard Janes, 6-3, 6-0; Donald Lay defeated J. A. Verstraaten, 6-2, 6-1; Melvin Karpf defeated John Guiler, 7-5, 6-4; Cedric Major defeated Selden Noyes, 7-5, 8-6; Jerome Minster defeated Everett Smith, 6-1, 6-4; Reginald Talmage defeated A. Gordon, 6-4, 8-1; Caspar Nanes defeated John Rau, 6-1, 6-1; Ernest Kuhn defeated John E. Cameron, 6-3, 6-4; Mille P. Baker defeated E. W. Wilson, 2-6, 11-9, 6-1; John Garrettson defeated John Hicks, 6-0, 6-2, E. Beecher defeated Harold Silver, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Third Round—Wertheim defeated Fitch, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; Lay defeated Karpf, 6-2, 6-0; Major defeated Minster, 6-3, 6-4; Kuhn defeated Nannes, 6-2, 6-1; Fisher defeated Garrettson, 6-0, 6-1; Acker defeated Beecher, 6-1, 6-3.

Fourth Round—Lay defeated Wertheim, 6-4, 7-5.

DOUBLES.

First Round—Talmage and Bruneau defeated Huber and Miles, 6-2, 6-4; Ruxton and Barredo defeated Peck and Jones, 1-6, 6-3, 9-2; Wertheim and Sellgson defeated Baker and Grace, 6-1, 6-3; Gress and Shidle defeated Peck and Robbins, 6-4, 6-2; Fitch and Broadhurst defeated Karpf and Janes, 6-0, 6-3; Weinstein and Kuhn defeated Clarahan and Miranda, 6-0, 6-0; Verstraten and McWhorter defeated Schless and Marshall, 6-2, 2-6, 10-8.

HOPPE WILL MEET ERICH HAGENLACHER

Former Champion to Return to Balkline Game for 2,400-Point Match Starting Aug. 3.

Willie Hoppe will forget three-cushions long enough to engage Erich Hagenlacher, the German 18.2 balkline champion, in a special 2,400-point 18.2 balkline match which will open at the Fourteenth Street Academy on the afternoon of Aug. 3. This match will be played in eight blocks of 300 points each, it was announced yesterday. Hoppe has been devoting his time exclusively to three-cushion billiards for the past three months, but he feels that the long rest from his own game has done him a lot of good.

Hagenlacher was one of the three players who defeated Hoppe in the last world's championship tournament, and it was the first victory that Hagenlacher ever scored over the former world's champion. Hagenlacher has been in New York all Summer, doing most of his practicing in private. Hoppe said only a few days ago that he was anxious to test his skill against Hagenlacher and the coming match was the result of Hoppe's ambition. Hagenlacher is a much improved player over the cueist who took part in his first world's title tournament three years ago. He finished third in the last tournament.

Hoppe's plans for the coming season are incomplete. He has two offers, one to make a tour with young Jake Schaefer, the present holder of the world's 18.2 balkline championship, and the other to join the National Championship Three-Cushion League. The three-cushion officials already have offered Hoppe a bonus of $4,000 to represent a franchise holder, but thus far Hoppe has made no definite announcement.

Charles S. Kline of the Strand Academy, who holds the league franchise in New York, already has offered Hoppe a salary of $5,000 yearly to represent his academy for two years. The former balkline champion is out of the city at present but is scheduled to return on Thursday. Kline said yesterday that he has arranged tentatively for a conference with Hoppe on Thursday or Friday when he would submit his offer in person.

The league is making every effort to get Hoppe to join. In addition to the $4,000 bonus and the $5,000 salary, there is a cash prize from the league of $2,500 and an additional $3,000, donated by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which would make it worth $14,500 in the event Hoppe finished first, while just to join the league would be worth $9,000, plus a share of the prize money, which total is decided by the position he would hold in the finish of the league race.

Inasmuch as there will be no world's balkline tournament until 1927, interest is almost certain to wane in this style of billiards. With the renewed interest in three-cushions, which has been aided by the entrance of Hoppe into this style of game, the angle game seems certain to enjoy a prosperous season. Despite the fact that Bob Cannefax, the world's three-cushion champion, has been barred from all league competition for one year, there is a possibility that he will be reinstated. Cannefax is one of the most colorful players in billiards, as well as one of the real stars in three-cushion, and his absence would be a detriment to this game. A three-cushion league, with eight franchise holders represented, likely would result in a close race. With such stars as Otto Reisetl, Gus Copulos, Johnny Layton, Augie Kieckhefer, Tiff Denton, Cannefax, Hoppe and Clarence Jackson, the competition would be close, which would mean plenty of interest in the race.

Thus far there has been no announcement as to the plans of the National Championship Pocket Billiard League for 1925-26. Frank Taberski, the present champion, is at his home in Schenectady. Ralph Greenleaf, the former champion, now is making an exhibition tour through the Far West, but is expected to reach the East late next month. Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis, one of the Big Four in pocket billiards, has been in New York for the past two weeks engaging in exhibition games at Kreuter's Academy. It was announced yesterday that he would meet Arthur Woods, who represented Syracuse in the league last year, in a special match which will open at the Fourteenth Street Academy on Thursday afternoon. Erwin Rudolph, who played for Chicago last season, also is expected to reach New York shortly for a series of exhibition games.

Edouard Horemans, who finished second to Young Jake Schaefer in the last world's balkline tournament, now is in Italy. He has arranged to play a number of exhibition games in Milan and Rome, and later expects to engage in a series of exhibition matches in Paris. His present schedule calls for his return to the United States early in September to prepare for his championship challenge match against Schaefer, which most likely will be played in Chicago the latter part of November or the first of December.

LONG RUNS FEATURE SEPTEMBER MEETS

15-Mile A. A. U. Title Event at K. of C. Games in Stadium on Night of Sept. 14.

10,000-METER ON SEPT. 12

Second Corps Area Will Stage Service Race, Joining in Campaign to Develop Young Distance Men.

The fifteen-mile national championship run will be one of the outstanding features of the outdoor track and field games of the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus, which have been sanctioned by the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for Sept. 14 at the Yankee Stadium. The meet will be held at night, the officials being prompted in this action by the success which attended a similar outdoor meet with artificial illumination held at the Stadium last May.

The complete list of events for the coming meet will be arranged and announced this week. According to Frank McHale, Chairman of the K. of C. Athletic Committee, several European stars will be invited to meet America's best in these games.

Another long-distance race in the general campaign to be conducted this Fall to develop distance runners in America has been announced for Sept. 12, when a 10,000-meter run will be held as the feature of the third annual Second Corps Area track and field championships. This title meet, it is announced by Major William C. Rose, Athletics and Recreation Officer of the Second Corps Area at Governors Island, will be held at Pershing Field, Jersey City.

The 10,000-meter event has been put on the program for the express purpose of stimulating interest in long-distance running in the hope of bringing forth new material for the next American Olympic team, and will be known as the United States Service championship. The event will be run over the roads in the neighborhood of Jersey City, with the finish on the track at Pershing Field.

A squad of twelve of the foremost athletes in the New York Police Department will entrain tomorrow night for Toronto, where they will compete in the Toronto police games next Wednesday afternoon. Inspector General Charles H. McKinney will be in charge of the delegation, which will be headed by Lieutenant Matt McGrath and Sergeant Pat McDonald, winners of many Olympic and national weight-throwing championships during the past decade, and Lieutenant Jay McDonald, who has supervised athletics in the New York Police Department for a number of years.

Others in the group will include Francis McNamara, Frank Benedict, Arthur Fidgeon, Charles Blosch, John Hopkins, William Locke, Thomas Coote and Al Nelson.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Individual Batting.

(.310 and Over.)

Player & Club—	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	PC.
Satterfield, Tor.	25	43	11	17	2	0	.395
Capes, Toronto	36	74	18	28	0	3	.378
Schroeder, Read.	18	40	15	15	0	0	.375
Head, Roch.	61	163	27	61	2	1	.374
Walsh, Buffalo	95	343	83	126	13	5	.364
Kelly, Toronto	89	335	60	121	22	3	.361
Fox, Providence	16	31	1	11	0	0	.355
Bratten, Tor.	75	278	50	98	4	4	.352
Silva, Read.-Prov.	60	231	42	81	2	5	.351
Layne, Toronto	37	101	31	67	2	8	.351
Gibson, Tor.	24	68	9	22	0	0	.349
Gaudette, Jersey	86	328	61	114	6	5	.348
Reed, Jersey City	91	339	60	117	12	1	.345
Carlyle, Tor.	87	313	66	107	15	5	.342
Whiteman, Prov.	86	327	56	110	2	5	.336
Dowd, Jersey City	89	364	60	122	5	25	.335
Webb, Buffalo	85	269	70	90	15	8	.335
Sheehy, Baltimore	98	359	58	120	16	7	.334
Berg, Reading	101	391	61	130	7	3	.333
Hendrick, Provi.	49	192	35	64	3	3	.333
Walker, Balti.	42	157	34	52	9	1	.331
Griffith, St. L.	82	312	41	102	7	3	.330
McCarty, Bal.-Red.	47	140	12	46	0	0	.329
Taggert, Syra.	85	356	62	116	7	3	.326
Kiefer, Jersey C.	22	43	4	14	0	0	.326
Roser, Baltimore	90	292	63	95	22	1	.325
Sacker, Syra.-Bal.	58	180	30	58	2	0	.325
McLarry, Read.	98	384	66	117	9	4	.321
Quellich, Roch.	86	277	64	89	17	4	.321
Anderson, Buf.	95	350	86	112	22	7	.320
Myers, Syracuse	27	75	12	24	0	1	.320
Brame, Providence	38	90	10	16	1	0	.320
Spencer, Buffalo	103	418	80	133	4	8	.318
Gilhooley, Tor.	98	403	73	128	3	5	.318
Maisel, Baltimore	98	399	72	126	9	9	.316
Jones, Rochester	96	389	64	122	9	4	.314
Holm, Syracuse	50	193	30	61	3	6	.316
Gehringer, Tor.	92	377	74	118	16	6	.313
Porter, Baltimore	80	288	56	90	6	4	.313
Archdeacon, Balt.	45	163	34	51	1	8	.313
Ogden, Baltimore	38	83	17	26	3	1	.313
Uhalub, Jersey	25	64	5	20	0	0	.313
Menisky, Roch.	57	164	31	51	1	4	.311
Boley, Baltimore	88	359	52	105	8	1	.310
High, Reading	28	100	17	31	1	0	.310

Club Batting.

Club.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Jersey C.	90	3328	535	1011	149	29	49	104	50	.304
Toronto	99	3456	584	1065	155	35	78	114	48	.308
Prov'dence	90	3441	535	1021	148	60	43	91	54	.297
Buffalo	103	3561	681	1044	187	56	94	111	42	.293
B'more	101	3436	585	1005	175	45	121	92	45	.292
Reading	99	3373	543	984	213	41	83	80	40	.292
Roch'ter	99	3329	554	972	177	54	45	115	73	.292
Syr'cuse	99	3318	495	963	165	50	56	78	45	.290

Pitching Records.

(.500 and over.)

Thomas, Toronto	17	6	.739	16	
Ogden, Baltimore	18	7	.720	18	
Hawkins, Reading	10	4	.714	7	
Thomas, Baltimore	18	9	.667	17	
Wilson, Reading	15	5	.667	8	
Brame, Providence	6	3	.667	3	
Scatterfield, Toronto	6	3	.667	2	
Best, Jersey City	4	2	.667	4	
Day, Syracuse	6	2	.667	2	
Sarsfaw, Baltimore	15	9	.625	16	
Smith, Toronto	12	9	.625	12	
Acer, Buffalo	5	3	.625	1	
Meine, Syracuse	5	3	.625	5	
Schroeder, Reading	6	5	.615	5	
Proffitt, Buffalo	11	7	.611	10	
Gibson, Toronto	11	7	.611	14	
Faulkner, Jersey City	9	6	.600	10	
Levsen, Rochester	6	4	.600	7	
Matteson, Reading	3	2	.600	0	
Swartz, Prov.-Newark	3	2	.600	2	
Stewart, Toronto	12	8	.571	15	
Mangum, Reading	4	3	.571	4	
Thormahlen, Rochester	7	6	.538	6	
Greene, Rochester	8	7	.533	11	
Lepard, Buffalo	9	8	.529	5	
Moore, Rochester	11	11	.500	13	
Tomlin, Providence	8	8	.500	5	
Kiefer, Jersey City	8	8	.500	9	
Spaulding, Jersey City	3	3	.500	3	

Major League Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

July 27—Boston at Philadelphia.

July 28, 29, 30, 31—St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Boston.

Aug. 1—Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Boston.

Aug. 2—Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

July 27—Boston at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Cincinnati.

July 28, 29, 30—New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, Boston at Pittsburgh.

July 31—New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Boston at Cincinnati.

Aug. 1—New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (two games), Boston at Cincinnati.

Aug. 2—New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Boston at Cincinnati.

Speaker and Hornsby Still First In Major League Batting Races

Indians' Manager, With .400, Tops Ty Cobb by One Point—Cardinals' Star Has .412 and Leads Wilson of the Phillies by 26 Points in the National League.

Tris Speaker, who recently wrested the leadership from Ty Cobb in the race for the individual batting championship of the American League, is still setting the pace for the batsmen of his circuit, according to the latest list of unofficial averages. The veteran outfielder now has an average of .400, which is one point higher than that of Cobb, who is second. Harry Heilmann of the Tigers is third with .393. The leaders in other phases of play follow:

Most runs scored—Mostil, Chicago, 82.

Most hits made—Sisler, St. Louis, 152.

Most two-base hits—O'Rourke, Detroit, 34.

Most two-base hits—Carey, Pittsburgh, 29.

Most three-base hits—Goslin, Washington, 15.

Most stolen bases—Mostil, Chicago, 34.

Leading pitchers—Coveleskie, Washington, 13 victories, 1 defeat, .929.

The following averages include games played on Thursday, July 23:

American League.

Individual Batting.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	PC.
French, Phila.	22	17	8	9	0	0	.529
Rego, St. Louis	17	25	5	11	0	0	.440
Speaker, Cleve.	86	338	66	136	10	3	.400
Hgra, Wash&StL	27	90	18	36	0	0	.400
Cobb, Detroit	76	291	65	116	11	5	.399
Ruether, Wash.	33	66	11	26	0	0	.394
Heilmann, Detroit	87	321	52	126	6	3	.393
Johnson, Wash.	20	56	4	22	1	0	.393
Rice, St. Louis	94	406	54	79	5	3	.389
Wings, Detroit	72	241	50	89	4	6	.369
Lamar, Phila.	76	313	50	115	3	2	.367
Cochrane, Phila.	76	229	40	84	6	5	.367
J. Sewell, Cleve.	94	363	52	133	1	4	.366
Sisler, St. Louis	94	413	75	152	9	5	.366
Barrett, Chicago	34	71	17	26	2	2	.366
Hale, Phila.	61	210	43	76	6	4	.362
Rice, Washington	89	378	70	136	1	22	.360
Beach, New York	49	106	13	38	0	1

Committee Faces Hard Problem in Naming Women's International Tennis Team

TENNIS COMMITTEE TO NAME TWO STARS

Will Pick Teammate for Miss Wills for Matches Against British.

SELECTION IS PERPLEXING

Mrs. Mallory, Miss Browne, Miss Gess and Mrs. Jessup Are Candidates Under Consideration.

Which American women will face the English players in the international women's team match at Forest Hills Aug. 14 and 15 is the problem which confronts and considerably agitates the Committee on Selection, of which Holcombe Ward is Chairman.

Under the Women's International Team Trophy agreement between the United States and England seven matches are to constitute the two-day program. Five of these will be singles and two doubles, the team winning a majority of the contests to take the trophy for the current season. Three players will play the five singles matches, the first and second ranking women on one side each playing the similarly ranked players on the other side. The fifth match will be between the third ranking players.

The committee had no difficulty in settling upon Miss Helen Wills, national and Olympic champion, as the first ranking player. But to select the next two in proper order from among Miss Mary Browne, Mrs. Molla Mallory, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Miss Eleanor Goss is a task with which the men on Mr. Ward's committee hesitate to grapple. This committee includes Jones W. Merserean, Harold H. Hackett, Karl Behr, George T. Adee and Dean Mathey. To reach a decision in the matter the committee has been carefully collecting and studying data on all of the above named players. The records are being kept in the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Furthermore, these players and several others were asked to participate in at least two of the following tournaments: Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass.; Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J.; Westchester Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Jessup and the Misses Browne and Goss have competed on almost even terms in the Essex Country Club play, which has just been completed, and have thereby complicated the situation more than ever. It is very gratifying that America has four such stars to meet the English invasion, but that doesn't help out Mr. Ward's committee at all.

For this reason their work in the two forthcoming tournaments at Seabright and Rye will be watched with anxious interest by Messrs. Ward, Merserean, et al. An additional responsibility will be placed on the committee, for they also have the duty of selecting the two doubles teams which will compete in the two remaining matches to make up the seven. Here again the first team is comparatively easy to select, for Miss Wills and Miss Browne will probably team up. But the second ranking team brings up the same question that arises in the singles.

FASHIONABLE GALLERY TO SEE TENNIS MATCH

All Boxes Sold for International Event at Newport Casino Friday and Saturday.

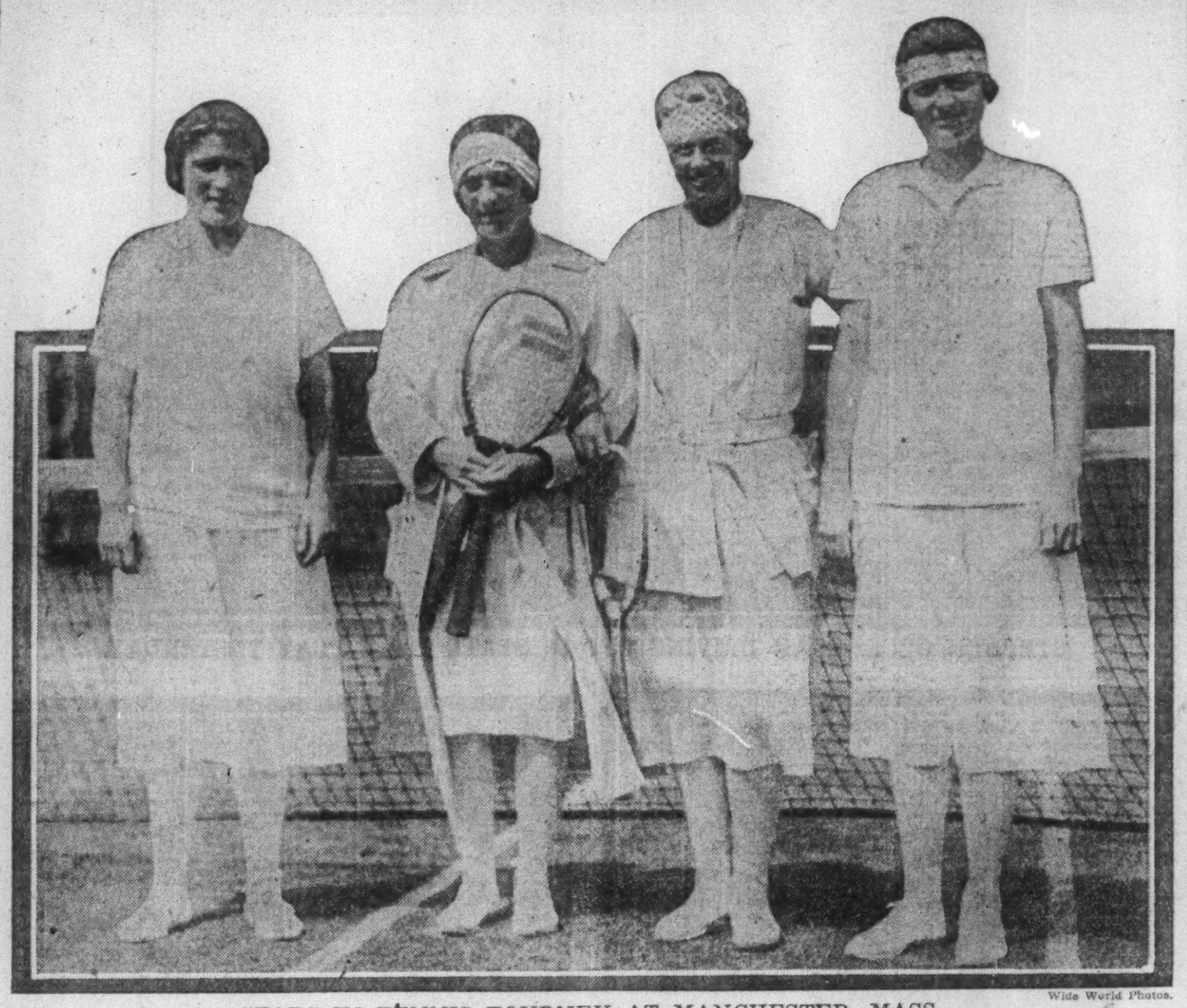
NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The International Intercollegiate tennis tournament to be played on the turf courts of the Casino here on July 31 and Aug. 1 between the Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale teams is assured of a large and fashionable gallery. All of the boxes in the big Casino grandstand with the exception of two already have been reserved.

The box holders include:

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, Milton J. Budlong, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Redmond, Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ogden Bacon, Count and Countess Alfonso P. Villa, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Cary, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d, Dudley Gilbert, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. H. C. DeRham, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangeman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Ettore R. Fontana, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorn Kissell, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Steffanson, Dr. and Mrs. George Bolling Lee, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. John Aspegren, Robert Goelet, Colonel and Mrs. S. G. Shartle.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Black, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Darlington, General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Betty Taller, Mr. and Mrs. John du Fais, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Miss Martha C. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes and Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Watts Sheeman, Miss Evelyn Burden, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley, Captain and Mrs. O. P. Jackson, Miss Helen Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.



Wide World Photos.

STARS IN TENNIS TOURNEY AT MANCHESTER, MASS.

Left to Right, They Are: Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Eleanor Goss.

MISS WILLS ASSERTS HER GROWING PROWESS

Victories at Manchester Recently Show Superiority Over Her Nearest Rivals.

The tennis tournament just concluded at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., has shown that Miss Helen Wills is widening a gap between herself and the next ranking woman players. Her victories in the singles and doubles were of so decisive a nature as to leave no doubt of her superiority on this side of the water. She defeated successively and by crushing scores Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Miss Mary K. Browne. These players are among the best in the country and had previously disposed of Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. Bjurstedt Mallory respectively. The struggle of Miss Wills and Miss Browne in the final was fast, but the outcome was never in doubt. The score was 6—2, 6—1.

In the doubles final the California team of Miss Wills and Miss Browne easily defeated Mrs. Jessup and Miss Goss with the loss of only four games in two sets. Here again the young national champion showed her skill, but was rivaled by Miss Browne, who bore the brunt of the attack. The conquered pair had previously defeated Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Miss Eleanor Sears. Miss Ryan, though defeated in the doubles, showed very good form and her retirement from the singles on the first day caused great disappointment. Her appearance at Manchester was the first in the United States since 1912.

HAVERFORD ELEVEN LEADS.

Americans Have 293 Runs to 60 for Bootham School in England.

YORK, England, July 25 (AP).—At the close of today's play in a cricket match between Haverford College of Haverford, Pa., and Bootham School, the Americans were 293 runs for six wickets, while the English eleven was all out for only 60 runs.

MONROE ARRANGES RACES.

Three-Day Trotting and Pacing Event Will Open on Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., July 25.—Some of the fastest trotters and pacers racing over the half-mile tracks will start in the three-day race meeting which opens at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 4 and will continue on Wednesday and Thursday. Dr. White from the Arden Homestead Stable of E. Roland Harriman will enter in the 2:09 trot on the opening day. In the 2:18 trot a purse of $5,000 will be at stake. In the 2:10 pace Anna Bradford's Girl, winner of a race this season at the Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting, will meet the gray gelding, Pale Face.

TERRIS-O'CONNELL IN RING TOMORROW

Rival Lightweight Contenders to Clash in 12-Round Bout at Queensboro Stadium.

GENARO WILL BOX FRIDAY

American Flyweight Champion to Meet Levine at Rockaway Beach —Other Boxing News.

Sid Terris, the flashy east side lightweight, will swing into action tomorrow night when he faces Charlie O'Connell, hard-hitting Cleveland battler, in the featured bout of twelve rounds at the Queensboro Stadium in Long Island City. The fight is one that has aroused an unusual degree of interest for the reason that it is apt to have an important bearing on the lightweight championship situation and that it is quite likely the victor will be one of the first to meet Jimmy Goodrich when the latter will be called upon to defend the title he recently won in the State Athletic Commission's elimination championship tournament.

Terris, though likely to enter the ring the favorite, should have his hands full with the Cleveland battler. O'Connell was one of the entrants in the recent lightweight tournament, and though eliminated on a close decision by Solly Seaman there were many who were far from convinced that the Clevelander deserved to be put out. At the end of the scheduled rounds of that bout the honors had been so evenly divided that the judges found themselves unable to agree upon a decision and, in accordance with the rules of the tourney, ordered an additional three rounds to be fought. The close of the fifteenth still found little to choose between the two, but the judges considered it sufficient to award the verdict to Seaman.

Aside from this reverse O'Connell's record is an impressive one. Prior to the championship series he scored two victories over Goodrich, the ultimate victor of the tourney, in addition to gaining a string of knockouts. In fact, it is O'Connell's ability to swing an effective wallop that has brought him most of his prominence.

The fight tomorrow, therefore, will be essentially one between a skilled boxer and a fighter with a wallop. Terris has the cleverness; O'Connell the punch. When these two forces meet in the ring they usually make for an interesting battle.

Harry Felix, Terris's stablemate, will appear in the semi-final bout against Joe Glick. This contest also is scheduled for twelve rounds. Joe Marino and Eddie Roberts are billed for a six-rounder, while Johnny Filucci and Johnny Huber will meet in the opening four.

Frankie Genaro, the American flyweight champion, who has been signed to meet Fidel La Barba, former Olympic champion in Hollywood, Aug. 22, will make his last ring appearance here before starting for the Coast when he faces Hilly Levine in the feature bout of twelve rounds at the Rockaway Beach Arena next Friday night. Although Levine is not likely to come in at the flyweight and Genaro's title therefore will not be at stake, he is expected to give the champion a hard test. This fight originally was scheduled for last Friday but was postponed a week at the request of Levine, who wanted more time in which to train. Chick Kansas and Jackie Gordon will meet in the semi-final.

Harry Galfund, Brownsville welterweight, and Sergeant Sammy Baker of Mitchell Field, will appear in the main event of twelve rounds at the Dexter Park Stadium next Thursday night. This promises to be a slam-bang battle, with indications pointing strongly to a knockout before the scheduled twelfth round.

Twenty of the leading amateur boxers in the metropolitan district will be seen in action at the amateur show to be staged at the Golden City A. A. in Canarsie next Tuesday. The program will consist of ten three-round bouts.

WILL SEND 25 CREWS TO CANADIAN REGATTA

Philadelphia Oarsmen Leave Wednesday for Races at St. Catharine's This Week.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Twenty-five crews, the largest number that has ever been entered in the Canadian championship regatta, will leave here next Wednesday night in several special cars for St. Catharines, Ont., to take part in the races on July 30, 31 and Aug. 1. This is also the largest number of rowing entries ever made by clubs in the United States in a foreign regatta.

Eleven of these crews are from the Bachelors Barge Club, coached by Ralph Zane, former University of Pennsylvania star oarsman, who was bow in the Red and Blue eight that reached the final heat in the British Henley on the Thames in 1900.

The Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association, coached by Joe Wright, former Argonaut star, and tutor of the Pennsylvania crews for many years, is sending ten crews. The Malta Boat Club has nominated three and the Undine Barge Club one.

The Bachelors and Penn A. C. have entries in virtually all the important races and as they divided honors in the last two big regattas on the Schuylkill, they can be counted upon to uphold the prestige of the United States on the Canadian waters.

Senior eights of these two clubs are seeking the Edward Hanlan Memorial Trophy and will meet the pick of the Canadian eights, including the Argonauts, stroked by Joe Wright Jr., son of the Penn A. C. coach; the Lachine Rowing Club of Montreal, national champions at Springfield, Mass., last Summer; the University of Toronto, runner-up to Yale in the Olympic regatta of 1924, and several more strong eights.

WOMEN SET WORLD'S MARK

Finnish Relay Team Takes 400-Meter Race in Germany in 0:51 3-5.

FRANKFORT, Germany, July 25 (AP).—The 400-meter relay race for women in today's international proletarian Olympiad was won by a Finnish team in 0:51 3-10, which is claimed to be a world's record.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

The New York Times welcomes information from readers regarding any misleading or questionable advertisements that may have escaped its censorship.

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STUDEBAKER 25 Spec. 6 roadster, duplex body, fully equiped, like new $1,350
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STEPHENS 24 sedan, 7-pass., first-class condition throughout $850
FERRISS 21 sedan, 7-pass., first-class condition $475
STUDEBAKER 25 Spec. 6 sport brougham, original finish, like new throughout..$1,695
BUICK 1924, 4-cyl. sport touring, excellent condition throughout $685
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FORD 1924 station wagons, excellent condition, 5 cord tires, ready for use $375
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BUICKS.
1925 WILLYS-KNIGHT sedan, bargain
1924 MARMON sport touring, $1,600
1922 PACKARD "6" sedan, $750
1925 OVERLAND sedan, extras, $690
1923 DURANT sedan, extras, $400
1923 FORD touring, extras, $240
1924 WILLYS-KNIGHT roadster, $575
1924 WILLYS-KNIGHT touring, $625
1924 OVERLAND touring, extras, $625
1923 DODGE touring, $250
1922 FORD sedan, extras, $150
1925 WILLYS-KNIGHT sedan, $650
1923 TEMPLAR sport roadster, $325
1923 OVERLAND sedan, extras, $325
Also 35 others from $100 up, in A-1 condition; long terms; open evenings, Sundays. City Sales Co. (Willys-Knight Agency), 1,928 Broadway, at 69th. Trafalgar 2728.

BUICK	1925	Brougham
CADILLAC	1925	Custom Suburban
CADILLAC	1925	Custom Sedan
CADILLAC	1925	Suburban
CADILLAC	1925	Coach
CADILLAC	1924	Touring
CADILLAC	1924	Sport
CADILLAC	1924	De Luxe Coupe
CADILLAC	1924	De Luxe Sedan
CADILLAC	1924	De Luxe Sub'n
CADILLAC	1923	Sport
CHRYSLER	1925	Roadster
LINCOLN	1924	Touring
PACKARD	1924	"6" Touring
PACKARD	1924	"6" Sport
WILLS ST. CLAIRE	1924	Roadster

SCHOONMAKER & GLASS, Col. 2940.
20 Central Park West. 1,868 Bway.

BUICK Touring Sedan $745
Essex 24 Coach 545
Studebaker '24 Sedan 1,095
Nash Carriole 770
Maxwell Coupe 545

WARREN-NASH IS THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAR.

Willys Knight '24 Touring $895
Nash '23 Touring 1,095
Studebaker 6 Touring 795
Oakland Coupe 695
Nash Coupe 745

WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway, at 58th St.
Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

BUICK Master 6 sedan, 5-passenger, 1924 model, excellent condition, just overhauled, many extras, $1,400. Call Sunday, DNS. Private Garage Corp., 4,862 Broadway, near 208th St.

BUICK 1925 7-Passenger Sedan.
CADILLAC '24 Limo.
CHANDLER '24 Sedan.
LOCOMOBILE 4-Passenger Tourings.
MOON '24 5-Passenger Sedan.
PACKARD '24 Straight 8 Sed. Lim.
PACKARD '24 Single 6 Sed. Lim.
PIERCE-ARROW Sport Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 4-Passenger Sedans.
RICKENBACKER 1924 Sedan.
STUTZ '24 Coupe.
Time payments if desired.
PIERCE-ARROW DISTRIBUTERS,
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8500.

BUICK, 7-pass. big 6, 1924 sedan; $1,200.
CHRYSLER, 1924 roadster.
CADILLAC limousine, $450.
CADILLAC town car, $250.
PIERCE-ARROW limousine, $300.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1924 5-pass. sedan, $900.
Phone O'Connor, Ashland 8609.
PARK AV. PACKARD, at 47th St.

BUICK 1925 Borough Sedan.
CADILLAC V-63 Imperial and phaeton.
CADILLAC 61 all models.
LINCOLN 1923 Judkins sport sedan.
MERCER 1924 6-cylinder sport touring.
MARMON 1924 4-passenger speedster.
PACKARD 8 1924 sedan.
STUDEBAKER 1924 Big 6 sedan.
WILLS-STE. CLAIRE 1924 sport roadster.
30 others, fully guaranteed.
KAPLAN AUTO EXCHANGE,
782 7th Av. (corner 51st). Circle 7093.

BUICK 1924 COUPE.
BUICK 1923 7-pass. sedan and coach.
HUDSON 1923 4-pass. speedster.
PACKARD 1924 "6" sport, 4-pass.
PACKARD 1923 "6" sedan limousine.
PACKARD 1923 "6" 5-pass. sedan and tour.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th, near B'way. Columbus 5078.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BUICK sport roadster, every equipment.
BUICK 48 coupes, '22 and '21; excellent cars.
MERCERS speedster and 22-72 sport.
PEERLESS 1924 roadster, low mileage.
STUDEBAKER 1923 light 6 coupe, 2-pass.
ROMAN, 250 West 54th. Open Sundays.

BUICK 24 COUPE, $1,075.
Master 6; like new; exceptional opportunity; guaranteed. 223 West 53d. Columbus 7678.

BUICKS—Late models, sedans, sport roadsters and touring; equipped; guaranteed; terms, trades; also 50 other makes. 203 West 52d. Open evenings and Sundays.

BUICK 1924 master coupe; private owner; extras, new tires; excellent condition; priced reasonable. Circle 2945.

BUICK sedan, 1923, 5-passenger, excellent condition. H. M. Dryer, 231 W. 58th St. Phone Circle 9078.

BUICK 1924 "6" roadster, rare bargain at $675. Colt-Stewart Co., 1,745 Broadway. Columbus 6370.

BUICK 1925 sedan, like new; sacrifice. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 7625.

BUICK 1925 coach, 1 day old. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 7625.

BUICK coupe, 1923; $1,300, mileage 4,000 M 837 Times Downtown.

BUICK sedan, 1923, excellent condition, private owner. Raul, 151 5th Av.

BUICK 1924 sedan, absolutely like new, $925, Sunday, 3,275 Broadway (132d).

CADILLAC 1924 7-passenger sedan, practically new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 19 West 67th.

CADILLAC, 1925 5-pass. sport sedan, mileage 900-odd. Int'l, 1,860 Broadway.

CADILLAC V-63 touring, excellent condition; dealers need not apply. Academy 7946.

CADILLACS, 61 coupe, touring and 5-passenger sedan. 225 West 58th.

CADILLACS, ALL TYPES.
International Auto Exchange, 1,890 B'way.

CADILLACS, 1924, all models; exceptional reductions. Fischer, 136 West 52d. Circle 7625.

CADILLAC.
UPPERCU CADILLAC CORPORATION,
DISTRIBUTOR OF CADILLAC CARS.
Their reliability is your assurance of satisfaction in the purchase of your car. Cadillac and other makes.
USED CAR DEPARTMENTS:—
Broadway at 63d St., New York.
Lafayette and Flatbush Ave., Bklyn.
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CADILLAC 57 limo. $450
Cadillac 59 limo. $400
Cunningham town car $750
Cunningham sedan $1,000
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Packard six tourings ..... $1,000 to $2,000
Packard 6 coupe $2,700
Packard 8 coupe $3,200
Packard twin touring $600
Packard twin phaeton $800
Packard twin limousine ..... $500 to $1,200
Pierce-Arrow Brewster sedan $3,200
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1,861 BROADWAY. COLUMBUS 8900.

CADILLAC V-63 ROADSTER,
run less than 9,000 miles; dark blue, red artillery wheels, tan top; fully equipped with bumpers, two extra tires, covered; wind deflectors, &c.; perfect in every manner; will stand any expert mechanical inspection or demonstration; has had best care; price $2,500. V 864 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1925 Custom Imperial.
CADILLAC 1925 Coach, run 529 miles.
CADILLAC 1924 Tour.
CADILLAC 1924 Sedan.
LINCOLN 1924 Phaeton and Touring.
LINCOLN 1924 Fleetwood Suburban.
CUNNINGHAM 1924 Sport Touring.
CHRYSLER 1923 Phaeton, run 700 miles
CHRYSLER 1925 Roadster, run 80 miles
L. F. JACOD & CO.,
1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7541.

CADILLACS
"V-63" De Luxe 7-pass. sedan, like new.
"61" Imperials, good condition.
1921 Amesbury sedan, 7 pass., repainted, new tires, guaranteed.
"61" town car; splendid shape.
"59" limousine; mechanically excellent.
ALL AT BARGAIN PRICES.
FULLER-LUCE, INC.,
218 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

CADILLAC sale, twenty styles, imperial, suburban, Amesbury sedans, touring, sport, coupes, limousines, landaulettes; $200 to $2,300; easy payments; every one a bargain. Jandorf, 1,739 Broadway. Telephone 7830 Columbus. (Open evenings.)

CADILLAC 1923, "61-Z", Custom De Luxe 4-passenger sport; tonneau windshield, victoria top, wire wheels, new tires; just reconditioned and repainted; cost $5,750; sacrifice. Burrelle, 229 West 57th.

CADILLACS, PACKARDS,
All types, all models.
KNICKERBOCKER,
1,694 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts.
Time payments.

CADILLAC 1925 custom imperial, run 800 miles; equipped Westinghouse air springs and balloon tires; practically new; substantial saving. Jacod & Co., 1,860 Broadway.

CADILLAC 7-pass. sedan, 1919 model; excellent condition; $500. Deusend, Buckminster 4380, Sunday forenoon.

CADILLAC, latest model, 4-passenger, open; practically new. Telephone Bowling Green 7970.

CHEVROLET sedan, late model, practically brand new; see appreciate; time payments. Intervale 9117. Hanover, 802 Southern Boulevard.

COLE 1925 SPORT TOURING.
balloon tires, fully equipped; mileage 7,000; guaranteed; terms, trades; sacrifice. Monument 0873.

COLE 1923 7-passenger touring; excellent throughout; guaranteed; terms. Monument 0873.

CHRYSLER 1924 BROUGHAM.
CHRYSLER 1924 ROADSTER.
CHRYSLER 1924 SEDAN.
CHRYSLER 1924 PHAETON.
ALL ATTRACTIVELY PRICED.
COLT STEWART CO.,
(Chrysler Distributors.)
1,745 Broadway. Columbus 6370.

CUNNINGHAM 7-passenger sedan, late model, newly painted, beautiful interior, reconditioned; exceptional bargain. Fuller-Luce, Inc., 218 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

DANIELS 1922 sedan, newly painted; perfect mechanically; real bargain. Fuller-Luce, Inc., 218 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

DODGE SEDAN, SERIES '23.
$307 cash and $46 monthly for 19 months. In beautiful condition and equipped with a number of extras.
HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,888 Broadway. Columbus 1011.

ESSEX coach, late 1923, splendid condition; many accessories. Heckendorn, 5426 Kelog Sunday, or Wells, Lackawanna 1070 weekdays.

FLINTS,
GIGANTIC USED CAR SALE.
100 CARS
Ranging in price from $75 to $1,195.
Sale Now On—Ends July 31st.
Almost every make and style, including 1924 and 1925 models. Prices slashed $200 to $500.
Store open Evenings until 11 P. M.
PROMPT ATTENTION.
FLINT MOTOR CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.
(Used Car Division)
Pedigreed Used Car Market.
57th St. and 8th Av.

FLINT 1925 4-passenger coupe; also sedan, both like new; bargain. Geo. Siegel, 236 West 56th St., 3d floor.

FLINT touring car, used 5 weeks; time payments if wanted. Phone John 2040.

FRANKLINS—FRANKLINS—FRANKLINS
SPECIAL JULY SALE.
FRANKLIN OPEN MODELS, $200 and up.
FRANKLIN CLOSED MODELS, $400 and up.
LANCIA TOWN CABRIOLET, $800.
1924 OVERLAND COUPE, $500.
1924 CHEVROLET COUPE, $500.
1923 FORD COUPE, $250.
1923 LEXINGTON COACH, $500.
1922 LINCOLN 7-passenger sedan, $1,700.
1922 LINCOLN 7-passenger touring, $1,350.
Liberal terms. Your car as part payment.
236 West 55th St. Columbus 5330.
FRANKLIN NEW YORK CO., INC.,
FACTORY DISTRIBUTERS.

FRANKLIN 1925 4-Door Sedan; sacrifice to immediate buyer. 236 West 55th St.

HAYNES tourster sport model 77, brand-new, at a sacrifice; time payments. Hanover, Intervale 9117. 802 Southern Boulevard.

HUDSON-ESSEX open and closed models at new low prices for quick disposal; all cars will give dependable service; some carry guarantee; inspection invited.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.,
1,771 Broadway, at 57th. Tel. Circle 6830.
Open Evenings.

HUDSON COACH.
Newly painted and overhauled; completely equipped with disk wheels, bumper, &c.; priced very low for quick sale.
CONSOLIDATED SERVICE CO., INC.,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 3744.

HUDSON 7-passenger sedan, excellent condition, all accessories. Owner, 1424 Kensington Gardens, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 4472.

HUDSON sedan, 1925, 7-passenger; like new; must sell quick. Dayton 9151.

HUPMOBILE
MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
100 GOOD USED CARS
Consisting of Hupmobiles and cars of many other makes, in all body types, will be sold for what they will bring irrespective of value, as we want to clean up our used car stock before July 31st.
Only a small amount down; balance in easy payments. Don't miss this.
VAN ALSTYNE MOTORS CORP.,
(Hupmobile Distributors)
1876 Broadway, N. Y. Columbus 7680.
1295 Bedford Av., Bklyn. Prospect 9641.

HUPMOBILE 1923 TOURING.
Straight "8" of the latest type; just received from warehouse and has never been licensed; fully equipped; will sell at a big discount from original price. Your chance to save real money.
CONSOLIDATED SERVICE CO., INC.,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 3744.

JEWETT sport touring 1924; like new; bargain. Geo. Siegel, 239 West 56th St., 3d floor.

JORDAN USED CARS.
OPEN AND CLOSED MODELS OF ALL TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
JORDAN USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
225 West 58th St. Circle 2353.

JORDAN 24 COACH, $1,095.
Perfect as new, guaranteed; terms; any demonstration. 1,863 Jerome Av. Sedgwick 8049.

JORDAN 1925 BROUGHAM, $1,550.
4 door, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes, balloon tires, guaranteed; terms. Monument 0873.

JORDAN Blue Boy touring, late 1923; will sacrifice; owner leaving city. Address Louis Dambra, 192 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE 1923 seven-passenger touring; perfect condition; will be sold with guarantee, at bargain. Kaplan, 232 West 68th.

LANCIA, 1923 custom sport touring, like new throughout, balloon tires; cost $10,000 private. Phone Meyer, Vanderbilt 5812 Monday.

LANCIA sport touring; latest importation; complete, rebuilt, refinished, beautiful tan; superior car; guarantee. Monument 0873.

LINCOLNS
Suburban Sedan, 7 passenger, current model.
Sedan, 7 pass., wire wheels, reconditioned.
Roadster, current model; repainted.
Coupe, 1921; in splendid condition.
ALL GUARANTEED. BARGAIN PRICES.
FULLER-LUCE, INC.,
218 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

LINCOLN suburban limousines, rebuilt, repainted; guaranteed. Mr. Cole, Ashland 3020.

LINCOLN chassis (two) cheap. Call Mr. Cole, Lincoln Distributers, Ashland 3020.

LINCOLN limousine landaulet; sacrifice $900. Mr. Cole, Ashland 3020.

LOCOMOBILE.
Twenty-five Years
and
LOCOMOBILE
is still successfully serving the most fastidious people in America
Every car thoroughly rebuilt.
LOCOMOBILE SPORTIF 4-Passenger
LOCOMOBILE SEDAN 4-Passenger
LOCOMOBILE SEDAN 6-Passenger
LOCOMOBILE CABRIOLET
LOCOMOBILE BROUGHAM
LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE
Other makes at drastic reductions.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED. YOUR present car taken as part payment.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY, LOCOMOBILE BUILDING,
16 West 61st St.,
Exchange Car Department. Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE 4-pass. sportiff, series "7", newly painted beige color, fully equipped; a very smart car, at an exceptional bargain price. Colt-Stewart Co., 1,745 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6370.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, Series 7, just overhauled; will sacrifice. Reynolds, Ashland 3020.

LOCOMOBILE, latest series sport car. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 7625.

MARMON, late 1924, special custom (Hume) cabriolet, run 3,800 miles; absolutely perfect; cost $6,500; represents a rare opportunity for conservative buyer; sold at a tremendous sacrifice.
MINERVA AUTOS, INC.,
247 Park Av. (46th). Ashland 8570.

MARMON demonstrator, 1925, 7-passenger touring; fully equipped and guaranteed; material reduction. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1925 coupe de luxe, 4-passenger; driven 2,000 miles; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON coupe, 1923, 4-passenger, practically new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 19 West 67th. Open Sundays.

MARMON limousine, late model, in very good shape; low price. Fuller-Luce, Inc., 218 West 58th. Circle 6363.

MAXWELL 1923 club coupe; used only a few hundred miles as a demonstrator; liberal reduction in price. Colt Stewart Co., 1,745 Broadway. Columbus 6370.

MERCER 4-passenger sport touring, late series, $750. H. M. Dryer, 231 W. 58th St. Phone Circle 9078.

MINERVA, late special 7-pass. enclosed drive sedan, with division; practically new, run 5,000 miles; fully equipped; new tires, &c.; 1 year guarantee; selling car for a client who is closing out estate.
MINERVA AUTOS, INC.,
247 Park Av. (46th). Ashland 8570.

MINERVA town car, late series; very smart; has had exceptional care and is absolutely like new; remarkable value. Stearns Co., 1,900 Broadway. Columbus 7600.

NASH 1925 roadster; perfect condition; bargain. Geo. Siegel, 239 West 56th St. 3d floor.

NASH 1926; absolutely new; private owner; can be seen from 12 A. M.-6 P. M. 28 West 71st. Holt.

MERCER—Owner's 7-passenger touring and sedan will be sold at very reasonable price. Can be seen all day Sunday or any evening. Private garage, 274 Hall St., opposite Pratt Institute Park, Brooklyn.

MERCER speedster, Series 5, exceptional; sacrifice. Fischer, 136 W. 52d. Circle 7626.

NASH 1922 touring, absolutely like new, bargain; $485. Sunday, 3,275 Broadway (132d).

NASH Six sedan, 1925; will sacrifice. Whitehall 8310.

OLDSMOBILE, 1924, 5-passenger, 8-cylinder, practically new. Miley, 601 West 135th.

OVERLAND sedan, late model, guaranteed; payments. Boulevard Hudson-Essex, 802 Southern Boulevard.

PACKARD twin touring, first series, perfect mechanical shape; new pistons, piston rings, push rods and rollers; new spring shackle bolts all around; good tires, two extra; paint good; car only driven 25,000; wonderful bargain; must be sold before Aug. 1; price $295 cash. Call Wadsworth 6428, Apt. G, after 6 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Ask Mr. Haling.

PACKARD twin touring, first series; perfect mechanical shape, new pistons, piston rings, Rush rods and rollers, new spring shackle bolts; all around good tires, two extras; paint good; car only driven 25,000 miles; wonderful bargain; must be sold before Aug. 1; price $325 cash. Call Wadsworth 6428, Apt. G, after 6 P. M., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Ask for Mr. Haling.

PACKARD 8 sedan, privately owned and driven; paint, upholstery, tires and equipment in excellent original condition. Packard Brooklyn, 1,035 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 3400.

PACKARD Twin Six, Fleetwood roadster; privately owned, newly painted, fine condition throughout, for sale; sacrifice to quick buyer. Seen at 229 West 57th.

PACKARD sedans, 1923, single six, 5 and 7 passenger. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 19 West 67th. Open Sundays.

PACKARD 1924 straight 8 suburban sedan, original condition; can't be told from new; many extras; sacrifice. Nevins 1437.

PACKARD roadster, twin, overhauled, perfect. 10 West 60th. Phone Columbus 5078.

PAIGE 6 touring, 7, 1926, closed car; sell or exchange, Beach View 0364.

PEERLESS sedan, very late 1923, perfect, sacrifice $795. Kellog 2023.

PEERLESS 5-passenger coupe, 1923; condition like new; must sell. 159 East 149th.

PIERCE-ARROW, late model enclosed drive limousines and attractive late model cabriolets. TIME PAYMENTS if desired.
PIERCE-ARROW DISTRIBUTERS,
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8500.

PIERCE-ARROW, latest model 33 cabriolet town car, condition new throughout. Fran

Women's Tourney at Shenecossett and Canadian Open Golf Title Play This Week

TWO BIG TOURNEYS ON LINKS THIS WEEK

Mrs. Hurd and Miss Collett in Shenecosset Women's Play That Starts Tuesday.

CANADIAN OPEN THURSDAY

29 Players From the United States Including Macfarlane, Among Entries at Lambton.

Two golf events of consequence are scheduled to be played this week, one in Canada and the other on the Shenecossett links in Connecticut. On the course of the Lambton Golf Club, commencing Thursday, the annual Canadian open championship will be played—an event that is coming to have more and more importance each year. At Eastern Point, Conn., on Tuesday there will be held the annual women's invitation tournament which usually attracts large and talented fields and this year will be no exception with the national champion, Mrs. Dorothy Hurd, and Miss Collett among the entrants.

Of late years the Canadian open championship has assumed an importance second only to the United States open and according to the present outlook the forthcoming struggle at Toronto will be the greatest of them all. Many of the American topnotchers have already announced their intention of playing in the Dominion event, included among the list being Willie Macfarlane, the American and Shawnee open champion; Leo Diegel, the winner in the Canadian last season, Hagen, Macdonald Smith, Turnesa and others numbering twenty-nine in all. The Oak Ridge professional finished third last year, a stroke behind Gene Sarazen for second place and two strokes behind Diegel. He has rested up for the 72-hole test to be played at Toronto and will endeavor to add the title to the two he already possesses.

The presence of Miss Collett, but lately returned from her trip abroad where she forced Miss Joyce Wethered to play better than par golf to win from her in the British ladies' championship and then cross the Channel to gather in the laurels in the French ladies' tournament, should make the Scenecossett event one of national interest. There is no question that her experiences abroad have widened the experience of Miss Collett and her progress at Schenecossett will have considerable bearing upon the coming national championship in St. Louis.

British Open Criticized.

In spite of the efforts of the British to make light of the serious charges by Macdonald Smith against the manner in which he was treated in the British open championship at Prestwick, the fact remains that the British authorities will be forced to insure the Americans against any repetition of this year's unfortunate happenings if they wish to have American participation in the future. The ill-behavior of the Prestwick crowds has caused British golf writers to take up their cudgels and the British golf journals are still filled with caustic comment regarding the tournament.

Incidentally it might be said that the British championship, which was once the premier tournament in golf, has faded out within the last few years. It no longer ranks with the American open championship as a tournament and without the aid given it by American professionals it will fall completely from grace. In order to get it back to its former plane of greatness it will be necessary for the R. and A. to put the event on a sound footing, just as the U. S. G. A. has done in the case of the American open. The main trouble with the British event now is that the British are so steeped in traditions that they fail to realize the tremendous changes that have come over golf within the last decade.

When the U. S. G. A. a few years ago announced its future policy to charge a fee, the British were horrified. "Charge to see golf? Preposterous" they cried. "It's never been done!" The U. S. G. A. went ahead and did it and by doing it became self-supporting, and at the same time it has exercised its right to control the behavior of those who attend championships. Had there been an admission charged at Prestwick this year the chances are that some of the things that happened would not have happened, for it is frankly admitted that the major portion of the 20,000 who surged the Prestwick course were "non-desirables"—persons who had no interest in golf, but attended simply because the championship was open to the public.

R. and A. Held Accountable.

For many of the unfortunate happenings the R. and A. is strictly accountable. It wasn't only Macdonald Smith that suffered from the ill-management. It just so happened that he was the one who paid the price. Little wonder he was bitter, for it seldom happens that a golfer is placed in the propitious position he was until that last round. When Americans travel across the ocean to play in the British event at such a sacrifice of time and of money they have reason to expect a fair break. There is no question that Macdonald Smith did not have one. He might not have won even had the circumstances been different from what they were, but at the same time he would not have had the feeling that he was "done out of it." No good sportsman minds defeat in a fair fight, and Macdonald Smith is a good sportsman.

It is quite likely that before the next British championship is played there will be a number of changes in the method of handling the tourney. Already there is talk of taking the championship away from the seaside courses where it is impossible to make an admission charge and send it to one of the inland courses where there will be less annoyance and more opportunity for the contestants to play golf. Even George Duncan threw up his hands at Prestwick.

Echoes of the metropolitan amateur championship are still being heard on all sides, and most of the professionals who played in the 1925 event are still discussing the matter. The main complaint seems to be directed against the officials of the M. G. A. for the lax manner in which the event was conducted at Grassy Sprain. The officials turned the conduct of the affair over to the club and as a result the tournament was run by men who, however anxious they were to have things go along smoothly, lacked the experience that is necessary to run one of these events properly. It is quite probable that never again will the Shawnee and the metropolitan open tournaments be run off in the same week. The ever-present likelihood of a play-off, the uncertainties of the weather, make it a folly to do so.

Change Next Year Likely.

The events next year will be fixed so that Shawnee will come on a Thursday and Friday of one week and the Metropolitan open start on Tuesday of the following one. This will accomplish the same purpose as it was hoped would be accomplished through this year's arrangement. It will enable the professionals to take part in both tournaments, with only a week's absence from their clubs, and it will also take care of any postponements due to bad weather. At the same time it will not heave the golfers out of one 72-hole struggle into another without an opportunity to rest. For the most part it was a tired field that competed in the Metropolitan this year for several of the professionals—Macfarlane, Klein, Farrell, Diegel, Turnesa, French, MacDonald and others—had just come through a gruelling fight at Shawnee.

The victory of Gene Sarazen probably means that the little Fresh Meadow professional has recovered from the slump that he has been in ever since his sensational sweep in 1922 and 1923. Since he lost the P. G. A. title last year, Gene has passed completely out of the picture and it was doubted if he would ever succeed in getting back to form. His confidence, which was one of his chief stocks-in-trade, was at ebb until he flashed through to victory at Grassy Sprain.

There is every likelihood that, following his trip to the Pacific Coast, Long Jim Barnes, the British open champion, and Willie Macfarlane will join forces in an exhibition tour, playing in the leading cities of the East and Middle West, from the middle of August until snow flies. It would be the first time since 1921, when Barnes and Hutchison teamed together, that the American and the British open champion toured as a team. They would make a strong combination. Neither plans to play in the P. G. A. event and it is said that Hagen, who won at French Lick last year, will not defend his title this year.

French Woman to Attempt Channel Swim This Week

BOULOGNE, France, July 25 (AP).—Jane Sion, a French swimmer, who is training at Dunkirk, is the latest woman to enter for swimming honors in the English Channel. She plans to swim from Cape Gris-Nez to the English side of the strait next week-end. The Calais tug Champion, which accompanied the Argentine, Tirabocchi, on his successful Channel swim in 1923, will accompany her.

MACKIE JR. TAKES STATE GOLF TITLE

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

This ability gave him a marked advantage over some of the players he met on the way to the final and particularly over young Geoghegan. His is a peculiar method of hitting the ball, one that has elements of danger in it, but his timing is flawless. He performed capably in the Metropolitan open championship at Grassy Sprain, being the first amateur in the list.

Against Geoghegan, Mackie lost the first hole this morning when he overplayed his approach and took three to get back on the green, the Huntington youngster being home in two and down in two putts for a par 4. Mackie squared the match at the next hole, where Geoghegan took three putts. Geoghegan took the short third hole in par, Mackie hooking off the tee and taking a 4. Then, after halving the next two holes, Mackie proceeded to win four holes in succession—a spurt that practically insured his ultimate victory.

Geoghegan was bunkered on the way to the dog-leg sixth and topped a shot to boot, but Mackie probably would have won the hole anyway, for he was on the green in two prodigious wallops and got his 4. Mackie again was home on the seventh, which also requires two solid pokes, and won that to become 1 up. He then won the eighth and ninth, one with a par and the other with a birdie. Geoghegan had a putt for a half at the eighth, but missed it, while on the ninth he helped Mackie to a 3 by knocking his opponent's ball into the cup. This put Mackie out in 38, while Geoghegan had a 43.

Mackie's Lead is Cut.

Geoghegan reduced Mackie's lead by two holes by taking the tenth, 5 to 6, Mackie being bunkered on the way. The eleventh was halved in par 4s and then Mackie holed a twenty-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the twelfth, Geoghegan taking a 5 and becoming down once again. The thirteenth was halved in 4s, but Geoghegan won the fourteenth with a par when Mackie took three putts. The rest of the holes, until the home hole were halved. At the latter Geoghegan took a 6 by hooking into a place where it was almost impossible for him to get out. Mackie had a 39 for his incoming card, Geoghegan a 41. The totals were 77 for Mackie and 84 for Geoghegan and the latter was 3 down.

The morning card:

Out—									
Mackie	6	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3—38
Geoghegan	4	5	3	5	5	6	6	4	5—43
In—									
Mackie	6	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4—39—77
Geoghegan	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	6—41—84

There was no change in the situation for the first two holes in the afternoon round, but Mackie became 4 up by winning the third hole with a 4, one stroke over par. Here Geoghegan was in the trap short of the green, and ended up with a 5. Mackie also won the water hole with a 5, the fifth with a par 4, and the sixth with a 6. Playing to the water hole, Geoghegan drove into the sand dunes and took four to get to the green, while at the fifth he sliced his drive into the long grass and had to waste a shot getting out onto the fairway.

The sixth was badly played, both hooking their drives to the rough and having to waste a stroke getting out of trouble. The difference came, however, when Geoghegan topped his third shot into the dunes, giving Mackie a stroke on the green.

Seven down and fighting what was a hopeless battle, Geoghegan staged a two-hole rally, winning both the seventh and the eighth with pars. His victory at the seventh was spectacular, for, after slicing off the tee, his ball landing among the sand dunes, he played his second diagonally across the fairway into another terrible lie, but proceeded to bang his next shot up to within four feet of the flag and then hole the putt for a birdie.

Mackie Hooks Into a Trap.

Mackie took a 6 for the hole by hooking his tee shot into a trap, sending his ball into the rough on the opposite side of the fairway in playing out, barely getting his third out of the long grass and taking four to reach the green. On the eighth Geoghegan pitched up close to the hole, while Mackie was trapped on the left-hand side of the green. The ninth was halved in 4s and Mackie's card was 42 to Geoghegan's 43.

Having lost those two holes and seen his lead reduced to only five holes, Mackie played the tenth and eleventh in birdie figures, holing long putts for 3s at each. This made him dormie, and his half on the twelfth finished it.

The cards:

Out—									
Mackie	4	5	4	5	4	6	6	4	4—42
Geoghegan	4	5	5	6	5	7	4	3	4—43
In—									
Mackie	3	3	3						
Geoghegan	5	5	5						

The Cherry Valley Club won the American Golfer trophy for club pairs by default from the Lido Club. The two clubs were tied at the end of the qualifying round, but R. W. Woolworth, one of the Lido stars, was unable to make his appearance today, and the team trophy went by default.

STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN DRIVING OFF IN STATE TITLE PLAY YESTERDAY.

J. B. MACKIE JR., THE NEW CHAMPION.

GEOGHEGAN, THE OTHER FINALIST AT LIDO.

Wide World Photos.

Results of Matches on Links in Metropolitan District

APAWAMIS—Ball sweepstakes—(A. M.): R. P. Walden, 88, 16—72; W. H. Conroy, 86, 14—72. (P. M.): E. C. Brown, 83, 17—66; E. Knowles, 76, scratch—76; 18 holes best ball foursome, medal play handicap—Won by E. Knowles and D. R. Hartshorne, 67, 2—65; H. A. Sherman and H. B. Clark Jr., 77, 11—66; R. F. Walden and E. C. Brown, 77, 12—65.

ARDSLEY—18-hole medal play handicap—Class A: Won by W. L. Glenn, 79, 9—70. Class B: Won by S. C. McLeod, 90, 18—72. Kickers' handicap—Tie between William Mitchell, W. A. Kimbel and J. G. Roberts.

BALTUSROL—Sweepstakes—C. W. Clark, 88, 18—70; E. B. Grubb, 80, 7—73; H. A. Earl, 85, 10—75. Keller Memorial Cup—F. A. Wright, 90, 20—70.

BELLECLAIRE—Match Play vs. Par—R. E. Edwards, 1 down; E. Dean, 2 down; J. G. Boggs, 2 down; C. H. Banning, 2 down.

BRIAR HILLS—Match play vs. par—S. A. McHie, 4 down; C. MacDonald, 4 down; Dr. H. F. Derkop, 5 down; H. E. Somes, 5 down; J. J. Dodson, 5 down; L. C. Kederick, 6 down; R. C. Phackara, 6 down.

CANOE BROOK—Match Play Handicap Against Par, Class A—B. D. Bird, 4 down; Fred Lapham, 4 down. Class B—E. S. Wilsey, 5 down; August Schoonmaker, 8 down. Sweepstakes—W. E. F. Moore, 83, 8—75; E. F. Hussa, 85, 8—77; Fred Lapham, 88, 10—78.

COLONIA—Louis Rossi Trophy—R. E. Lockhard, 68; W. E. Dietz, 66.

DUNWOODIE—Ball sweepstakes—Class A—M. O'Riley, 83, 13—70; W. H. Sides, 83, 12—71. Class B: W. G. Bostock, 88, 18—70; H. Kemp, 89, 18—71.

ENGINEERS—18 Holes Medal Play Handicap—Thomas O'Connell, 89, 18—71; Charles B. Robinson, 89, 17—72; Harold Edwards, 82, 10—72; Dwight Rockwell made the fourteenth hole in one, distance, 195 yards, par 3.

ESSEX FELLS—Governors Cup, Second Round—R. H. Carswell beat C. F. Davidson, 3 and 2; A. D. Williams beat P. R. Severin, 3 and 2; J. C. Welsh beat E. A. Stanley, 2 and 1; L. B. Blancke beat G. B. Gallien, 2 and 1. Sweepstakes, Class A—E. A. Stanley, 84, 9—75; A. S. Ames, 82, 17—75.

FAIRVIEW—Ball sweepstakes—C. F. Green, 90, 22—73; H. Raugh, 88, 14—74; R. A. Kohn, 97, 18—79.

FOREST HILL—Class Sweepstakes—F. W. Frazee, 89, 15—74; A. B. Russell, 91, 13—78; Robert Tewalt, 90, 12—78; Jack R. Butt, 87, 8—79. Class B Sweepstakes—Gilbert Bell, 90, 17—73; J. L. Carling, 94, 17—77; J. D. Cummin, 97, 18—79. Four-Ball Foursome—A. W. Winters and William Francke Jr., 78, 13—65; C. W. Metcalf and William White, 89, 23—66.

FOX HILLS—18 holes medal play handicap—Class A: N. W. Pomeroy, 81, 12—69. Class B: I. N. W. James, 87, 18—69.

FRESH MEADOW—Second Round, for Greens Committee Trophy—A. Aronson defeated M. Baum, 5 and 3. defeated T. Ducker, 2 and 1; M. Frank defeated E. Krafiol, 8 and 7; L. Weiner defeated M. Baub, 5 and 3.

GARDEN CITY COUNTRY — Qualifying Round for Tarbell Trophy—Low gross winner, H. B. Edwards, 75; W. Brune, 87, 27—60; S. M. Vosburg, 89, 22—67; W. Bloom, 76, 7—69.

GLEN RIDGE—Midsummer Tournament, First Round—R. C. Dodd beat Fred Connell, 1 up; B. W. Congdon Jr. won from T. M. Salter by default; E. D. White beat M. Somers, 4 and 2; J. F. Lonergan won from George Osborne by default; S. P. Hayward beat L. G. Beatty, 2 and 1; J. E. Kelly beat J. E. Wall, 5 and 2; F. W. Thompson beat A. W. McKenzie Jr., 4 and 2; H. F. Turnbull beat C. A. Bill by default.

GREENBROOK—Sweepstakes—T. S. Lawrence, 106, 35—71; S. F. Hebner, 93, 21—72. H. Rosenberg, 91, 19—72; H. Hausman, 81, 8—73; J. Holmes, 97, 23—74; W. S. Scott, 94, 19—75.

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB—Sweepstakes, morning round, H. A. Thompson, 84, 15—70; E. N. Scott, 84, 15—71; H. D. Best, 79, 7—72; W. C. Bradley, 89, 15—74; R. M. Nelson, 81, 6—75; W. S. Norton, 91, 15—76; E. H. Peters, 96, 18—78; C. A. Wagner, 89, 11—78; F. T. Hobbs, 100, 20—80; afternoon round, I. T. Smith Jr., 76, 2—74; J. S. Quirk, 83, 8—75; J. M. Schirmer, 90, 15—75; W. S. Gray Jr., 90, 14—76; H. McCord, 90, 14—76. Club Prize Match, Class A, H. A. Thompson, 84, 15—70; E. N. Scott, 84, 15—71; W. C. Bradley, 89, 15—74; I. T. Smith Jr., 76, 2—74. Class B, C. S. Street, 95, 18—77; E. H. Peters, 96, 18—78.

HACKENSACK—Medal Play Handicap and Sweepstakes—G. H. Bradfield, 92, 16—76; M. H. Howell, 95, 18—77; V. Brinkman, 95, 18—77.

HUDSON RIVER—Ball Sweepstakes—J. Donnelly, 81, 16—72; Dr. E. A. Sheets, 105, 29—85; Dr. B. W. Fuller, 82, 9—73; W. B. Putney, 92, 19—73.

HUNTINGTON — Father-and-Son Tournament—R. R. Oeland and Samuel Oeland, 87, 11—76; Stanley C. Budwin and L. S. Judwin, 87, 8—79; G. M. Eldredge and Ashton Eldredge, 98, 16—82; C. A. McGuire and C. A. McGuire Jr., 93, 10—83.

KNICKERBOCKER—Sweepstakes, Class A—H. B. Benedict, 85, 11—74; H. A. Rowe, 83, 7—76. Class B—A. B. Saville, 89, 20—69; F. A. Ball, 95, 20—75; L. A. Coe, 92, 17—75.

LAKE HOPATCONG—Sweepstakes—Russell Hobart, 89, 24—65; Henry Lee, 88, 20—68; Louis Schwab, 92, 22—70; Louis Lion, 103, 30—71. Kicker's Handicap—Henry Lee, 88, 17—71; A. L. Rubin, 81, 10—71; B. Miner, 95, 24—71; J. C. Stein, 90, 19—71.

LAURELTON—Club Championship, Semi-Finals, Class A—A. D. Rosenheim defeated A. O'Brien, 4 and 3; A. Eckhardt defeated J. A. Gilmore, 3 and 2. Class B—S. G. Lingstein defeated Harold Hansman, 1 up.

MILLBURN—Qualifying Round for Governors' Cup (leading scores): Class A, Jess Jaeger, 89, 14—75; Henry Rosenswelg, 92, 16—76. Class B: A. B. Cohen, 92, 22—70; M. Kullman, 102, 22—80; H. Frankel, 105, 20—85.

MONTCLAIR—Sweepstakes, Class A—L. Brown, 81, 6—75; W. E. Marcus Jr., 82, 6—76; E. F. Taff, 90, 14—76; A. L. Pierson Jr., 82, 4—78; E. H. Callahan, 86, 8—78; L. P. Christiansen, 87, 8—79. Class B—J. A. Mustard, 100, 20—80.

NEW CANAAN COUNTRY CLUB—Sweepstakes, F. M. Corse, 88, 18—70; A. O. Jimenez, 97, 25—72; J. B. Houck, 98, 25—73; R. J. Compion, 95, 18—77; T. I. Accard, 87, 9—78; Edward Hoyt, 95, 17—78. Final for July Cup, L. Whitlock defeated Lindsay Bradford, 2 and 1.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD—July Cup Tournament, Class A—J. W. Peasley, 85, 17—68; S. L. Gill, 77, 8—69; B. Fox, 82, 11—71; Class B—A. L. Merritt, 95, 25—73; L. E. Carey, 94, 20—74. Ball Sweepstakes—J. W. Peasley, 85, 17—68; B. Fox, 82, 11—71; L. Latham, 90, 19—71.

NORTH JERSEY — Sweepstakes — George Barber, 86, 11—75; Arthur Lewis, 90, 14—76; Robert Welseman, 90, 14—76.

OAK RIDGE—E. J. Caspar made a hole-in-one on the sixth hole. The distance is 159 yards and par is 3.

PELHAM—Semi-final in July tournament—E. K. Gillett defeated C. Ayres, 2 up; W. B. Parsons defeated J. E. Morris, 2 up. 18 hole medal play handicap—E. J. Mordaunt, 94, 21—73; B. L. Miller, 90, 18—72.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB — Ball sweepstakes, 18 holes, medal play handicap; George Pierson, 88, 15—75; A. M. Zabriskie, 92, 15—77; A. W. Drake, 88, 9—79.

PORT CHESTER—Ball sweepstakes—I. L. Thoren, 73, 5—68; A. McGovern, 89, 17—72; F. F. Rheinfrank, 86, 14—72; R. Emerson, 99, 25—74; J. P. Lawless, 85, 11—74; H. A. Wright, 100, 26—74; P. J. Vogel, 94, 19—75; H. A. Bayles, 91, 16—75; R. H. Smith, 94, 19—75.

QUEENS VALLEY—Ball Sweepstakes—L. H. Carr, 96, 23—73; S. E. Canaday, 91, 15—76; A. J. Smith, 96, 20—76; F. E. Montgomery, 85, 9—76. Semi-finals, July tournament: first sixteen: Frank J. Helmle defeated R. W. Higbie, 2 and 1; L. H. Carr defeated Albert McCloskey, 1 up (19 holes); second sixteen: F. E. Montgomery defeated A. J. Smith, 3 and 1; E. C. McCabe defeated A. E. Davis, 4 and 3.

RARITAN VALLEY—Medal Play Handicap—H. S. Gillespie, 76, 4—72; R. W. Machewan, 83, 6—77; R. C. Ryan, 87, 8—79.

RIDGEWOOD—Best Ball—Against Par—J. H. Smith and L. C. Geddes Sr., 3 up; D. B. Halban and H. A. Smith, 2 up.

ROCKAWAY—Sweepstakes—William Hanson, 93, 18—75; William Post, 92, 16—76; James Monand, 94, 18—76.

ROSELLE—Ball Sweepstakes—J. M. Donington, 76, 8—68; W. H. Benedict, 86, 17—69; C. G. Thomson, 77, 5—72; E. F. Weller, 103, 28—77.

ROUND HILL CLUB—Match Against Par, C. B. Ely, 2 down; W. W. Taylor, 4 down.

RUMSON—Match Play Against Par—E. W. Heller, 2 down; H. T. Barrett, 3 down; W. C. Wilson, 3 down; George Baxter, 3 down.

RYE—Clock golf—Won by Miss R. Brooks; Mrs. T. T. Hooker, second; Ladder golf—Won by G. F. Burger; Mrs. F. A. McLaughlin, second.

SCARSDALE—Ball sweepstakes—Class A: T. H. Brown, 73, 4—69. Class B: S. J. DeBaun, 94, 19—75.

SHACKAMAXON—Best Ball Twosome—Baxter Sparks and W. A. Jacobs, 75, 3—72; M. A. Atkinson and Dr. T. R. Champlin, 84, 10—74; Robert Meier and Fred Pillod, 85, 9—76.

SOUNDVIEW—Ball Sweepstakes, Leading Scores—L. S. Booth, 91, 21—70; T. W. Vollmer, 87, 15—72.

SUNNINGDALE—Qualifying round for club championship—Leading scores: G. A. Lackey, 79; A. K. Mendes, 79; S. D. Griffin, 79; J. Taylor, 79. Ringer handicap tournament—Won by S. P. Nixon, with 81, 20—61. Ball sweepstakes—Dr. E. Oppenheimer, 112, 32—80; P. Ade, 87, 7—80.

ST. ALBANS—Final Round for July Cup—S. R. Hamm defeated W. B. Gibson, 6 up. Ball Sweepstakes—H. S. Kraeder, 84, 14—70; H. Spruhs, 85, 14—71; M. Murphy, 92, 19—73.

WEEBURN SWEEPSTAKES. F. T. Towne, 82, 8—74; P. E. Turber, 92, 6—76; F. R. Holland, 82, 2—80; E. L. Ward, 101, 21—81; E. C. Wilson, J. A. Walsh, A. C. Oakley, Hamilton Pell and R. B. Bowler did not turn in cards. President's Cup, first round, F. T. Towne defeated B. C. McMillan, 6 and 7; H. R. Lounsbury defeated John Douglas Jr., 5 and 4; P. E. Furber won by default from Malcolm Roberts; E. C. Wilson defeated W. F. Forepaugh, 4 and 2; Hamilton Pell won by default from H. K. Boice; John A. Walsh won by default from L. Bradford. Second round, Pell defeated Walsh, 2 and 1.

WEEQUAHIC—Second Round of July Tournament, Class A—Louis Stritesky defeated Fred Lisiewski, 2 and 1; Richards Vincent defeated Ray Smith, 1 up; F. J. Beger defeated Russell Williams, 4 and 3; Marcus McGarry defeated Sheldon Ford, 4 and 3. Semi-finals of Class B—Dr. William Weiser defeated Dr. N. L. Gray, 1 up; R. Hilgers defeated A. W. Storer, 3 and 2.

WESTCHESTER BILTMORE—Play for Eugene J. Grant trophy, Ensign Conklin, 73, 1—72; Dr. H. G. Bevan, 87, 14—73; E. G. Lauder Jr., 85, 12—73; Paul Scofield, 87, 12—75; N. B. Leo, 89, 13—76; J. N. Plunkett, 90, 14—76.

WESTCHESTER HILLS—18-hole medal play handicap—Class A: Won by G. H. Bliss, 83, 15—68. Class B: E. W. Wiley, 95, 25—70; J. H. Shoaf, 85, 14—71; J. W. Walsh, 102, 30—72; J. Steine, 89, 16—73.

WHEATLEY HILLS—Ball Sweepstakes—H. C. George, 77, 5—72; Frank H. Rand, 89, 14—75; Samuel W. Burgun, 91, 13—78.

WINGED FOOT—Semi-final round for President's trophy—R. E. Manley defeated G. G. Cooke, 1 up; A. Walling defeated C. M. Mitchell, 3 and 2. Semi-final round for Vice President's trophy—E. A. Arnold defeated W. H. Hall, 6 and 5; R. A. Kennedy defeated R. Shoaff, 2 and 1.

WOODWAY—Club Championship Final, M. R. Pitt Jr. defeated Dr. W. D. MacDonald, 2 up, 36 holes. Second eight, Christy Payne defeated L. H. Porter Jr., 3 and 1 sweepstakes, morning round, M. R. Pitt Jr., 83, 10—73; Dr. W. D. McDonald, 79, 4—75; W. H. Young, 88, 12—76; Christy Payne Jr., 84, 8—76. Afternoon round, Dr. J. J. Cloonan, 89, 12—77; Pandi Raill, 90, 12—78; F. B. Holmes, 100, 22—78; George Sherrill Jr., 92, 13—79; A. W. Stark, 93, 11—82; D. T. Woodbury, 101, 18—83.

CARR CAPTURES ISHAM CUP.

Beats Leake in Golf Final at Manchester by 4 and 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 25.—Donald Carr of Siwanoy won the eighteen-hole final golf match for the Isham Cup at the Ekwanok Courtry Club this afternoon, defeating Charles R. Leake of South Shore by 4 and 2. Three times on the outward journey Carr had a poor shot, but Leake's play as a whole was such that they broke even at the turn.

Starting home Carr had a birdie at the tenth and played all other holes in par until the fifteenth, where a half in 5s resulted. Leake lost the tenth, eleventh and fourteenth and, going to the sixteenth, dormie 3 down, he took a 5 to Carr's par 4.

CYCLISTS CLASH TONIGHT.

Goullet-Walker Match Will Feature Card at Velodrome.

Alfred Goullet and Cecil Walker, two of the foremost all-around cyclists riding in America this season, will meet in a two-mile match race as one of the feature events at the New York Velodrome tonight. The race will be decided by the best two out of three heats and will be paced.

Another feature on the card will be the forty-mile national championship motor-paced race in which George Chapman, the American champion, will oppose Vincent Madonna, Italian star; Gustave Ganay of France, Charley Verkyn and Henry Wynsdau of Belgium and Frank Keenan of Boston.

Bobby Walthour, the brilliant Newark rider, will clash with Willie Spencer, the American sprint champion, in a one-mile match, while Orlano Piani and Harris Horder will meet in another event. Caesar Moretti, crack Italian cyclist, and Ray Eaton will also be opponents in a match race. The amateurs will ride in a half-mile handicap, a miss and out Class A invitation, and a one-mile Class B invitation.

THIRTY TO REPORT FOR N. Y. U. ELEVEN

Coach Meehan Will Issue Call This Week to the Select Few for Early Work.

PRACTICE TO START SEPT. 1

Two Weeks' Session Will Be Held at Fort Slocum and Then All Candidates May Report.

Thirty men will be called this week for the 1925 New York University football squad. Letters shortly will be mailed to this number, selected from more than seventy candidates, by Coach Chick Meehan. The candidates will be instructed to report about Sept. 1 to go to a training camp on a section of the island on which stands Fort Slocum. The army authorities have turned over a reservation to New York University and everything has been prepared to receive the thirty men who will make up the backbone of the Violet football squad for the coming season. The men will spend two weeks on the shores of the Sound in an intensive conditioning campaign before taking up the regular work at the new practice field on the Heights.

While Meehan has remarked several times that the N. Y. U. football team has a long way to go to overtake certain of its New York rivals, not to speak of those in other parts, much optimism is felt by those close to the Heights Institution because of the calibre of the material at hand. Of the thirty men who will get the call this week, eleven are from last year's freshman eleven, while five are from the varsity squad. Four others of the number looked very promising last year, but did not make the team because they were ineligible. Another pair was on the squad last season but did not make the team. This gives Meehan twenty-one of the thirty he has called who have had some football experience.

The five varsity men who will come back have been keeping themselves in condition in one way or another all during the Summer. John (Buck) O'Neill, Captain-elect, who last Summer spent his time working in a bank and never really rounded into form when the season opened, for the last few weeks has been at a camp in the Green Mountains keeping up a rigid regimen which it is expected will put him in fine shape. O'Neill will make up one of the back field. J. Francis Kelley, regular right end and captain-elect of the basketball team, has spent the Summer at his home in North Adams, Mass., where he has been working on the State roads.

Skudin Is in Good Shape.

Dave Skudin, right guard, has been attending Summer school, but nevertheless is in excellent shape and is looked upon as one of the strongest prospects in the entire line-up. Steve Holden, halfback, and the man upon whom Meehan will depend to do much of his punting during the coming campaign, has asked for a football with which to practice kicking in expectation of his work this Fall.

The men of varsity calibre who looked so good last year but were prevented from playing because of ineligibility are Briante, back; Bell, tackle; Fisher and Roselle, also backs. In this category could be placed Lincoln, a member of the baseball team, and White, neither of whom made the team last year but who have improved greatly.

The best prospect of the freshman team of two years ago also will be numbered among the Violet gridiron men this year. He is Howard M. Pearlman, who retired from college in good standing and has now resumed his studies. He plays end. Four men from this year's freshman team also have shown promise. They are John J. Connor Jr., from Exeter, N. H.; Irving Hargrave, from Bayside, L. I.; Charles Vye, from Medford, Mass., and Milton Smith of Newark. All four will go to the training camp and are expected to improve under Meehan's strict discipline.

Others Report Sept. 15.

All the candidates for the team who do not go to the training camp at Fort Slocum will report at the Heights on Sept. 15.

The complete list of the men who will go to camp follows:

Peter Asarian, New York; Herbert Appel, New York; Frank Briante, White Plains; Herbert Blum, New York; John J. Connor Jr., Exeter; R. E. Dunn, Waterbury; Edgar Ebell, Palisade; James J. Fay, Dorchester; Ed Fisher, New York; Stephen Holden, White Plains; Irving Hargrave, Bayside; Francis J. Kelley, North Adams; Michael Klein, New York; Robert Lincoln, Jersey City; Otto Losa, Jersey City; John E. Miller, Eastwood; Edward Mollis, New York; John O'Neill, Jersey City; Howard M. Pearlman, New York; Charles Roselle, South Norwalk; David Skudin, New York; Ephraim Sehres, New York; Milton W. Smith, Newark; Charles Vye, Medford; William Wexler, New York; David Wetner, New York; Ralph S. White, Richmond Hill; Charles Murphy, Jamaica; Samuel Legato, Palisade, and Israel Katz, Bridgeport.

MISS COLLETT WINS LOW GROSS HONORS

She and G. W. Carroll Have a 77 on Metacomet Links—Mrs. Hurd Also Scores.

EASTERN POINT, New London, Conn., July 25 (AP). — Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomet Club who has just returned from her European trip where she won the women's championship of France, playing with G. W. Carroll Jr., today, won the first gross prize with 77 in the eighth annual mixed two-ball foursome over the Shenecosset course. The event was the opener for the seventh annual women's invitation tournament which begins Monday and in which already there are 245 entrants, the largest number for a women's golf event in this country.

The first net score prize was won by Mrs. M. D. Paterson of Westchester Biltmore, with her partner, George F. Downes, with a score of 71. The second net score prize will be decided tomorrow as Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Howard of Hartford were tied with Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Laird of Wyukgyl at 72.

The second gross score was won by Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of the Merion Country Club, and H. L. Brown, with a 79.

OUIMET WINS 6TH TIME.

Defeats Hersey 4 and 3 for Massachusetts Amateur Golf Title.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 25 (AP).—Francis Ouimet of Woodland became amateur golf champion of Massachusetts today for the sixth time by defeating Winthrop Hersey of Wellesley, 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final of the championship tournament at the Country Club.

Wells Keeps Michigan Golf Title.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 25 (AP).—Carlton F. Wells, University of Michigan instructor, today was crowned for the third time amateur golf champion of Michigan. He defeated Dave Ward, 17, Big Rapids High School, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final.

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Gene Sarazen Stages Comeback

THE FORMER GOLF CHAMPION wins Metropolitan Golf Championship on Yonkers course, defeating his opponent, Joe Turnesa, by one stroke.

Views of International Track Meet at Atlantic City
Nose Diving in a Canoe
Two-Mile Swim While Shackled
Women Athletes Shatter World Records

Many other interesting photographs of contestants and events that loom prominently in the sport world are reproduced.

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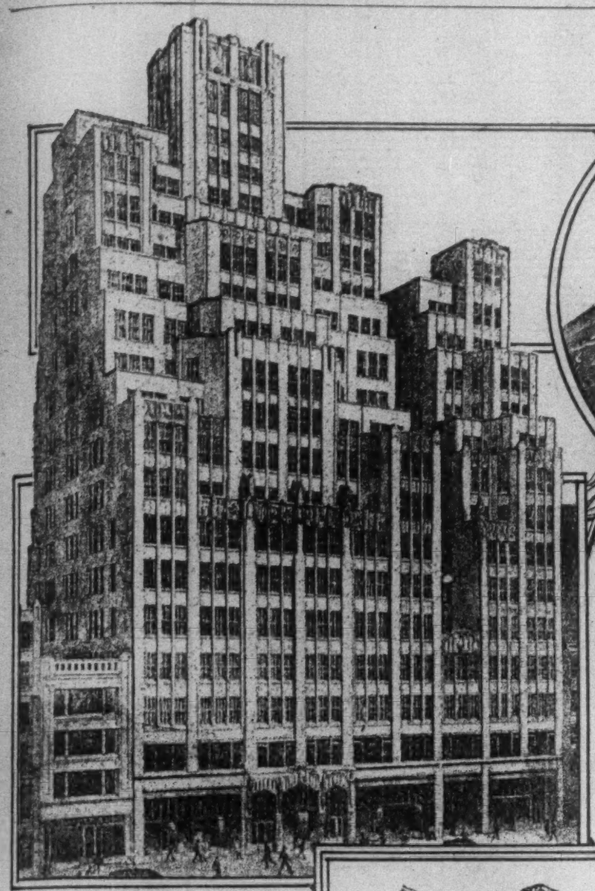
ROTOGRAVURE SPORTS SECTION
Today—Sunday

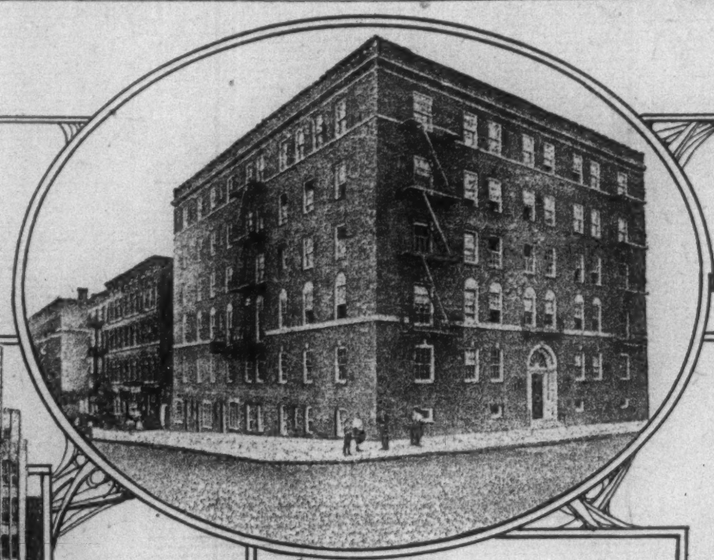
The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925.

COMMERCIAL LOFTS BIG FACTOR IN NEW CONSTRUCTION



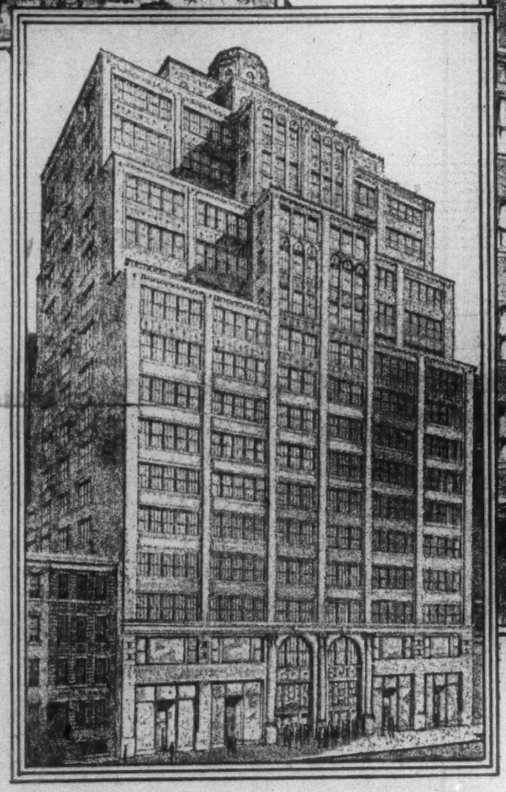
Twenty-ninth Street Towers, Now in Course of Construction, 214-226 West Twenty-ninth Street. Heil & Stern and Arthur Eckstein, Inc., Agents. Magoba Construction Company, Builder. Henry I. Oser, Architect.



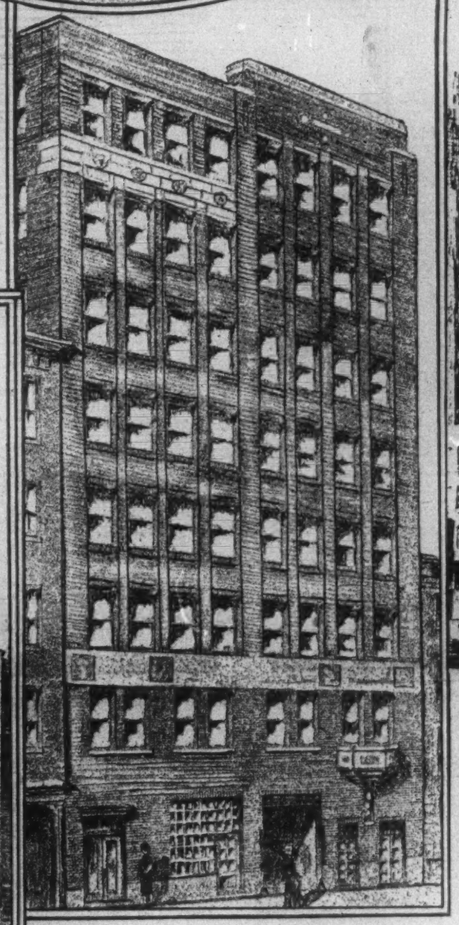
New Cooperative Apartments at 360 East Fiftieth Street, Designed by McKim, Mead & White, and Erected by Bethlehem Engineering Corporation

$6,000,000 Fashion Arcade Building to Be Erected on Block Front East Side of 8th Av., 36th to 37th Sts., by Frank & Frank and Ostreicher Brothers. Schwartz & Gross, Architects.

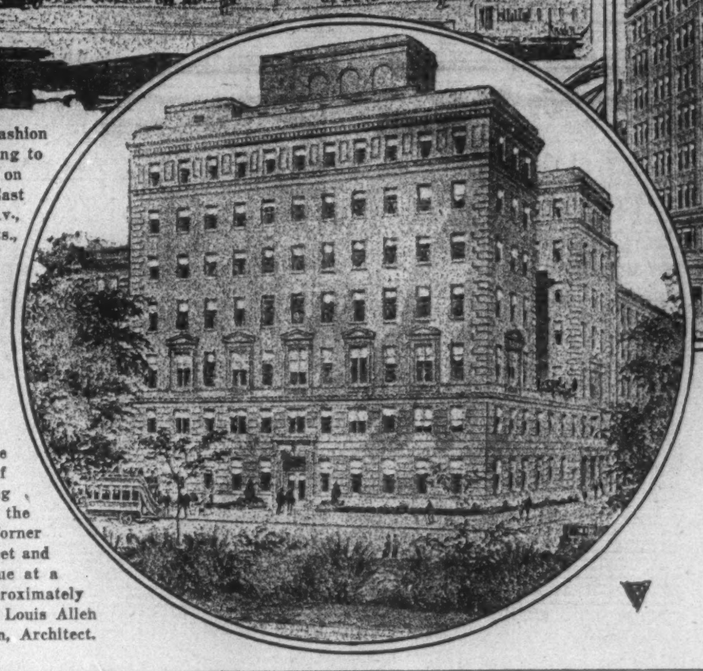
$1,000,000 Building for the Garment Trades to Be Erected at 345-351 West Thirty-Fifth Street. David Perlman, Owner. Arthur Paul Hess, Architect.



Loft Building Being Completed by the Kermacoe Realty Corporation, Henry I. Cohen, President, at 257-267 West Thirty-ninth Street. George F. Pelham, Architect. S. M. Hirsch & Co., Agents.



Manufacturing Building to Be Erected at 213-217 East Thirty-seventh Street by Shroder & Koppel, Inc. Rouse & Goldstone, Architects.



The Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel Being Erected at the Northeast Corner of 107th Street and Fifth Avenue at a Cost of Approximately $800,000. Louis Allen Abramson, Architect.

282-284-286 Seventh Avenue, Fireproof Loft, Now Under Construction for the Fur Trade. Samuel Cohen, Architect.

BUILDING WAVE ON LAFAYETTE STREET

New Italian Savings Bank Ranks as Finest Structure on Thoroughfare.

MAY SAVE MONROE HOUSE

Plan to Retain the Historic Place in the Tall Commercial Edifice.

With the recent completion of the twelve-story Italian Savings Bank building at Lafayette and Spring Streets and the approaching construction of the fifteen-story commercial building at Prince and Lafayette Streets, covering the site long occupied by the historic old home in which President Monroe died ninety-four years ago, the long-awaited wave of modern building improvements on Lafayette Street seems to have fairly started.

It is one of the widest east side streets south of Fourteenth Street, leading directly into the City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge plaza areas, terminating, in the other direction, at Astor Place, close to the Wanamaker stores. Lafayette Street is also one of the heaviest traveled motor thoroughfares in the city, the subway runs beneath it, Broadway is practically a block to the west and the Bowery a few blocks east. It thus possesses admirable transit facilities in addition to its other advantages.

The big improvements predicted for Lafayette Street have been long in maturing, but the expected change seems to be under way, and instead of being chiefly conspicuous, as it is today, for a succession of gasoline stations and old structures whose usefulness long ago passed away, within a few years Lafayette Street will doubtless take its proper place among the prominent commercial centres of the city.

The Italian Savings Bank edifice, which has just been completed, can lay claim to being the handsomest structure on the thoroughfare. The five large Corinthian columns on the Lafayette Street side facing Cleveland Square and three similar columns on Spring Street command attention and provide a dignified and attractive architectural foundation for the ten upper stories. The style is Italian Renaissance, and architecturally the new bank home is far more artistic than many of the newer apartment houses on upper Park, Lexington and Madison Avenues, some of which, in the monotonous severity of their plain, boxlike exteriors, suggest structures designed more for loft purposes than for the habitation of human beings.

Represents $1,500,000 Investment.

The building, with the land, represents an investment of about $1,500,000. The plot is on the southeast corner of Lafayette and Spring Streets, 114 feet on the former and 75 feet on the latter. The little square in front was named in honor of President Cleveland many years ago. One block south is the short Kenmare Street, named in honor of the birthplace of the mother of the late Senator Tim Sullivan. Kenmare was formerly part of Delancey Street, and it now provides the approach to the Delancey Street East River Bridge.

The Italian Savings Bank, which for twenty years has occupied offices on the opposite corner, will use for its new rooms the basement, ground and mezzanine floors. The main banking room is being attractively finished in marble and bronze and will be ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Many of the upper floors are now ready for tenants, and the firm of Thoens & Flaunlacher, which, with D. A. Trotta, are the agents for the building, state that 25 per cent. of the structure is rented.

A representative of the Thoens & Flaunlacher firm said that a large proportion of the tenants are lawyers, and as the structure is close to Police Headquarters, just north of the new Court House and within a short distance of the Municipal Building and City Hall, it is likely to become an important centre for members of the legal fraternity. Another convenience is an entrance within the building to the Spring

Continued on Page Two.

REALTY MARKET CALLED STRONGEST IN HISTORY BY OLD INVESTORS

Veteran Experts Describe Present Conditions as the Safest, Soundest and Most Conservative That Real Estate Has Ever Experienced.

Veteran real estate investors who have watched the unfolding of the various destinies of the real estate world in the past half century hail the present era as the safest, soundest and most conservative real estate has yet experienced.

Discussing the present market and its future prospects I. Reich, President of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, said:

"In the bare eighteen years following the panic of 1907, a panic which made itself universally felt and particularly left an indelible imprint on real estate, the latter has emerged, no, still is emerging, ever triumphant over the distressing vicissitudes that made it prey to every changing position of the financial weathervane and every cross current of human doubt and fear.

"The high values of 1904 to 1906 kept on a gradual but steady decline. Vacancies increased and rental values depreciated. The market was poor indeed!

"Things were at their worst when the lending institutions began to manifest an ever-increasing lack of confidence in real estate as a form of security. Foreclosures were not few and far between and many an epitaph to the hopes, aspirations and investments of investors was written in the form of deficiency judgments. Stanch adherents of real estate felt uneasy in their trust.

Late in 1918 saw the sun beginning to emerge from behind the clouds. There was a perceptible and almost palpable post-war brightening of the real estate situation.

"'To let' signs began to disappear, market values began to pick up and house fronts and interiors, which up to now reflected the disheartened states of their owners, under the vigorous ministrations of the painter and mechanic, turned a brighter outlook to what every one sensed was a new and happier era dawning for real estate.

"It was not long before the dawn gave way to the reality of the fact. With the diminishing in the number of vacancies, real estate as an investment and speculative commodity slowly began to resume its old place.

"New vigor seemed to flow into the hitherto stagnating market. Buying movements became evident in certain districts, affecting first residential and then commercial buildings, finally spreading throughout the city, culminating in as grand a buying boom as real estate has seen.

"Concurrently, a most elaborate, extensive and intensive building program was entered upon, not only producing the best and latest in multi-family housing but developing new district after district, converting hitherto virgin territory into populous city neighborhoods.

"But the peak in the buying boom was never reached to suddenly drop, as many had anticipated. It was reached to pass into the active and normal market which now obtains.

"The few lulls which the real estate market has experienced during its remarkable rejuvenation were not the physiological reactions of an apparently overstimulated market, but rather the psychological reactions of buyer and seller, whose learnings from the experiences of yesteryear were not sufficient to enable them to grasp the significance of this newer epoch in realty.

"Caution supplanted knowledge and experience, and where the buyer did not know nor could not tell if the time was ripe to buy or not, or the seller to sell, instinct dictated caution.

"This gave rise to market lulls soon to be dispelled by time who ever and again placed his stamp of approval and guaranty on the real estate investment.

"And today what is the attitude of the savings bank and the lending institution to the all-important first mortgage? It is diametrically opposite to that maintained so late as 1918.

"No longer do we hear of the foreclosure. Now it is a question of interest rate, term instalment and amortization.

"To the savings bank and mortgage institutions real estate is the most attractive security, no longer to be looked upon with fear, doubt and suspicion and then reluctantly to be favored with a mere pittance of its actual worth, if any at all.

"Second mortgage money is also available in plenty and more than ever is being offered at the most attractive terms.

"With real estate rightfully replaced in the confidence of the lending institutions and standing pre-eminent in the market as the most staple investment of the time, what fears can be entertained as to its future?

"Again and again has it proved its merits in the investment field not only on the question of returns, but, moreover, on the questions of safety and conservatism.

"Investors will find and have found that not to forsake their holdings in times of apparent or transient distress will mean an amply vindicated trust in the future.

"There is many an individual today who very supinely allowed his property to go to foreclosure in the somewhat trying times before and during the war, who has seen the same regain its value, sometimes to an extent exceeding the price he paid."

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE LEASE

Final Contract for Manhattan Storage Warehouse Closed.

The final contract for the lease of the property now occupied by the Manhattan Storage Warehouse at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue was closed last week.

By the terms of the contract J. C. & M. G. Mayer and Shroder & Koppel secure the property covering the plot on the west side of Lexington Avenue, 175 feet on Forty-first Street and 125 feet on Forty-second Street for a period of twenty-one years with four renewals. Possession is to be given the lessees July 1, 1927.

The control of the property is in the Iselin family. It is stipulated in the lease they have made that a new building must be erected to replace the old warehouse. The lessees plan to erect a monumental office building to cover the site.

The brokers in the transaction were J. L. & R. W. Davis and Lawrence C. Shire.

Electric Signs on Broadway.

In the Great White Way and the rest of Manhattan below 135th Street there are 12,228 electric signs, using 1,121,223 lamps, it was revealed recently by a census made public at the Electric Sign exhibit of the New York Edison Company. The census made public at the electric sign and barber shops come second with 904. Theatres rank seventh with 522. Most of the lamps, contrary to appearance, are small, 987,185 being of the 10 watt size.

LABOR UNION TROUBLES HAMPER CONSTRUCTION

Fifteen Big Buildings on Eighth Avenue, in Midtown Section, to Cost $25,000,000.

Although labor troubles continue to threaten progress in the construction industry in Greater New York, investors and operators are announcing new projects in volume and value exceeding those made public at this time last year.

A comparison of figures shows that from July 1 to 18 in 1924 there were 404 contemplated operations under way, representing an outlay of $31,734,500, and 364 contracts awarded to cost $30,277,500 during the same period.

Reports for the first seventeen days of this month show 562 projects contemplated at a cost of $80,490,100 and 388 commitments, involving an expenditure of $37,164,000.

Residential developments lead all other classes of buildings in the statistics, with commercial structures and public works and utilities presenting unusual activity.

A survey made by the Record and Guide last week brought forth the surprising information that along Eighth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-third Street, fifteen major operations were under way or ready to start within the next twelve months, at a cost for the buildings alone of more than $25,000,000.

These improvements include loft, office, clubhouse and amusement enterprises, ranging from $500,000 to more than $2,000,000.

The deadlock between the bricklayers and the plasterers is not seriously affecting work in this city.

Both sides are making efforts to enlist the support of the public, and the charges and counter-charges which have been prevalent for months are still the bone of contention between the warring parties.

The fact that employers on many jobs are paying higher than union wage scales to several of the major trades is conclusive indication that skilled workmen are scare at this the peak season of the industry, and therefore the men are not inclined to be idle through strikes.

NEW MADISON AVENUE LOFT.

167 Madison Avenue Realty Corporation's Home Completed.

One of the newest additions in the silk industry is the six-story building on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

A maximum of light for the limited frontage was obtained by providing what amounts to practically an all-glass front on the street and avenue sides of the building. This was accomplished by running up a steel skeleton with piers sixteen inches wide.

The ground floor is cut up into small stores and the upper floors are subdivided in four show rooms, which can be rented together or separately. These show rooms have north light on Thirty-third Street.

The building was erected by the 167 Madison Avenue Realty Corporation, Ida L. Frese, President, and Harry Burnett, Treasurer, the land having been procured under an eight-four year lease from Madison, DeForest and Norman Grant in January of 1924.

DAY JOINS DAY STAFF.

Auctioneer's Second Eldest Son Takes Position With Father.

An addition to the organization of Joseph P. Day was made last week when Mr. Day's second eldest son, Bernard Pope Day, joined his staff.

Young Day, who in June of this year graduated from Harvard University, was married several weeks ago to Miss Lucinda Steers, daughter of a prominent Washington family.

A Tangled Commission.

A licensed broker was employed by two unlicensed brokers to aid them in negotiating a real estate transaction. The licensed broker secured a purchaser and introduced him to one of the unlicensed brokers who presented him to the owner. A sale resulted, all the brokers being indicated in the contract as participants in the negotiation. The licensed broker sued for the commission, but it was held that, as neither of the unlicensed brokers was entitled to recover, he, deriving his only right to compensation through them, had no valid claim against the owner. Messing v. Ritchey, S. T. Pt. IV; Crain, J., N. Y. L. J.

TENANTS MUST HELP TO PROTECT U. S. MAIL

Postoffice Department Declines Responsibility for Losses Where Precautions Are Neglected.

John H. Barlett, Acting Postmaster General, has issued a statement of policy with regard to responsibility for the loss of mail left by carriers for tenants of apartment houses. In view of the large number of such tenants in New York City, the notice is given in full below.

"With reference to complaints of loss, theft or injury of mail deposited by carrier in apartment house mail receptacles," says the statement, "it is the policy of the department that where such loss, theft or injury is due to the failure of the occupants of the apartment to which the receptacle is assigned to keep the door locked or to voluntarily leave it open, it is not incumbent upon the department to investigate such complaints, for the reason that the occupants have not exercised proper care in providing for the reasonable protection of the mail so delivered.

"Where it is shown that some one has willfully or maliciously injured, defaced, or destroyed mail deposited in apartment house mail receptacles or has willfully taken or stolen mail from such receptacles, suitable action should be taken to prosecute the offender under Section 198 of the United States Penal Code, as amended, but if it is felt that where such depredation is due to negligence of the occupants of the apartment in leaving the door open, the department is not warranted in investigating such complaints with a view to apprehending the offender.

"Carriers should be instructed to report all cases where mail boxes in apartment houses are not locked or are out of repair, and following such reports, postmasters should notify patrons to keep their boxes locked and in repair, as the Postal Service cannot be responsible for complaints of the loss of mail from unlocked boxes or boxes so damaged as not to adequately safeguard the mail."

GIVES WARNING ON EXCESS FINANCING

Building Managers of City Call Attention to Overappraisals for Speculation.

A resolution calling sharp attention to what is called the method of overappraising many properties in the country for building purposes upon which mortgage bonds are issued was adopted at the recent meeting of the Building Managers' and Owners' Association of New York. In the main, it agrees with a similar resolution adopted a month ago at the convention in Cleveland of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers.

Peter Grimm is President of the New York Association and Arthur L. Lorgendyke is Secretary. In leading up to the formal resolution, the association states that its object is the attainment of greater efficiency in the management of buildings, and, therefore, it is vitally interested in the safe and conservative development of the building program of New York City.

"The post-war shortage in buildings of all kinds and a subsequent accumulation of surplus money in the hands of the investing public have greatly stimulated the age-old interest in real estate securities as investments," the preamble states. "Idle money, seeking employment, has looked with well-warranted favor upon land, the oldest known security. Real estate securities, based on conservative land valuations and upon improvements wisely planned and built, operated by competent and trained men, are, and always will be, a safe and good investment for the funds of the American people.

"These economic conditions, however, have opened a broad field for exploitation in the real estate investment field by the unscrupulous and the ill-advised. Excessive land appraisals, ill-advised or out of place improvements, and speculative management for the purpose of resale cannot but lead to trouble and loss to the investor. We should view with alarm the operations now being carried on over the country by untrained building promoters and the sale to the investing public of real estate bonds on these properties by financial houses not properly trained and grounded in judging the merits of the development or the physical value of the property.

"This association has had most forcibly brought to its attention that all over the United States and Canada speculative builders are erecting buildings which are not well conceived and for which, in many cases, there is no economic need. That these developments,

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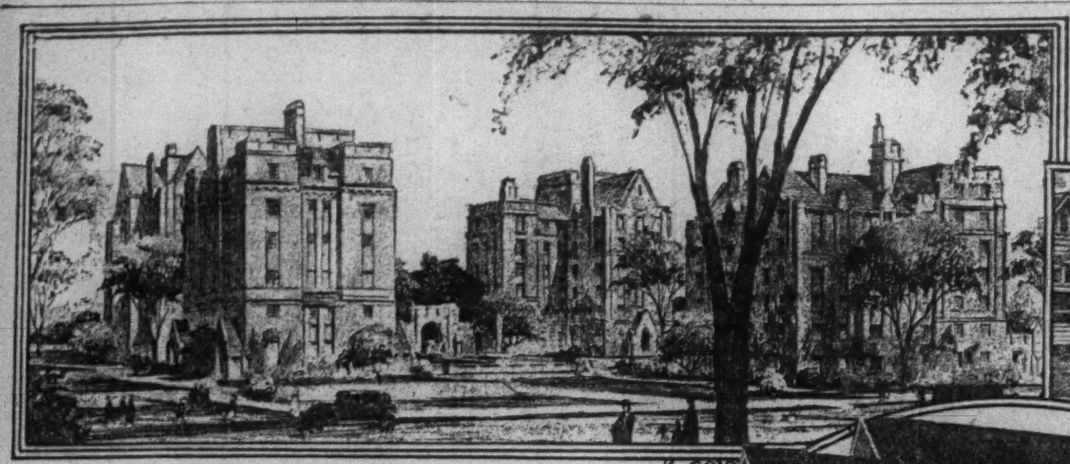
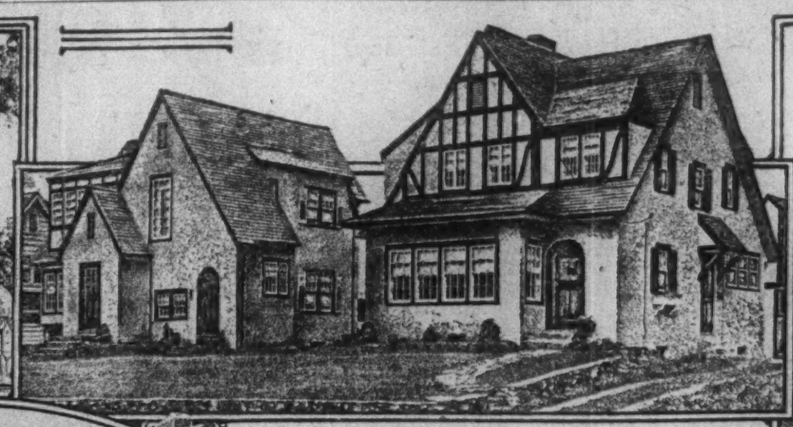
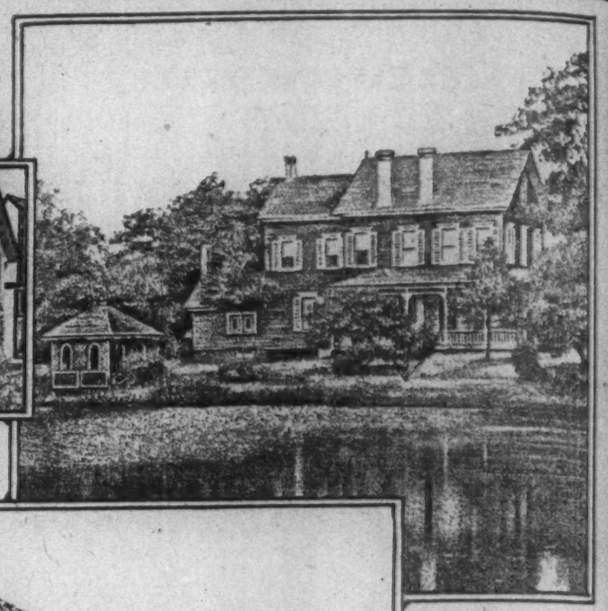
ACTIVE BUYING AND SELLING IN THE SUBURBAN MARKET



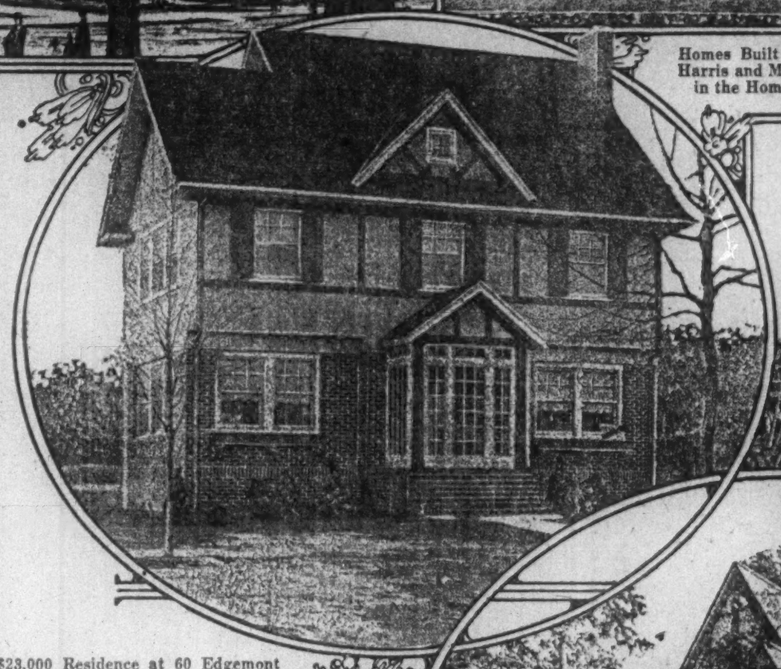
New "Country Club Apartments," Fleetwood Hills, Bronxville. C. C. Mendeback, Architect. Ewing & Ives, Inc., Agents.



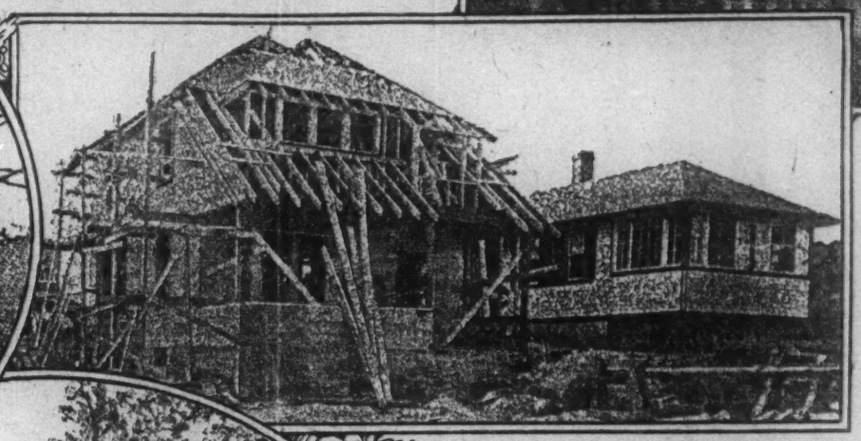
Homes Built for Robert Graner, Charles W. Bellosa, Marie Harris and Marie Dinkel on Kingston Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., in the Homewood Community of the Homeland Company.



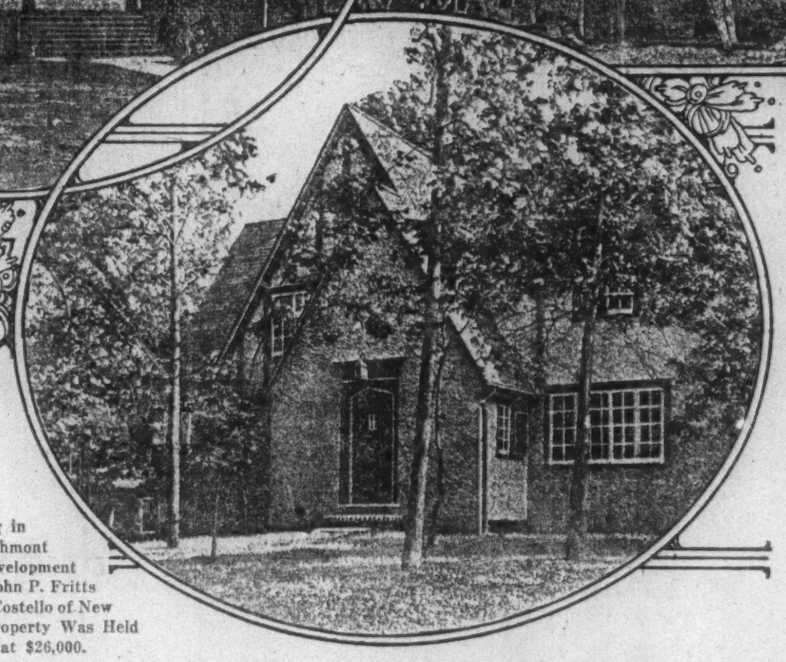
View of West Lake, Patchogue, L. I., Taken From Lakeside Park. The 468 Business and Residential Lots Comprising This Park Will Be Sold at Auction by William Kennelly, Inc., on Next Saturday, Aug. 1.



$23,000 Residence at 60 Edgemont Road, Montclair, N. J., Purchased by J. W. Brown of Montclair. James Mooney, Inc., Broker.



Buildings Constructed Since June Sale Adjacent to Rodman Park Lots, City Island, Where Joseph P. Day Will Sell at Public Auction Next Saturday, Aug. 1, Residential and Business Lots.



Dwelling in New Larchmont Hills Development Sold by John P. Fritts to M. W. Costello of New York. Property Was Held at $26,000.

URGE CHANGES IN MERCANTILE CODE

New York State Realty Men Consider Existing Rules Too Stringent.

MODIFICATIONS REQUESTED

Industrial Commissioner Asked to Name Committee to Study Conflicting Points.

James A. Hamilton, New York State Industrial Commissioner, has been asked by the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards to appoint a committee to consider the arguments submitted by the representatives of the association toward securing a modification of some of the clauses of the mercantile code.

The men suggested for the committee are Thomas C. Eipper, Chairman; Leonard W. Hatch, Charles B. Ash and William J. Picard.

This mercantile code relates to the construction, equipment, arrangements and maintenance of buildings in which there are located retail stores defined in the code as mercantile establishments. The provisions of the code were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards held in Syracuse recently, and as a result Walter W. Cohn, President of the Buffalo Real Estate Board, was appointed Chairman of a special committee to request a hearing before the Industrial Board and endeavor to secure modifications of some of the provisions.

Rules Cover Mercantile Establishments.

The code as it stands at present provides that its rules cover all mercantile establishments where goods are sold in which one or more persons are employed. Some of the rules in the code are very stringent and add materially to the cost of constructing buildings where retail establishments are to be located or remodeling buildings with the same purpose in view. As an instance, any building more than four stories in height where a retail store is to be located on the ground floor must be of fireproof construction throughout its entire height.

Further, if the floor area of a building constructed since the code took effect exceeds 8,000 square feet in a non-fireproof building, or 20,000 square feet in a fireproof building, unless provided with a sprinkler system, and then 12,000 square feet in a non-fireproof building, and 50,000 square feet in a fireproof building, there must be constructed through the entire height of the building a fire wall to reduce the floor area to the minimum as specified.

This means that in an office building where there may be small stores on the ground floor used for mercantile purposes a fire wall must be installed extending from the cellar to three feet above the roof if a non-fireproof building, and to the under side of the roof if a fireproof building. Those familiar with the modern construction of moving picture theatres and other places of amusement recall that it is often planned to have the entrance of the theatre and offices above in the centre of the building, with small stores on either side, and through this ruling of the mercantile code the capacity of the theatre or auditorium would be reduced if the floor area exceeded the limitations.

Another rule provides that there must be two fireproof stairways from every basement of a building in which there is a retail store, even if that building be only one story high, and regardless of the size of the basement, if used for storage or any other purpose in connection with the mercantile establishment.

Another stringent requirement is that there shall be two exits remote from each other in every mercantile establishment. This ruling is considered a hard burden because often, especially in small communities, a man will build a two-story and attic house with perhaps a small store on the ground floor, where he intends to run a grocery store or something similar, using the rest of the house for his living quarters. According to the ruling of the mercantile code the walls surrounding the store must be of masonry and there must be two exits remote from each other. If the building is on an interior lot this means that the floor area of the store and the floor area above will be materially reduced to provide an alleyway of fireproof construction.

Increase in Building Costs.

It has been found that the increased cost of building or remodeling for small retail stores under the rules of the mercantile code are from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. higher than under other conditions. It is felt that the code in its present form causes unnecessary hardship, states the association, retards construction in some localities and increases rent where construction is completed in accordance with the code, thereby increasing the cost of doing business in these places.

Among those present at the hearing in New York were Stephen Yates, President of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards; Walter W. Cohn, President of the Buffalo Real Estate Board and Chairman of the Special Mercantile Code Committee; Douglas Cornell of Buffalo, A. J. Swenson of Long Island City, William S. Logan of Buffalo, Frank L. Spencer of Syracuse, J. Wilson Dayton, President of the Long Island Real Estate Board; Cass Conaway, Managing Director of the Buffalo Real Estate Board; Allen F. Schnell of Buffalo, Milton S. Lutz of Rochester, Frank S. Sidway of Buffalo, Edward P. Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, and William S. Gorman, representing Associated Industries.

VERNAM ESTATE LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Joseph P. Day to Offer 527 Choice Sites in Edgemere and Arverne.

Announcement was made yesterday by Joseph P. Day of the sale of 527 lots in Edgemere and Arverne, located on Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Amstel Boulevard, Beach Forty-ninth to Beach Fifty-seventh Streets, to close the estate of Remington Vernam. The sale is to be held by order of the trustees, Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., on the premises.

The large appropriations by the Board of Estimate for the new nine-mile boardwalk have made the Edgemere-Arverne section of the Rockaway coast one of the most active real estate sections in New York City. Transaction after transaction has taken place, and prices are jumping for all classes of property.

Amstel Avenue, on which many of the lots are located, is a continuation of the Cross Bay Boulevard. Many of the lots are also located on Rockaway Beach Boulevard, which extends the entire length of the Rockaway coast and is the main thoroughfare of the Rockaways.

An important liquidation auction sale of large residential plots will be held in the Passaic Park section of Passaic, N. J., by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, on Saturday, Aug. 8. Included in the sale are nine private houses as well as twenty plots. They are located on Terhune, Park and Brook Avenues and Spring Street, and are 37.6 by 100 feet each. The sale will be held at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

Actual waterfront lots are to be sold at public auction in Freeport, L. I., by Joseph P. Day, on the premises on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.

There are 296 waterfront lots in this offering. The majority of these are on Sportsmen's Channel.

BUILDING WAVE ON LAFAYETTE STREET

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Street station of the Fourth and Lexington Avenue subway.

Italian Savings Bank Career.

The Italian Savings Bank has had a prosperous career since its inception twenty-nine years ago, in 1896. It has, at the present time, more than 39,000 depositors. Pasquale I. Somoneill is President and Francis P. Bosco, Secretary. Negotiations are in progress to provide quarters in the building for the Italian Chamber of Commerce, and arrangements are being made to equip the twelfth floor into a restaurant with several private luncheon rooms.

The second big operation which will have an important effect upon the future activity of Lafayette Street is the fifteen-story commercial structure planned for the northerly block front of Prince Street, 84.6 feet, 143.4 on Crosby and about 139 feet on Lafayette Street. Plans have just been filed by the architects, Sugarman & Berger, at an estimated cost of $650,000, and the structure is expected to be finished in about a year.

The interesting feature about this plot is that the old dormer window red brick house at 63 Prince Street, on the Lafayette Street corner, was the city home of Samuel L. Gouverneur, who married a daughter of President Monroe. During his latter years James Monroe lived there and he died in the house on July 4, 1831, another striking coincidence, as on the national holiday, 1826, two other Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, died.

May Preserve Monroe House.

Many efforts have been made to preserve the Monroe house, but the necessary funds have been lacking, despite earnest efforts by many historical associations. Mr. Sugarman stated last week that a novel plan is now being worked out whereby it may be possible to preserve the old residence by turning the present entrance now on Prince Street around, facing Lafayette Street, retaining the exterior walls and quaint Colonial doorway, the interior rooms, and constructing the commercial building above the roof of the ancient house. This action depends upon the ability of historical preservers to provide sufficient funds to take a long lease on the Monroe house section, using the rooms as a national museum. If this last effort to save the house fails, the demolition of the place with the adjoining houses will begin in a few days.

The Monroe house for many years has been in a very neglected condition, having been used for the greater part of ten years as a junk shop, and the interior is in a ruinous shape. The house is about 100 years old. The two corner lots were purchased by Samuel L. Gouverneur in 1823 from Philip Brasher for $2,159. He built the two houses now there soon after, and in 1829 sold the one adjoining his corner residence to Alfred Seton for $8,000. On the Monroe house is a bronze tablet, erected in 1905 by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. If the present negotiations to preserve the house as a part of the new commercial structure do not materialize, the tablet will be replaced on the new structure on its completion.

A short distance above Prince Street, the large nine-story structure used for many years as the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, under the care of Father John C. Drumgoole, was purchased a few days ago by the New York State Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Italy, of which Justice Cotillo is Grand Master. Funds are being raised to equip the structure in a suitable manner, with lodge and meeting rooms for the Italian members. It occupies a large plot at the northeast corner of Lafayette and Great Jones Streets, and is just below the DeVinne printing building on the Fourth Street corner.

SHADE TREES YIELD BEAUTY AND PROFIT

Special Effort Is Being Made by Brooklyn to Add to the Number in Its Streets.

THAT BOROUGH HAS 162,000

They Are of Many Varieties, the Norway Maples Predominating, Civic Leaders Want More.

That trees beautify a city and besides adding to its attractiveness increase the value of its real estate by increasing the demand for it is admitted by practically all of those whose business it is to advance the interest of those dealing in real estate as well as those who have established homes in the locality. An effort is being made to increase the number of trees in the streets of Brooklyn, and Civic Manager Lawson H. Brown of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce contributes to the publication of the chamber an article about the profit and beauty that comes from an abundance of shade trees.

Mr. Brown says that from Park Commissioner O'Loughlin's office information has been obtained showing that in the Brooklyn streets and parks there are approximately 162,000 trees and that those on the streets are of many different varieties, as follows:

Norway maples	about 35,000
Silver maples	about 20,000
Car. poplars	about 15,000
Or. planes	about 12,000
Lindens (Amer. and Eur.)	about 700
Sycamore maples	about 1,000
Elms	about 500
Miscellaneous	30,300

Mr. Brown says that there is room for many thousands more trees on the 900 miles of paved streets in the borough. What responsibility rests upon the Park Department is shown in the fact that the department employs about seventy-five men on the city streets, parkways and in the parks, who last year planted 2,547 trees, trimmed more than 19,000 and removed over 2,500, scraped 3,600, sprayed 44,000, cultivated 21,000, repaired the guards on 3,900 and dressed 2,500, making a total of 100,562 trees that were attended to. Mr. Brown says:

"So many cities have become active in planting of street trees that the nursery prices have been rising, and now our department is charging $12 for trees from two to two-and-one-half inches in diameter. The price, however, includes the cost of caring for the trees for three years, the department replacing the tree without extra charge if it does not live for that length of time. In those neighborhoods where they have taken an interest in this subject and have secured uniform planting, at proper distances, there has been an almost universal recognition that the price of this investment is extremely low as compared with its benefit.

"Of the 47,000 trees in the parks and on our boulevards, there are over 25,000 in Prospect Park, and there are probably over 100 varieties in that park. Ocean Parkway has 5,039, and Eastern Parkway 2,581. The remainder are scattered in the small parks and on the shorter parkways. In spite of the supposed damaging effects to trees from the gases emitted by automobiles and sewers and illuminating lines, there are demonstrations on sufficient numbers of our streets that trees can be successfully raised, and should be planted more widely throughout the borough.

"Civic leaders might well take hold of this in order to gain uniformity in their various localities. Trees remove much of the dull and drab of city life, and are among our most valuable assets. They should be preserved and increased."

NEW NINE-MILE BOARDWALK FOR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Work to Be Started Next Month on Big Project That Will Cost Close to $1,300,000—Rockaway Board of Trade Plans Celebration

Work is to be started next month on the new nine-mile boardwalk at Rockaway by the Gahagen Realty Company, whose bid was found to be the lowest when opened in the Borough President's office in Long Island City Thursday, July 9.

The Gahagen bid was $1,259,391.50 for the construction of "bulkheads, groynes, jetties and breakwaters and filling with sand" of the beach front at Rockaway Beach from the westerly side of Beach 109th Street, Rockaway Park, easterly to Beach Fifty-eighth Street.

The second lowest bidder was H. E. Converse & Co. for $1,356,041.80.

Bulkhead Under Construction.

The Gahagen firm is now constructing the bulkhead and the filling in on the Jamaica Bay side of Rockaway Beach for the Beach Channel Drive, which runs from Neponsit to Far Rockaway and connects with the new Cross Bay Boulevard, now rapidly nearing completion.

This Beach Channel Drive will give a nine-mile boulevard along Jamaica Bay, and with the boardwalk will make Rockaway Beach one of the greatest seaside resorts in the world.

The entire beach front from Rifs Park to Far Rockaway is ultimately to be a public park, where the ocean will be free to the public for all time. Present piers, piling, bulkheads and other obstructions will be removed and a free and open beach will be provided that will be from 300 to 400 feet from the erosion of the tumbling seas by a series of piling, known as jetties, reaching out into the ocean.

These jetties will be so constructed that when sand is sucked up through huge pipes from the ocean's bed and deposited between them they will be entirely covered up and the ocean currents will pile up more sand year after year so that there will be a continuous process of beach of nearly nine miles. It will be eighty feet in width, constructed on concrete piles, averaging some fourteen feet above the beach, providing shade for the bathers as well as resting places for visitors.

Jetties Every 400 Feet.

The jetties proper will be constructed every 400 feet, extending from the Boardwalk out into the ocean. The Boardwalk itself will cost around $8,000,000, and the City of New York is obligated to complete the work within the next three years.

The work of protecting the beach through the construction of jetties and filling in with sand will begin at Beach 109th Street and work eastward, and as the filling progresses the construction of the Boardwalk will follow in its wake. In three years the monumental work will be completed.

The present Boardwalk at Rockaway Park is to be widened to the rebuilding by nature's methods. In this manner the sand will always be clean and white, purified daily by the salt water.

The work of beach building will require 700 days, and the contractor must deposit $1,000,000 as security for the performance of the contract. It is estimated that more than 12,000 piles will be required and will consist of first quality Southern yellow pine, treated with creosote. More than 1,100,000 feet of yellow pine planking will be needed for the bulkheading and 2,500,000 cubic yards of sand will be pumped in from the ocean's bed.

The Boardwalk itself will be a continuation of the present Boardwalk at the Rockaway Park end of Rockaway Beach and will extend the entire length of the ocean side of Rockaway Beach from Rifs Park, or Beach 169th Street, to Beach Second Street, in Far Rockaway. The beach at Arverne and Edgemere will be filled in as far out as 1,000 feet in places, as storms in years past have washed away the beach and buildings in many places. This is due to a strong current which sets in just west of Long Beach and sweeps over against Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, with the result that these places have suffered great losses of beach in years past until there is but a narrow stretch, which will now be widened out to its former dimensions.

Property of City.

The entire beach will be the property of the city after completion, although part of the cost will be borne by the property owners of the Rockaway peninsula.

As a result of this work and the plans of the city real estate has lately been making startling advances in anticipation of great values to come. There has been great activity on the bay side, and recently ocean-front property has changed hands at double the price asked a year ago.

The Cross Bay Boulevard, which will be opened Dec. 1, 1925, will bring Rockaway Beach within half an hour of Broadway by automobile, connection being made via Queens Boulevard and Woodhaven Avenue straight across the bay.

In addition to these facilities the city is constructing a ferry slip at the foot of Flatbush Avenue, on Barren Island, and another at Canarsie, both of which will connect by ferry with another slip in course of construction at the foot of 169th Street, Jamaica Bay side of Rockaway Beach, where Rifs Park and Fort Tilden meet. The business interests of Rockaway Beach are desirous of having another ferry slip constructed closer to the populated centres of the beach, the present slip at 169th Street being more than a mile and a half from the trolley car line and two miles from the built-up sections of the beach, Rifs Park being now nothing but sand dunes, without any development whatsoever. As planned at present, the ferries from Canarsie and Flatbush Avenue will be of no value except for automobile traffic.

New Realty Development Predicted.

The all-year-round population of Rockaway Beach is close to 60,000, but there is room for 500,000. In many places apartment houses have been constructed, and it is predicted that soon apartment houses will be fronting the ocean and bay, bringing about a new class of realty development.

The Rockaway Board of Trade, which is responsible for this great improvement of Rockaway Beach, is planning a celebration when the first piles are driven. Andrew J. Kenny is President.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000

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The New York Times

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Times Square	137 West 125th St
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In six months this year The New York Times published 2,162,572 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

BRONX LOTS AT AUCTION.

Coughlan & Co. to Sell Nuvern Terrace Sites.

On next Tuesday, July 28, at 12 o'clock noon, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, Coughlan & Co., Inc., auctioneers, will sell by public auction 365 well-distributed lots in the East Bronx, located on some of the most important thoroughfares in that fast growing portion of New York City.

The largest offering is that of approximately 200 Nuvern Terrace lots, located on the northerly dividing line between the City of New York and the City of Mount Vernon.

These Nuvern Terrace lots are in the Kingsbridge Road neighborhood, convenient to the Kingsbridge Road station on the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad and other transportation lines.

NEWARK GARAGE SOLD.

New Owners Plan to Operate Coes Place Property.

The one-story buff brick and concrete new garage building, 21-23 Coes Place, Newark, 56 by 208 feet, recently completed by Joseph Bell, has been sold to Albert Berg and Joseph Bernstein.

This garage was built to the full dimensions of the plot, and is lighted by square skylights, there being no windows in the side or rear walls of the building. In all, the garage contains about 10,000 square feet of space, with a separate showroom.

Negotiations were made through the E. J. Maier Corporation.

Branch Office for W. J. Murphy.

William J. Murphy & Co. have opened a branch office in the Throggs Neck section of the Bronx, located at 3,905 East Tremont Avenue, which has been put in charge of J. H. Peloso, assisted by Joseph Parisi and E. Schmidt, as salesmen.

PATCHOGUE LOT SALE INVOLVES 468 SITES

Business and Residential Lots in Lakeside Park to Be Sold at Auction.

The tract known as Lakeside Park, Patchogue, L. I., comprising 468 Business and residential lots, a few minutes from the railroad station, will be sold at public auction Saturday, Aug. 1, by William Kennelly, Inc.

The sale of this property will present an unusual opportunity for the selection of well-located frontages on Main Street (Merrick Road) adjoining West Lake, in the line of the town's expansion. Patchogue has all city conveniences, including gas, electric light, stores and office buildings. It has a large all-year population.

The residential neighborhoods are distinctive by virtue of the well-kept grounds, the wide roads and the varied architectural types.

William Kennelly, Inc., will also sell at absolute auction on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M., on the premises 156 lots and a 25-room dwelling situated in Locust Valley, L. I. This property fronts on Forest Avenue, the main highway connecting Glen Cove and Locust Valley, and adjoins the grounds of the Nassau Country Club. A vacant business tract of three acres adjoining both the railroad and this property will be included in the sale.

GIVES WARNING ON EXCESS FINANCING

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

as well as many existing buildings which are purchased for speculation and not for investment, are being financed through the issuance of mortgage bonds on the fee, a leasehold interest, or, in some instances, on only the estimated revenue of the property. That in many cases the appraisals put upon such properties for the purposes of the financing program are excessive, unwarranted and cannot be maintained. That figures of gross and net income are being given out which, in the experience of the trained men of our profession, cannot be realized."

The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee follows:

Resolved, That such practices of excessive development and of speculative financing demand the most vigorous condemnation by all persons and organizations whose duty it is to promote real property welfare, and that the investment public has a right to be warned to scrutinize all statements and prospectuses of real estate bonds and mortgages for the following essential points:

1. The standing and experience of the appraiser of the land.

2. The date and exact language of the appraisal.

3. The standing and experience of the management—whether owned for investment or for speculation.

4. Whether the paper offered is secured by fee title to the land; by leasehold interest or by what other security.

5. An analysis of the development as to its location and surroundings in the city.

6. A statement by a trained, experienced and named operator as to the accuracy of the figures on income and operating expenses.

Disregard of adequate data on these essentials is quite likely to lead the investor to loss.

In this State, both the New York State Tax Commission and the Attorney General of the State of New York are endowed by law with what seem to be ample and sufficient powers, in protection of the public, for due cause when shown, to investigate thoroughly and to prevent the above practices. In our opinion the buyers of bonds and other securities and their advisers, the investment brokers, should and do rely upon the public authorities of this State for that safeguarding protection which is provided by our law.

VEHICULAR TUNNEL WORK PROGRESSING

There Will Be Eighty-four Fans, Forty-two Blowers and Forty-two Exhausts.

WORK IS UP TO SCHEDULE

The Ventilating Machinery Will Supply the Tunnel With 3,700,000 Cubic Feet of Air a Minute.

Contracts are about to be let by the New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel Commissions for building and installing the gigantic fans needed for the ventilation of the two tubes. The wheels of these fans are to be eight feet in diameter and will be the largest of this type yet constructed. They are to be fool-proof and will be so constructed that they will not burn up or double even under the most desperate or reckless handling.

There will be eighty-four fans, forty-two blowers and forty-two exhausts. The maximum operation will be fifty-six, with the others waiting to come into action in case of an emergency. All of the apparatus will be installed in the ventilating buildings. They will have a capacity of 3,700,000 cubic feet of air a minute, a sufficient quantity, it is asserted by the engineering experts, to keep even much larger tubes clear of all foul air.

Stories have been published to the effect that the amount of fresh air discharged into the tubes will enter like a cyclone and that care would have to be taken that light vehicles were not endangered by the force. A. C. Davis, the mechanical engineer in charge of the work, said that a person entering either one of the tubes would not notice any change in the air pressure from that of the street level. He explained that this was so because the currents of air blown in would meet bulkheads in the centre of the tubes and the air would be distributed through the expansion chambers.

The commissions from this State and New Jersey are traveling a safe road, and their precautions, it was said, are of such a character that it will be practically impossible for accidents to occur. If one of the fans becomes disabled another will instantly begin to revolve in its place, and if another should also cease operating from one cause or another, there will be another ready to take up the work. It would be necessary for one-third of the total number of fans to become disabled at the same time before there need be any embarrassment. It was said that a wholesale disaster like this is practically impossible.

It will take about nine months to manufacture the fans and the cost will be in the neighborhood of $350,000. The entire ventilating plant will cost about $900,000.

A summary of the progress of the work on the tunnel, prepared by E. M. Barradale, Secretary of the New Jersey Commission, reads in part:

"It is expected that bids for the blower and exhaust fans required for installation in the four ventilating buildings will be received on Sept. 8. Plans are being perfected and arrangements will be made for the erection of the large ventilation buildings in Manhattan and Jersey City for housing the electrical and ventilation equipment. Work on these buildings is about to be begun. Progress is being made in the acquirement of the necessary properties in Jersey City for the plazas, and the plaza development program will be begun shortly after the property is obtained.

"Satisfactory progress is being made in placing a concrete lining in the two tubes, and the entire work is going on according to schedule. The tile for the lining of the tubes is being manufactured and delivery is expected about Aug. 1, when the contractors will begin placing the side wall tiles. The same contractor will also begin laying a granite block pavement in the tubes at the same time. A contract has been awarded to the General Electric Company for the installation of the large electric transformers which will carry a current of electricity for the various uses of the tunnel, including ventilation fans, electric lights and for other purposes."

It was pointed out that all the time the work to accommodate vehicular traffic between this city and the vast territory on the west bank of the Hudson River is going on, traffic is growing at a tremendous rate. It was said that almost from the beginning of operations the tunnel will be congested and that the work of preparing plans for additional tunnels should be going on. It was also said that the success that has attended the present work should guarantee the continuance of the present commissions in all other work of a similar character.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer Inc.

Announcing

The Most Important Auction Sale Ever Held

ON THE ROCKAWAY COAST In New York City

The Center of Seething Real Estate Activity, as a result of appropriations by the Board of Estimate for the

New Nine-Mile Rockaway Coast Boardwalk

TO BE THE FINEST BOARDWALK on the Atlantic Ocean—should make the ROCKAWAY COAST A RIVAL OF ATLANTIC CITY

Absolute Auction Sale of 527 ARVERNE-Edgemere, N. Y. CITY LOTS

The Sale To Be Held on Premises at 3 P. M., Rain or Shine **SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th** Only 1,000 Feet From Atlantic Ocean and New 9-Mile Boardwalk

ON ROCKAWAY BEACH BOULEVARD, THE NEW AMSTEL BOULEVARD, Beach 49th to Beach 57th Street

THE NEW AMSTEL BOULEVARD is the continuation of the new Cross Bay Boulevard which will bring the Rockaway Coast within a half hour motor ride of BROADWAY

Suitable for Business, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Dwellings and Bungalows

80% On Installment Contract Payable 2% a Month 70% At 6% 60% At 5½% 50% At 5% SEND FOR BOOKMAP

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For the Family Who Loves Boating, Bathing and Fishing

Here you can have your own dock and keep your boat right at your back door. The lots are deep enough for a Summer Cottage—Bungalow—or All-Year House—on the street side and your garage or boathouse on the waterside.

Public Auction

FREEPORT, L. I.

SAT., AUG. 15

2 P. M., on Premises, Rain or Shine

296 WATERFRONT On Sportsmen's Channel LOTS

On Atlantic Ave., Main St., Grove St. and Adjacent Sts.

NEAR PLAYLAND PARK

70% on Mortgage Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free

LIQUIDATION AUCTION SALE

Long Island City

27 BUSINESS, RESIDENTIAL and INDUSTRIAL LOTS

On 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Streets East, Nott and Borden Aves.

NEXT THURS., JULY 30

12 o'clock Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

70% on mortgage

Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, Attys., 100 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Just Right—Not too Hot—Not too Cold!

Comfort all the year round is one of the many advantages of home life in this beautiful New York City waterfront property, which is easily accessible and is improved with sewer, electricity, sidewalks. N. Y. City water, fire and police protection. You will warm up to the idea of buying and building here when you see these

CITY ISLAND

Improved Waterfront Home Sites

Bronx, N. Y. City, At

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Next Sat., Aug. 1st

2 P. M., on Premises, Rain or Shine When I will offer

155 Rodman Park City Island Residential LOTS

Reynold, Pell and Earley Streets including 15 BUSINESS Lots on City Island Ave., with City Improvements and

112 High Island Bungalow PLOTS

Located N. E. of City Island. To be offered separately and as a whole. About 8 acres, with natural bathing beach. City water and landing site right on City Island.

70% on Mortgage Title Policies Free Satterlee & Canfield, Attys., 49 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ROCKAWAY BOULEVARD

Burnside Ave., Randall Ave., Lawrence Ave. and Adjacent Sts.

315 Residential & Business LOTS

Together with 10 new 2-story

STUCCO DWELLINGS

7 rooms and bath, copper leaders and gutters

LAWRENCE, L. I.

Just over the New York City Line

PUBLIC AUCTION

Sat., Aug. 8th

2 P. M., on the Premises

Under Tent, Rain or Shine. Title Policies Free

70% on Mortgage

Special Sales Day

Thursday, Aug. 6th

Noon, Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN

531-33 WEST 39TH ST.

Two 4-story brick buildings. Size 25x98.9 each.

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BRONX

129 WEST 167TH ST.
Near Nelson Ave.
A 2-story frame tenement. Size 50x101.
6% 2-3% on mortgage.

VIREO AVE.
Between E. 233d St. and 234th St.
Vacant plot ready for immediate improvement. Size 50x100.

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Suitable for BUSINESS or Factory Purposes.

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4406-4408 SIXTEENTH AVE.

Two 2-story brick buildings with stores. Size 36x40 each.

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A 2-story frame residence on 2 lots. Size 30x27.6.

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$50 OR A SAVINGS ACCOUNT MAY EASILY START YOUR FORTUNE

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365 BRONX BUSINESS and RESIDENTIAL LOTS

Next Tues., July 28th, Hotel Majestic

72nd, Central Park West, GRAND BALL ROOM, 12 o'clock Noon

A large number of the strategically located lots MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF PRICE AT

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Including 200 of the choicest Bronx Lots in

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Located on Kingsbridge Road, Bell, Duryea and Amundson Avenues, and intersecting streets and avenues.

Other properties to be offered include some of the finest opportunities ever offered in the Bronx.

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See these **5c Fare Lots** today and you will agree with us as to their REMARKABLE FUTURE VALUE.

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Property Free and Clear

BROKERS PROTECTED

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Price $120,000. Plot 100x100.

West Thirties; four five-story tenements; rental $15,000; suitable for garage-warehouse.

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HIGH CLASS INVESTMENT

16-Story Building

Vicinity 5th Avenue and 88th Street. 1st mortgage 5% 5 years. Will net about 20% substantial tenancy.

Broadway Corner At Subway

12-story loft building, fully rented. $50,000 cash. Excellent terms.

Principals only.

176 5th Ave. ADAMS & CO. Gramercy 6800

NEAR 84TH ST. SUBWAY STATION

$46,000 cash will buy Corner store property. Income can be materially increased by alteration. Room for four more stores. Mortgages may be re-arranged to cover cost of alteration.

Principals only.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72nd St. Endicott 7240.

STORE TO LET

34th ST.

Bet. 5th and Park Aves.

16 Foot Frontage

PRINCIPALS ONLY

P 445 Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Center of Accumulated Millions

264 West 40th Street—65x100

ONLY PLOT AVAILABLE. CHEAP FOR CASH. POSSESSION.

Fortune Maker

151' on West 25th Street

7th and 8th Avenue.

Suitable for one or two 16-story Commercial Buildings.

SUCH SPACE IS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Known As the City's "Hub"

Columbus Circle—75x100

For Sale or a long term lease. Possible subordination. WHO'S LUCKY.

All Cream Bargain

Corner 72nd St.—Second Ave.

Plot 21x75. Five-story apartments and stores. Possession of store with sale. ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

WE BUY AND SELL PROPERTY AND PLACE MORTGAGES. CALL AND SEE US.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PLOTTAGE

Suitable for high-class improvement

BY BUILDER

WILL PAY

$300,000 CASH

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Equity in 2 new 6-story 100 ft. elevator apartment houses recently completed, all rented. Opportunity for estate having plottage not paying well to secure good investment and cash.

Brokers invited.

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JUST THE HOME FOR YOU

BAY RIDGE ONE-FAMILY TAX-EXEMPT BRICK HOUSES

$11,000 TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER FIRST MORTGAGE $5,250

RIDGE CREST TERRACE & 71st ST. Bet. Ridge Boulevard & Colonial Road.

Six rooms and bath with enclosed porches, tiled kitchen and bath, parquet floors throughout, other modern improvements; LARGE LIVING ROOM, open fireplace. House ideally located; within 5 minutes' walk from BAY RIDGE AVE. Subway Station on B.-M. T. Subway, 4th Ave. local. Apply on premises daily and Sunday. ALSO GOOD VALUES IN NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSES.

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BRONX RAILROAD SIDING

133rd St. and Walnut Ave.

With vacant land, size 100x275.

Ideally situated near all R. R. freight terminals and piers.

Suitable for yard or storage purposes.

Will lease for term of years.

ALRUD REALTY CORP.
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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful New Homes
25 Minutes from Penn. Station.

7 rooms and bath $5260—$5590

The biggest home-buying opportunity of the day! 240 new homes being built at Marathon Park, Little Neck, N. Y., within city limits.

EASIEST OF TERMS

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank holds first mortgage $2,750. Write for leaflet.

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TO SETTLE ESTATE

173 Acres

With 4,000 Feet of

WATERFRONT

on North Shore of Long Island

Suitable for Development or for Golf Club

This valuable North Shore waterfront property is to be sold to settle estate of late owner. 173 acres, with 4,000 ft. private waterfront. Located 29 miles from New York City, near Oyster Bay. Magnificently improved with buildings. Three miles private roadways, gardens, &c., private dock and yacht anchorage.

Colored airplane photograph and pictures will be sent on request.

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AUCTION SALE

SATURDAY AUG. 15th 2 P. M.

Under Large Tent at Corner National Boulevard-Park St., opposite City Hall and Railroad Station.

Long Beach

1000
Boardwalk Boulevard
Houses
Bungalows
Lots

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS LAST WINTER AT PALM BEACH IN HAVING SOLD MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF OCEAN FRONT PROPERTY IN PALM BEACH AND PALM BEACH COUNTY WILL BE REPEATED AT THIS GREAT LONG BEACH SALE ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

THE FORTHCOMING OFFERING AT THIS CELEBRATED RESORT WILL CONTINUE ALL AFTERNOON AND EVENING ON AUGUST 15 UNTIL EVERY PROPERTY OFFERED IS SOLD. MY ADVICE TO BUYERS IS TO MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW AND GET ABOARD EARLY, AS THIS WILL LIKELY BE YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WONDERFULLY LOCATED PROPERTIES IN THE HEART OF LONG BEACH ACTIVITY.

BOOKMAPS ON REQUEST

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LAFAYETTE HOTEL
OPPOSITE CITY HALL AND
R. R. STATION, LONG BEACH.

Established 1847

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Inc.

Real Estate Auctioneer

Special Sales Day
To-morrow, July 27th

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St., New York

MANHATTAN

510-512 W. 122ND ST.
6-story elevator apartment
Size 50x96
Louis Levy, Esq., Atty., 277 B'way, N. Y.

19 WEST 111TH ST.
5-story apartment. Size 27x111

53 LEWIS ST.
2-story brick garage and commercial building
Size 25x100

NAGLE AVE., W. S.
Junction of Amsterdam Ave.
Opposite 206th St.
Vacant Plot
Size 112x160x100x120

BRONX

8 Waterfront Lots
On Eastchester Bay and Agar Place
Property in Westchester Country Club grounds. Sewers installed—ready for immediate improvement. 70% may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5½%.

KNOX PLACE, E. S.
175 feet south of Gun Hill Road
Vacant Plot
Ready for Immediate Improvement. Size 100x100

10 BRONX LOTS
Burke Ave. at Boston Road
Lurting Ave. and Hone Ave.
Easy terms. Subordination.

BROOKLYN

940 ROCKAWAY AVE.
4-story brick apartment house
Size 20x100

388-390-392 LIVONIA AV.
Cor. Sackman St.
2-story brick building with 3 stores
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158-160 BAY 31ST ST.
3-family dwelling. All imp'ts.
Size 58x96.
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PELHAM MANOR

34 WINDSOR PLACE
8 room dwelling on 4 lots
Bath, extra lavatory and toilet
Size 100x155

EDGEMERE, L.I.

315-317-319-321
BEACH 34TH ST.
One 11-room summer house
2 tax exempt two-family dwellings—one 4-room cottage—large 2-car garage.
One block from ocean, station and school
Size of entire plot
138.78x125xirreg.

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An Opportunity to Acquire an Ideal Home-site or a Choice Business Site is Offered by the

AUCTION SALE

Locust Valley

156 Choice Lots

Known as ELMWOOD PLACE

Fronting on the Main Highway (Forest Ave.) which connects Glen Cove and Locust Valley, Long Island, and adjoining the beautiful, Nassau Country Club Grounds.
Also Large Dwelling and an adjoining tract of three acres which can be used for business
2 minutes walk to Railroad Station and business section. Less than one hour to New York

Saturday, August 8th

at 2 p. m., rain or shine, on the premises, in a large tent
Send for Bookmap
BENJAMIN L. MITCHELL, AGENT, LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.
Telephone, Glen Cove 1365-J.

Absolute Auction
468 WATERFRONT LOTS

Known as Lakeside Park

Fronting on Main St. (Merrick Road) and adjoining West Lake

PATCHOGUE, Long Island

This property is about seven minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad Station and is convenient to stores, churches and schools.

Next Sat., Aug. 1st

at 2 P. M., Rain or Shine, on the Premises, in a Large Tent
5% Discount for All Cash — 80% on Mortgage
Inspect This Property — Send for Bookmap
Titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and new policies will be given to the purchasers at this sale upon payment of a small fee to said company.
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If you intend buying a summer home on the waterfront, in an exclusive section and want real value, attend the

Absolute Auction

One of the **Thousand Islands**

KNOWN AS

Dewey Island

with the 20-Room Modern Dwelling thereon

Alexandria Bay, Saint Lawrence River, opposite the Yacht Club, near the Country Club

A private, wooded and landscaped park about three and a half acres in extent

Saturday, August 15th

on premises, rain or shine
at 11 a. m. in dwelling

Very Easy Terms — Open for Inspection Every Day

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ASBURY PARK—
ATLANTIC CITY—

None of these can Compare with

MONMOUTH BEACH

For Summer or All-Year Home

THE LOCATION—right on the beautiful Shrewsbury and Ocean, with bathing, boating and fishing right at your door, and within easy commuting distance from New York.

THE COMMUTING back and forth on the beautiful Sandy Hook boat is delightful. Monmouth Beach is only ten minutes ride from the boat landing.

THE PROPERTY is fully developed and now has many beautiful Summer and all-the-year-round homes.

THE RESTRICTIONS on the property are sanely designed to keep the character of the neighborhood up, yet not be a hardship to individual owners.

THE CONVENIENCE of a home at Monmouth Beach is ideal. Asbury Park and Long Branch are close by; the station, stores, schools, churches, etc., are within a few blocks of the property.

Take this opportunity to see and buy the home-site you have been waiting for. Just think—$25 cash may be sufficient to secure a $250 lot or $30 cash a $300 lot.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

Next Sat., Aug. 1st, at 2 P.M.

On the Premises—In Large Tent—Rain or Shine

230 Beautiful Waterfront (Sensibly Restricted) **LOTS**

And 2 Beautiful Cottages

Wesley Street and Monmouth Parkway

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

For Whatever You Choose To Pay for Them

70% may remain on installment contract

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY

By Motor—Go out the Shore Route No. 4 to Red Bank, then Rumsen Road to Seabright, then south on Ocean Boulevard to Monmouth Beach Casino, turn right at Police Booth on Beach Av. and left at Post Office on Wesley St. direct to property.

Or take Sandy Hook boat to Atlantic Highlands, then train to Monmouth Beach.

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ROCKAWAY PARK — NEPONSIT
BELLE HARBOR — SEASIDE
FAR ROCKAWAY

*NEPONSIT—In a highly restricted residential community on the ocean front—40 minutes from Penn Station

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39 Minutes from New York. Direct Electric Service.

Attractive brick and frame house on corner plot, in a very desirable location. Every improvement, including oilomatic heating system. Price $16,500. Purchaser with $5,000 or more cash can secure a bargain. Stucco house on large plot with numerous shade trees, wonderful location, water rights, every improvement, oilomatic heating system, tile baths and kitchen, 2-car garage. Price $30,000. 6 rooms and bath, $8,500 and up. Terms arranged.

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9000 Feet *of*

Water Frontage

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FREEPORT,

To be Sold in One Parcel
Fronting on
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Randall Bay *and* Woodcleft Bay

For Map, Prices and Terms

JOHN J. RANDALL CO.
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FOR SALE

25 Acres

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Freeport

LONG ISLAND

with frontage on the famous

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Last Undeveloped Tract in Freeport, along the Merrick Road

For Map, Price and Terms, write

Ernest S. Randall
First National Bank Building
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

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FOR SALE AT

FREEPORT, L. I.

All or Part of

300 Acres Unimproved

and

200 Acres Partly Improved

Deep Water Frontage on Bay

For Map, Prices and Terms

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Your Home at Kew Gardens

In these typical Kew Gardens dwellings the Architect and the Builder have so studied every detail that nothing is extravagant; yet the house is artistic and unusual, embodying all essentials required for comfort and home environment.

These houses are of 6 to 9 rooms with 2 to 4 baths, and a 2-car heated garage.

We also build houses according to your own plans.

Lefferts Avenue and Austin St.
(At Kew Gardens Station)
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

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Live at Forest Hills

1-Family Tapestry Brick
Quaint Tudor Period
9 NOW READY at FLEET ST., between Herrick & Stafford Aves.
TAX EXEMPT
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14 Minutes by Penn. R. R. from N. Y. C. to Forest Hills

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4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porches, servants' quarters with bath. Very large living room with solarium, library, dining room, &c. Fine plot; large trees.

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Can be purchased on easy terms.

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62 of Last 65 New Houses Already Sold

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$6,650

Attractive new five-room bungalow, all modern improvements, built-in bookcases, ironing board and table, oak floors, open fireplace, flower boxes and decorative shutters, nice plot of ground; reasonable cash and terms.

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Wonderful five-room bungalow, all modern improvements; large attic; 7,500 sq. ft. of ground; beautiful shade trees; near station, schools and stores; easy terms and small cash.

Stately Merrick

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Beautiful six-room bungalow, all modern improvements, including sun parlor, nice plot of ground, seven minutes' walk from station; tiled bath, Pembroke tub.

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Fine ten-room cottage, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat, open fireplace; two-car garage; 6,000 sq. ft. of ground; five minutes' walk from station and stores. Small cash and easy terms.

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When Coming by Auto via Merrick Road stop at 96 Grand Av. (Branch Office)
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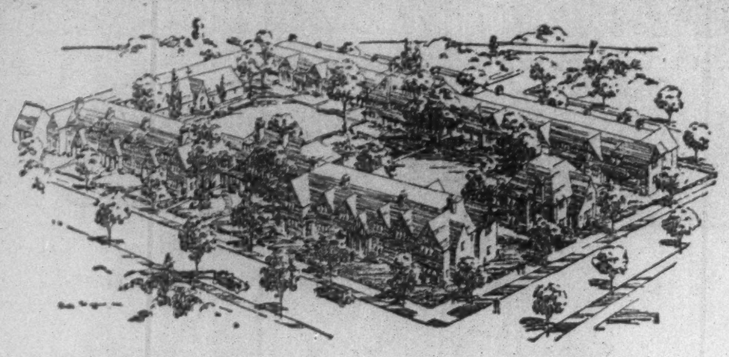

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FOREST HILLS

Arbor Close, a new community within Forest Hills, appropriately takes its name from the completely enclosed and arbored park around which it centers. Here, on three sides, thirty-eight houses in groups of two, six and eight, look out upon private gardens and beyond across the spacious lawns of the community. On the fourth side, convenient but apart from the houses, stand twenty-six private garages in a group, terraced on the park side, with a charming fountain and sundial in the center.

Read these construction requirements carefully. It is in these respects that houses, looking alike to the casual observer, differ in real value. They deserve intelligent study.

Poured concrete foundations twelve inches thick; waterproofed; Sayre & Fisher brick walls; heavy three inch timbers; Fenestra steel cellar windows; all trim selected White Pine; double floors throughout; finished floor and main stair treads of Oak; bathroom tiled to ceiling and Grade A Mott fixtures; *Kitchen:* cork composition floor, built-in breakfast nook and dish closets, White House steel dresser, Gas range, one piece sink; copper flashings, gutters and leaders; hand troweled plaster on metal lath, including cellar ceiling; solid brass plumbing; Richardson & Boynton steam boiler; American radiators; Everhot automatic water heater; real brick fireplace with ash dump; copper screens; bronze weather strips; Russell Irwin hardware; metal milk receiver; appropriate electric fixtures; attractively and durably decorated. A complete home in every respect ready for your furniture.

The prices of these houses range from $15,900 to $19,500, depending on location and size. Twenty-six garages are available for those who desire them at $1,200 each.

The terms are most reasonable and are a most interesting comparison to present rentals. Ten per cent of the purchase price is paid at time Title is taken—forty-five per cent remaining on a First Mortgage, the interest on which is payable semi-annually—and forty-five per cent on a ten year non-callable Second Mortgage, which is payable, principal and interest, in equal monthly installments.

Send for descriptive booklet "T", or, better, Visit "Arbor Close" today.

We have completely furnished one of the houses to help you visualize what your home may be. Your inspection is invited from 10 A. M. until dark.

(By the Pennsylvania Railroad the trip is only 14 minutes, or 30 minutes by the Queens Boulevard Trolley.)

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Colonial residence, built by owner as permanent home; personal conditions necessitate owner making a change.

Four large master bedrooms, 2 baths, maids room, storerooms, very large living quarters; garage; sewer; wonderful trees, shrubbery.

Plot 150x100 feet.

With the sale of this property runs part ownership in Waterfront Park, which contains Casino, bathing beach, bath houses and tennis courts.

Sacrifice price $26,500.

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Exceptional Bargain

$500 Down—Balance Same as Rent

Five or six room house, on lot 40x100. Built-in fixtures, Breakfast Nook, Laundry.

Decorated to Suit Buyer. Built under personal inspection. Ready for occupancy within two weeks.

$6500.

Thirty-two minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Handy to everything.

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LARCHMONT

A GOLD NUGGET FOR YOU in the richest county in the world today. Surrounded by homes of character, and in keeping with the location, this Italian design home with tile roof has a most marvelous view of Long Island Sound. The layout of the rooms and their attractiveness are most unusual. 10-rooms and 3 tile baths; 2-car garage. All conveniences and improvements; 1¼ acres (more can be had) of attractively shrubbed lawns with trees, bathing rights, boating. The price has been reduced from $85,000 to $65,000. Substantial mortgage. Owner's health forces him to sell for $15,000 less than offered six months ago. Looking this wonderful investment over places you under no obligation whatever. Phone Larchmont 625 for appointment or see

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A HOME which can be truthfully called the ideal. Large trees, lawns, abundance of shrubs, perennial gardens and unusual flowers. Living room, dining room, enclosed porch, kitchen, 4 bedrooms and 2 baths; large garage and stable with living quarters of 4 rooms and bath. Illness of the owner is the only reason this place can be purchased; offered for the first time and at a price particularly attractive. I suggest your early inspection. Tel. White Plains 2178.

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Price $30,000. Convenient terms.

Chas. L. Seymon Co.
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Telephone 1361.
OFFICE OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

YOUR DREAM!

This 5-room stucco, old Dutch cottage, containing all improvements, on ½ acre plot

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within 5 minutes' walk of the station, one hour out; small cash, balance as rent.

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Attractive location, easily accessible, beautiful view Hudson and Palisades—seven rooms and bath (tiled). A substantial house—reconstruction just completed—hardwood floors, open fireplaces, electric light; cheerful garden.

Location Yonkers, Glenwood Station—98 Grove Street, Yonkers. Price $17,000—advantageous terms.

Agent: BURKE, Flagg Building, Getty Square, Yonkers. Telephone 5060 Yonkers.

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Famous Novelist

Westchester's Most Attractive Property Located between Bedford and Mt. Kisco. Italian Renaissance Dwelling, fireproof construction, hollow tile and stucco, 5 master bedrooms, 3 tiled baths. Garage with quarters, stables and superintendent's house. 45 ACRES, 2 PONDS, beautiful gardens and shrubbery, assortment of fruit. OWNER OBLIGED TO LIVE IN CALIFORNIA, WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE. For further particulars and appointment for inspection see Owner's Agent,

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A Modern Home

Best frame construction, on fine level plot, 100x100, with fruit and shade trees, flower and vegetable garden. Residence of Colonial type contains centre hall, 9 rooms, 3 baths, open porch. Steam heat, hardwood floors, open fireplace, shades, screens. 2-car garage. An established home and occupied by owner who is anxious to sell without an idea of profit. Apply W-988. Phone White Plains 2805.

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8 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; new and tastefully decorated; built by day's work; owner cannot occupy; $25,000 to $50,000 neighborhood, for $21,000. It's a "corking" good buy. Don't delay—ACT.

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Offices Closed Sundays.
Opp. Station, White Plains, N.Y.
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FOR QUICK SALE IN
YONKERS

Have undervalued my two and three room apartment property in Yonkers. For particulars telephone or write

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YEAR ROUND HOME
30 Minutes Grand Central
Restricted Community

Solidly built new house constructed under owner's personal supervision for his home. 9 rooms, 3 baths, inclosed sun porch, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, heating system equipped for oil fuel. Garage. Gardens. High ground with fine view. Golf course nearby. One of the most attractive residential communities in nearby Westchester, with complete facilities. Change in business plans brings this very desirable property in the market. A highly advantageous offering.

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80 ACRES

Ideal Westchester County estate; 65 minutes house to Grand Central; 700 feet elevation with fine views valleys and lakes; Colonial house with every improvement; beautiful shade trees, lawns, orchards; farm highly fertile, self-sustaining; finest Jersey cattle, chickens, pigs; complete farm and help buildings and equipment; raising all grains for feed; fine gardens, every variety fruit; an ideal, comfortable, complete all the year round home; held at $250,000; will sacrifice for quick sale or would retain part for own future home; includes many fine building sites of increasing value; surrounding property all held by commuting New York bankers. J 755 Times Downtown.

NEW ROCHELLE
Exceptional Opportunity

to secure fine home due to change in owner's business taking him out of the State. Located on large attractively landscaped plot, shrubbery, flowering perennials and fruit trees. Residence of Colonial type, shingle construction, contains on 1st floor: centre hall, living room, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry, kitchen; 2nd floor: 4 master rooms, 2 tiled baths; 3rd floor: servants' quarters. Hot water heat, every modern convenience. Garage. Offered at $22,000; cash transaction will secure a lower price. Apply N-1991.

Fish & Marvin
11-13 North Av., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Phone New Rochelle 140, or
527 5th Ave., New York
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ON THE SHORE
AT NEW ROCHELLE

A year-round Colonial home in a most exclusive section. 10 large, cheerful rooms, sun parlor, dressing room, 3 baths. Over one-half an acre of attractively landscaped grounds, formal and vegetable gardens, boat house, greenhouse, garage with living quarters. Offered with or without its beautiful furnishings. Can exchange for Florida or income producing property.

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Charming English stucco residence of unusual construction, with tile roof, containing 8 rooms and 3 tile baths. Steam heat; oak floors; all modern improvements. Spacious living room with fireplace. Corner plot 75 by 168. Garage for 2 cars. Price $29,500. An unusual bargain.

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Corner Pelhamdale Ave. and Boston Post Road
30 Minutes from Grand Central Station—N. Y.

A new, most luxurious suburban fireproof and soundproof

Apartment House

facing sunken gardens and lawns located in

Pelham Manor, N. Y.

widely known as one of the fairest places in Westchester County to live

3 Rooms, Bath—$100 to $106 Month
4 Rooms, Bath—$132 to $142 Month
5 Rooms, Bath—$165 to $178 Month

Maids' Rooms, Laundry and Garages Separate

Many apartments already rented,—early selection for Fall or immediate occupancy advised

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New apartments and community homes available for immediate occupancy. *Booklet on request.*

Lawrence Park
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2000 Feet Shore Front on Actual Deep Water of Long Island Sound

Located within 20 miles of New York on a point, insuring absolute privacy.

Ideal for Private Residence, Club, Sanitarium or Other Institution

12 acres of land, hundreds of grand old shade trees, abundance of shrubs, beautiful lawns, fruit trees, berries of all description, vegetable garden, all in high state of cultivation.

Main dwelling, stone and frame construction, 45 rooms, ideally arranged for private dwelling and can be used for Club or institution without any alterations. 2 Gardeners' cottages, each with 6 rooms and bath. Garage that will accommodate 8 cars, stables for horses. Greenhouse 90 feet long. Stone bath house, private bathing beach. Fine harbor and yacht anchorage. All in excellent condition. Gas, water and electricity.

For further particulars and appointment to inspect, see

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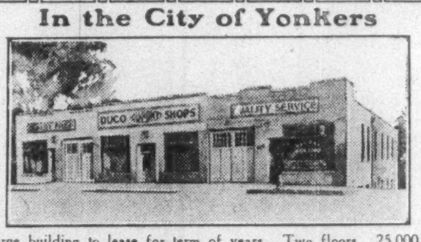
Telephone 463.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

In the City of Yonkers



This large building to lease for term of years. Two floors. 25,000 square feet (100x125). All equipped for factory purposes. Railroad Siding. Rent reasonable. Must be seen to be appreciated.

DUNWOODIE CONTRACTING CO.
YONKERS, N. Y.
301 Yonkers Avenue. Telephones: 1933, 1934, 2006.

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Beautiful Colonial residence, frame construction, containing 14 rooms, 3 baths and all modern appointments, including hot water heat, electric lights, fireplaces and hardwood floors. Situated on a knoll surrounded by beautiful old shade trees, lawns, shrubs and formal gardens. About 3 acres of land, apple orchards. 2-car garage and small concrete barn. Tennis court. Accessible to every convenience. Price $35,500 for quick buyer. Inspect at once. Sunday appointment phone Chappaqua 21.

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Specialists in Suburban & Country Properties
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A Real Bargain

Within 5 minutes' walk of station. Substantial solid brick residence with tiled roof, contains 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun porch. Spencer heater, instantaneous hot water heater, copper leaders, gutters and screens, shades and awnings. Brick garage, heated. Large plot, well planted, fine shade trees and a variety of ornamental shrubbery. Will be sold below cost; any reasonable offer will be considered; terms can be arranged. Apply S-4187. Phone Pelham 1397.

Fish & Marvin
527 5th Ave., New York
Phone Murray Hill 6526

LARCHMONT

Convenient to 3 stations. A real home of solid brick, attractive lines, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all conveniently arranged for comfort and minimum care, large closets, French doors, oak floors, hot water heat, copper leaders, gutters, screens and weather strips; large plot. Beautiful lawn, large cellar and garage; owner moving, will sell at bargain.

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Not Open Sunday.

LARCHMONT
Waterfront Residence
Unusual Opportunity

This beautiful English residence, situated on fine waterfront site of more than an acre, is in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy September 1st. The first floor contains beautiful entrance hall, large living room, beautiful enclosed sun parlor, dining room, beautiful library connecting with lavatory and toilet, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. 2nd floor contains 4 splendid master's bedrooms, 2 master's baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath. Large attic which could be finished for more rooms if desired. Heated garage for 2 cars, hot water heat, slate roof; brass water pipes, copper leaders and gutters, oak floors throughout. High-class environment. Beautiful trees and outlook. Price $35,000. Brokers protected.

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To Close an Estate
The Martin House
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On Large Plot, Overlooking
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Second Floor—4 master bedrooms, sleeping porch; two tiled baths.

Third Floor—Maid's quarters, bath.

House in excellent condition; has screens, awnings, built-in garage.

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Rent Unfurnished $300 PER MONTH
Will Rent or Sell Furnished

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Five houses, ample outbuildings, high land, exceptional views.
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STANTON COMPANY
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MONTCLAIR
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MONTCLAIR
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Granada Entrance to Coral Gables

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The buyers of two and three years ago have made splendid profits as values rose with the progress of development. Many are buying again today in the new Riviera section, with its tremendous development program. They realize that the pre-development price level cannot last long, and that the investor who buys now has the finest opportunity for profit-taking that even Coral Gables has yet afforded.

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Coral Gables is noted for carrying to rapid completion great public and semi-public building projects that enhance the value of surrounding property many times over. A list of some of its more outstanding developments of recent months includes:

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Congregational Church
Five modern fireproof hotels
Venetian Casino and Pool
Administration Building
Coral Gables Country Club
Two fine golf courses
800 private homes
Coral Gables Military Academy

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Miami-Biltmore Hotel, 450 rooms
Miami-Biltmore Country Club
College for Young Women
Coral Gables High School
Ten miles of waterways
Two new golf courses

Announced

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$70 Per Acre

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Terms: ⅓ CASH—BALANCE IN 3 EQUAL YEARLY PAYMENTS

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The validity of the title of the property was passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. There are no mortgages, leases or encumbrances of any kind on this property at the present time. The title has not changed hands for over fifty years, and we are in a position to deliver the same on desirable terms to a purchaser at less than half its value for an immediate sale.

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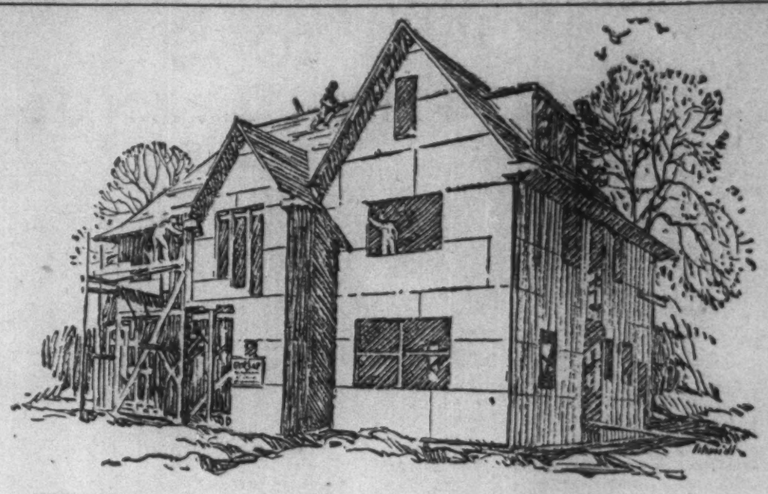

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Insulating: The gypsum core of Gyp-Lap contains millions of air cells, positive resistance to heat and cold.

Economical: A unit material, all ready for use, Gyp-Lap reduces building costs.

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Order Gyp-Lap from your dealer in Sheetrock, lumber and building supplies

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

General Offices: 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

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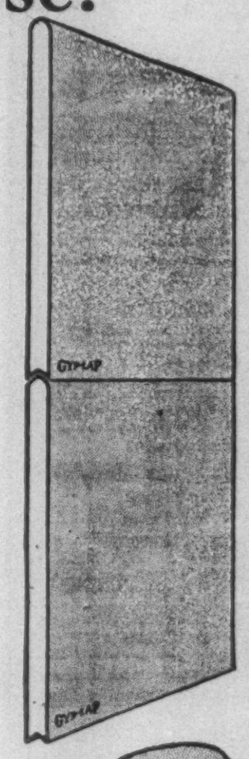

GYP-LAP

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT. | BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT. | BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

Stores

West Side of BROADWAY 75th to 76th Sts.

Bing & Bing, Inc.
119 West 40th St.

FOR RENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE & STOCK ROOM SPACE

75,000 Sq. Ft.

(Twenty-eight Thousand Feet Per Floor)

In Heart of Textile Center

Light Manufacturing Permitted

Beautifully Appointed Street Entrance

Private Elevators

Excellent Shipping Facilities

Early Possession Arranged

For Floor Plans and Particulars

Write Box 870, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STORE

Suitable for laundry, express office or tire store.

301 W. 55th St.

(Corner 8th Avenue)

Inquire Owner, Room 806, 31 Nassau St.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

with or without service

25,000 Sq. Ft. on One Floor

Modern Fireproof Building

All improvements—Showers, Baths, Lockers.

HARBOR GARAGE

11th Ave.—18th to 19th Sts.

WHITE-GOODMAN

872 Broadway Stuyvesant 0218

Large Corner Store

N.W. Cor. 146th St. & Broadway

Now occupied by the United Light and Power Company.

Can be leased for term of years.

Size 40 x 88

And Part of Basement

with 1,200 feet of space on second floor rear connected by stairway to store.

Suitable Bank, Drug Store, Department Store or Restaurant or will divide.

Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark

3,410 Broadway. Edgecombe 1620.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

STORES

New Building, Lenox Hill Section

LEXINGTON AVE.

N. W. corner 74th St.

11-story elevator apartment ready Oct. 1 or sooner

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

340 Madison Av. Mur. Hill 6200

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GEORGE G. MURRAY & MAYO H. BARBER INC. REALTORS

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OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS

250 PARK AVENUE

AT 46TH ST.~ TEL'S-M.H.5458-9

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LOFT Fireproof, 7,500 sq. ft., light all sides. 2-passenger, 1 freight elevator. 100% sprinkler.

Possession Immediate.

Apply

Revel Realty & Security Co.,

38 West 44th St. Murray Hill 1267.

FOR RENT

Grand Central Zone

Several unusually light floors 50x85

in new 8-story fireproof sprinklered loft building; suitable for showroom or manufacturing. Ready for occupancy February.

Maurice Wertheim

408 Lexington Ave.

Tel. Murray Hill 6063

Or Your Own Broker.

18th St. near Av. B:

LOTS (10 VACANT)

LOFTS 105x85

ALSO SMALL BUILDINGS

ESTATE JOHN U. BROOKMAN,

165 BROADWAY.

21-YEAR LEASE

ENTIRE BUILDING

156 West 72d St.

Just East of Broadway in the Business Zone.

EARLE & CALHOUN

212 West 72d Street. Endicott 5116.

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$25,000 CASH

Will buy the most beautiful country estate of its size (10 acres) in America. Handsome illustrated book mailed on request.

Brewster Publications, Inc.,
175 Duffield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND CITY. **LOFTS** SPRINKLERED 5,000 to 50,000 Square Feet.

NEW BUILDINGS ONE AND TWO STORY. 5,000 to 50,000 Sq. Ft.

Sites—R. R. Sidings—Waterfronts.

Roman-Callmann Co. BRIDGE PLAZA North Tel. Stillwell 7060. LONG ISLAND CITY.

REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

GEO. S. RUNK TEL. BUTTERFIELD 5430

1252 Lexington Av. (85th St.)

FACTORIES (exclusively) ANY SIZE WHERE

FOR SALE OR LEASE

New Listings Wanted.

Gaillard Realty Co.

Business Estab. 1736

109 East 42d St. Ashland 8714

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

6 West 37th St.

FOR LEASE

5th & 6th Lofts

21x100

Also Immediate Possession. Light Manufacturing Permitted. Suitable for Millinery, Etc.

Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark

3,410 Broadway. Edgecombe 1620.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

FOR RENT

Top Floor Loft

Wood Finish Floor; 75x100

Second Floor Loft

421 WEST 54th ST.

Suitable for light manufacturing

100% sprinklered. Fireproof; large freight and passenger elevators. Light on all four sides, 4 skylights in top loft.

PHONE COLUMBUS 8600

WE BUY DEVELOP SELL

acreage and homesites in

FLORIDA and LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

OWNERS, What can we do for you?

There is an active market just now. S. Carey, Suite 2124, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 2116.

Real Estate Investments in Miami and Vicinity

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160 East Flagler Street

MIAMI, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

BOSTON

I have for sale in Boston a very prominent piece of developed real estate in a location suitable for a department store or hotel. Personal interview required. For appointment address

GEORGE A. RICHARDSON

Personal Service

2 Park Square, Boston

Telephone Beach 7847

REAL ESTATE SERVICE TF

THOENS & FLAUNLACHER-Inc

25 W. 33rd Street Penn. 3700

MANAGEMENT

A specialty for over 30 years.

JOHN PETERS, 210 East 14th Street

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 11.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

NEW FIRMS

with good references will be accepted for the spaces below. A Fifth Avenue address will help you to succeed in business.

We are cutting up the entire second floor, 18,000 square feet, into small units and are renting them at low prices.

Light Lofts, Offices and Show Rooms

122 FIFTH AVENUE

100% sprinklers; low insurance, seven elevators; light manufacturing allowed; brokers protected.

SPACE $850 per year
SPACE $1,100 per year
SPACE $1,500 per year
SPACE $2,300 per year
SPACE $4,600 per year

And other spaces at low prices.

41 WEST 21st STREET

Lofts, Offices and Show Rooms, $30-$40-$60 to $100 per month.

131 WEST 24th STREET

Left 1,100 Sq. Ft., $1,100 per year. Store, 2,750 Sq. Ft., $3,300 per year.

E. SHAHUM CO., 122 Fifth Avenue, Room 808. Tel. Watkins 1878.

DESIRABLE LOFTS
MODERN BUILDINGS,
BET. 5TH AV. & B'WAY.
5 E. 17th St., thru 6 E. 18th St.
7th Floor—About 6,200 Sq. Ft.
15 East 17th St.
3d Floor—25x83.
17 East 17th St.
6th Floor—25x89.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WHITE-GOODMAN
872 BROADWAY Stuy. 0218.
Or Your Broker.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
TO LET FOR
BUSINESS PURPOSES
PARLOR FLOOR
(Corner of Lexington Av. and 79th St.)
Apply
A. FORSHEIM
87 Franklin St., New York City
Telephone Franklin 1100.
Brokers Protected

LOFT FOR RENT
Size 50 x 100
34th St., near Macy's
May Divide
V 228 Times

BROADWAY STORES
64th STREET, LINCOLN SQUARE.
CORNER 75x100. WILL DIVIDE.
INSIDE 25x75.
THREE SMALL STORES.
SPLENDID BUSINESS CENTRE.
AMES & COMPANY
36 West 31st St. LACKAWANNA 1280.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR THE INVESTOR

who wants a real and substantial investment.

A NEW 14-STORY FIREPROOF tax-exempt apartment house.

Located in one of the most desirable and best renting sections of the West Side.

It will show a splendid return, though the RENTS ARE LOW.

$250,000 cash required. Principals only.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St. Endicott 7240.

Unfurnished—East Side.

The Lexington
157 East 72d St.

1, 2 & 3 Rooms

Rentals $100 to $200 Per Month

Kitchenette APARTMENTS FURNISHED IF DESIRED. HOTEL SERVICE AVAILABLE. RESTAURANT.

Apply at Building or
J. C. & E. G. MAYER
347 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 8655

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159 E. 49th

"Apartment House De Luxe"
90 PER CENT RENTED
Immediate or Oct. 1 occupancy.
NEW 9-STORY BUILDING
WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACES
3-4 Rooms
EACH WITH EXTRA LARGE DINING ALCOVES WITH LARGE WINDOWS. CAN BE USED AS CHAMBER.
Pease & Elliman, Agents
340 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 6200.
Whitecourt Const. Corp., Builders
247 Park Ave. Ashland 2807.
Renting Agent on Premises

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122 E. 51 St.
9 Story Building Bet. Park & Lexington Aves.
4 Rooms
(Living room, 2 chambers & kitchen.)
$2,000 UPWARD
Immediate or October 1st occupancy. Open fireplace; extra servants' rooms. Maid service if desired.
Regent 4220
EWING IVES AND INC.
502 PARK AVE.

DOCTORS' OFFICES
111 E. 75TH ST.
New 9-Story Building. (Near Park Ave.)
4 Rooms & Bath, $2000
3 Rooms & Bath, $1800
PEASE & ELLIMAN.
340 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6200
Renting Agent on Premises.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1030 FIFTH AVENUE

When you entertain

THE distinction and dignity of an address on Fifth Avenue is an advantage which carries with it a great deal that *cannot be found elsewhere* in all of New York City.

At 1030 Fifth Avenue—facing 84th Street—there are seventeen new town-house apartments ready for your inspection—*today*. There is a variety of choice in both size and arrangement and many important advantages of expert *scientific construction* that must be personally inspected to be truly appreciated. Act—*now*—to see for yourself these beautiful homes.

Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc., Selling and Managing Agent, 20 East 48th St., New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 0031.

J. E. R. CARPENTER, *Architect*

DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & CO., INC., *Builders*

ALL *the satisfaction, all the economy of home ownership—none of the worries of house ownership. Cooperatively owned apartments.*

1111 PARK AVENUE

ON the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 90th Street are apartments liberal in scale and perfect in arrangement and appointments. Living rooms 16'x27'! Reception Rooms 16'x16'! Wood-burning fireplaces. A passenger elevator serves only two apartments on a floor. Servants' entrances open only on service halls. Living, servants' and sleeping quarters are separated by clever planning and sound proof partitions. Ready August first. Rentals are probably the lowest offered for such adequate accommodations.

6-7-8-9 Rooms—3-4 Baths

Rentals from $4000 to $7200

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave., N. Y., *Tel. Murray Hill 6200*
660 Madison Ave., *Branch Office at 60th St.*
165 West 72nd Street 55 Liberty Street

Only 2 More Apartments For Sale
Under the
Limited Co-operative Plan of Ownership at

145 EAST 54th ST.

27% Co-operative
73% Rented for Income

No Rent No Assessment

EXAMPLE

Rental of Typical 7 Room and 3 Bath Apartment		$4,250
Sale price of same apartment	$29,800	
6% on Investment of $29,800		1,788
Saving		$2,462

Restricted Occupancy Descriptive booklet on request.

BRETT & WYCKOFF
Sales & Managing Agents
385 Madison Ave., at 47th St. Vanderbilt 3535

Other Real Estate and Apartments
Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 3 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MATTER OF SELECTION

EXCLUSIVE apartments are not always expensive. Expensive apartments are not always exclusive. Only an experienced and trained organization like our own can guide you to a happy choice.

381 Park Avenue
N. E. Corner 53rd Street
4 Rooms, 2 Baths—$6,200 to $7,000
One Apartment to a Floor
With Dining Section and 2 Master Chambers

570 Park Avenue
S. W. Corner 63rd Street
6-8 Rooms: 2-3 Baths
Prices from $3,600 to $6,000
One of the finest houses on Park Avenue

791 Park Avenue
S. E. Corner 74th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$9,000 to $14,000
Large Rooms Well Planned
All Master Rooms Outside

910 Park Avenue
S. W. Corner 80th Street
14 Rooms, 4 Baths—$12,000-$15,000
Roof Apartment
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—$8,500
4 Rooms and Bath—$3,000 to $3,500
Permanent Light on All Sides

1060 Park Avenue
Corner 87th Street
New Building
Restaurant on Premises
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,550 to $1,700
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath
$2,500 to $3,800

1111 Park Avenue
S. E. Corner 90th Street
6, 7, 8, 9 Rooms—3 and 4 Baths
$4,200 to $7,200
Choice and Varied Arrangement to Select From

1175 Park Avenue
S. E. Corner 93rd Street
8, 9, 10, 11, 13 Rooms—3 & 4 Baths
$5,200 to $11,400
Highest Point on Park Avenue
An Unusual Building of Regal Proportions

56 West 11th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues
3-4 Rooms, Bath, $1,200 to $1,700
Elevator. Exceptional Value

145 East 35th Street
Murray Hill
Modern Apartments
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $3,000
7 Rooms Duplex, $2,800
3 Rooms, $1,800

105 East 38th Street
East of Park Avenue
New Building
3-4 Rooms & Bath $2,100 to $3,400
Doctor's Apartment

146 East 49th Street
Modern 9 story building
Housekeeping Apartments at Low Rentals
3-4 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,200
Central location near Park Avenue and business district

75 East 55th Street
Between Madison and Park Avenues
3 and 6 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3,900 to $6,000
Perfect Apartments of Distinguished Appointments
Just Off Park Avenue

140 West 58th Street
Between 6th and 7th Avenues
Modern 9 story building
2-4-5 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
$1,500 to $3,600
Close to transit and Park

152 West 58th Street
Between 6th and 7th Avenues
3-4 Rooms, Bath, $1,800 to $2,500
Center of Theatre & Hotel District
Cooperative Ownership
Finest Service

128 Central Park So.
Between 6th and 7th Avenues
3, 4 Rooms, 1-2 Baths, Dining Alcove
$3,000 to $6,500
Facing 3 Miles of Park
Larger Apartments If Desired

912 Fifth Avenue
Between 72nd and 73rd Streets
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—$7,000 to $8,800
5 Rooms, 2 Baths—$3,000
Roof Apartment—$12,000
Opposite Central Park
In Best Section of the Avenue

956 Fifth Avenue
S. E. Corner 77th Street
11 Rooms, 4 Baths—$11,000-$14,500
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—$8,500
All Master Rooms Face Central Park or Overlook the Clark Mansion

1136 Fifth Avenue
S. E. Corner 95th Street
2-6 Rooms, 1-3 Baths
$1,400 to $4,800
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths
$4,400 to $5,700
Roof Apartment, 9 Rooms, 4 Baths
$10,000
Immediate or October Occupancy

264 Lexington Ave.
Between 35th and 36th Streets
2 Rooms & Bath, $1,500
4 Rooms & Bath, $2,150 to $3,350
All light rooms in new building
Attractive Summer Rentals

305 Lexington Ave.
At 38th Street
2 Rooms, Kitchenette $1,400 to $1,600
3 Rooms, Kitchen $1,900 to $2,000
4 Rooms, Kitchen $2,200 to $2,600
Optional maid service

1435 Lexington Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th Street
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms—1, 2, 3 Baths
$2,000 to $4,400
Park Avenue Standards at Lower Cost

55 East 72nd Street
New Building on Wide Street
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $4,000
6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,200 to $5,000
Doctor's Office, $3,000

103 East 75th Street
Near Park Avenue
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,750
Generous Rooms, Large Closet Space

111 East 75th Street
East of Park Avenue
3 and 4 Rooms and Bath
$1,500 to $2,400
Moderate Rentals in an Excellent Residential Neighborhood

115 East 82nd Street
Near Park Avenue
Modern 9 Story Apartments
4-5-6 Rooms, 1-2 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,800
Well planned—light rooms

40 East 83rd Street
Modern 11 Story Apartments
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000 to $4,500
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $5,000
Light Rooms East and West Exposure

17 East 89th Street
N. W. Corner Madison Avenue
5 Rooms, 2 Baths—$3,000 to $3,500
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3,550 to $7,000
Roof Apartments, 6 Rooms, 3 Baths
$6,000
10 Rooms, 4 Baths—$9,000
Woodburning Fireplaces
Overlooks Central Park from Carnegie Hill

114 East 90th Street
Between Park and Lexington Avenues
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,400 to $3,800
Roof Apartment, 6 Rooms
3 Baths—$4,500
Attractive Apartments of Medium Size
Immediate or October Occupancy

65 East 96th Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,000 to $3,700
Moderate Rentals for Convenient Apartments on Wide Street

12 East 97th Street
East of Fifth Avenue
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath
$1,100 to $2,640
Smaller Suites in a Location Usually Restricted to Large Apartments

For Plans and Particulars apply to

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue *Tel. Murray Hill 6200*
660 Madison Avenue, *Branch at 60th Street*
165 W. 72nd Street 55 Liberty Street

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fifth Avenue Buses Are Now Running to Jackson Heights

THIS new Fifth Avenue Bus Service to Jackson Heights affords unexcelled transportation facilities from Fifth Avenue to the most carefully restricted residential section of New York City, with its Garden Apartments on the Cooperative Plan or for Rent. Also English Garden Homes.

Cambridge Court Cooperative Apartments of five and six rooms, beautiful sun parlors overlooking landscaped gardens by Olmstead Brothers.

Towers detached, fireproof, elevator, cooperative Garden Apartments of six and seven rooms, three baths, all outside rooms overlooking landscaped gardens by Noel Chamberlin.

Small initial payment—monthly payments $150 to $300—Save Half Your Rent

Show Apartment Open until 8:30 P. M.
Jackson Heights Office: 25th Street and Polk Avenue
Telephone: Havemeyer 2360

Jackson Heights Garden Exhibit at 557 Fifth Avenue
Open Week Days until 8:30 P. M.

Unfurnished—East Side.

The Finest Plan on Park Ave.

WHEN you consider that this building was erected before the war when labor and materials were a fraction of what they are now you will readily understand why we can offer rooms that are larger, ceilings that are higher, and closets that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, at rentals no higher than those asked for other accommodations.

As an added feature the garden around which the building is erected assures you of perfect light and cross ventilation as well as a charming outlook.

270 Park Ave.

The apartments range in size from 6 to 15 rooms, with 3 to 5 baths.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co
Rentng and Managing Agent
15 East 49th St. Tel. Plaza 9200
Representative on Premises

The Hotel WEYLIN

PRESENTS

for the consideration of a most discriminating clientele its New Addition and Directoire Dining Room.

SUITES
ONE *to* SIX ROOMS
ONE *to* FOUR BATHS
Unfurnished or Furnished

MADISON AVENUE
at 54th Street

---

124 E. 84th St.

Bet. Park & Lexington Aves.
New 9-story apartment house.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
1, 2 & 3 Baths
Representative on Premises
Sharp, Nassoit & Lanning
Madison Ave. cor. 85th St.
Butterfield 2700

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111 East 75th St.
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
of
4 Rooms & Bath — $2000
3 Rooms & Bath — $1800
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave., New York.
Tel. Murray Hill 6200.
660 Madison Ave. Branch Office at 60th St.
165 West 72nd St. 55 Liberty St.

1136 FIFTH AVENUE
SOUTHEAST CORNER 95th STREET

Lowest Rentals on Fifth Avenue
Agent on Premises

APARTMENTS of 7, 8 and 9 Rooms to be leased. 3 and 4 Baths. Also 10 Room Roof Villa and Duplex Apartments. Designed and constructed to adequately fulfill the requirements of families accustomed to large private residences. Wood burning fire-places. *Immediate Occupancy*

Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6200 — Branch Office: 660 Madison Ave.

Magnificent Suites for Rent

Choicest and Most Exclusive Park Avenue Section

791 Park Ave.
Southeast Corner of 74th Street
12 Rooms—4 Baths
Rentals $9,000 to $14,000

Leases are being made for September 1st Occupancy. Make your reservation now.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.-Tel. Murray Hill 6200
660 Madison Ave. Branch at 60th St. RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

A House of Character

38 EAST 85th STREET
ONE BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK
Nearing Completion—Ready for Occupancy August 15
Suites of
3-4-5-6 Rooms
with Numerous Baths
Small Apartments with Large Dining Alcoves
Unusually Light Rooms
Large Closets
References essential
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc., *Agents*
Madison Avenue at 85th Street Tel. Butterfield 2700
Schwarz & Gross, *Architects*

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE YOU LEASE

ELSEWHERE

VISIT

1088 PARK AVE.

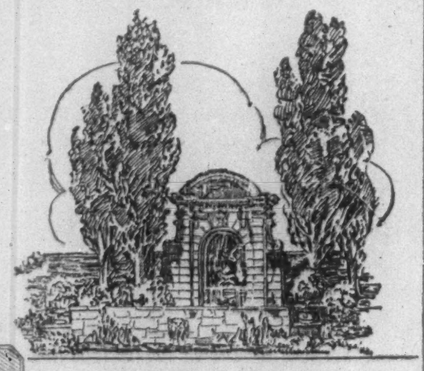
88th to 89th Streets

YOU will appreciate the abundant sunlight and fresh air provided by the formal garden, 100 by 110 feet, around which the apartments are built. Every apartment faces the street or this lovely garden.

You will appreciate, too, the moderate rentals:

8 rooms, 3 baths: $5,200 to $6,700
9 rooms, 4 baths: $6,100 to $7,400

You will do well to inspect these unusual apartments—we feel sure you will be interested. Our representative is on the premises.



BROWN WHEELOCK: HARRIS VOUGHT & CO., Inc.

Renting and Managing Agent
BROWN, WHEELOCK: HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., Inc.
20 East 48th Street Vanderbilt 0031

Beekman Mansion

ADJOINING BEEKMAN TERRACE
ON THE EAST RIVER AT 51st STREET

YOU will be refreshed by the cool breezes that blow from the East River, by the sparkling sunshine and restful quiet. And when you have realized that Beekman Mansion is only a few minutes from the center of the city (a club bus runs across town to Seventh Avenue) you will be convinced that here, on the East River, is the ideal year-round home.

Apartments of 4, 5, 7 and 11 rooms with open fireplaces, sunny bedrooms, well ventilated kitchens, appointments and service of the highest order in a completely fireproof building. Ready for occupancy during October. Our representative on the premises will be pleased to show you through. We will, if you wish it, mail you a descriptive booklet.

Organizers: Thomas Holding Corporation

100% COOPERATIVE
Selling and Managing Agents

BROWN WHEELOCK: HARRIS VOUGHT & CO., Inc.

20 EAST 48th STREET
Tel. Vanderbilt 0031

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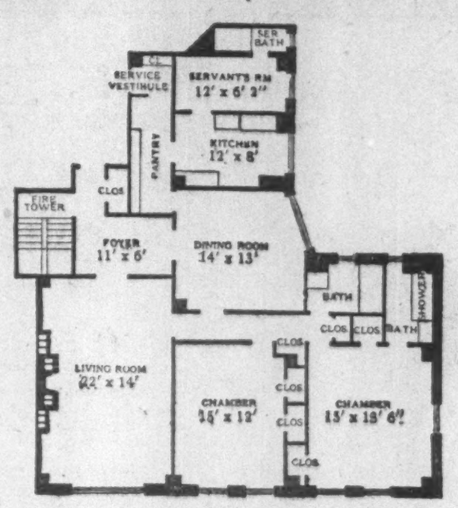
164 East 72ND Street

100% Cooperative



With the Atmosphere of Private Homes

A quiet atmosphere expressive of the dignity of private homes characterizes the apartments here; and they possess, in addition, the important service advantages of a modern apartment building.

Apartments in 5, 6 and 7-room units, exceptionally well arranged, are priced at $11,500 to $20,000, with moderate maintenance charges.

The elevator is now running. A representative on the premises will show you through the building any day, including Sunday.

George A. Fuller Co., *Builders*

MANY *of the most successful lawyers and bankers in New York own and live in cooperatively owned apartments.*

20 EAST 48th STREET — BROWN WHEELOCK: HARRIS VOUGHT & CO., Inc. — VANDERBILT 0031

---

145 East 54th St.	NEW APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED *Immediate Possession* *Leases from October 1st* 6 Rooms and 2 Baths 7 Rooms and 3 Baths RENTALS $3,500 to $4,800
132 East 72nd St. BET. PARK AND LEXINGTON AVES.	NEW 15 STORY APARTMENT HOUSE *Possession September 1st* PERMANENT LIGHT 8 Rooms and 3 Baths SINGLE APARTMENT TO THE FLOOR Rentals $6,000 to $7,400 11 Rooms and 4 Baths DUPLEX WITH ROOF GARDEN Rental $12,300
410 Park Avenue S. W. CORNER 55TH STREET	13 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms Refrigeration, Incinerators, Individual Laundry, Storage Room and Wood Bin; Spacious Closets, Wood Burning Fireplaces Rental $9,000 Owned by the Estate of Ogden Goelet
115 East 53rd St.	7 Rooms and 2 Baths Rental $3,900

Leases now being made from October 1st
Booklets and Floor Plans upon request
BRETT & WYCKOFF, Agents
385 Madison Ave., at 47th St. Vanderbilt 3535

SEE

—*in this Newspaper*
—*in the Rotogravure Section*

The Initial Announcement of
New York's Newest Apartment Hotel

The Hotel White

N. E. Cor. 37th Street and Lexington Avenue

"Situated on Murray Hill—a matter of minutes to every metropolitan activity."

MORRIS WHITE, *Owner and Builder*

---

10 East 85th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Immediate or October occupancy

5 Rooms—3 Baths

Living Room 23 x 17 feet
The third Master Chamber is planned for alternate use as Dining Room or Servant's Room

4 Rooms—2 Baths

Living Room 20 x 16½ feet
The Second Master Bedroom is planned for alternate use as a Dining Room

Wood-Burning Fireplaces, Dressing Rooms, Many Closets, Complete Kitchens with cabinet and built-in ironing board

[SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS
2 five room apartments on the ground floor front]

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 East 40th St. Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on premises
ANTHONY A. PATERNO, Builder and Owner

---

277 Park Ave.

47th to 48th St.

"An Acre of Garden"

Apartments 2 to 7 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Restaurant, Laundry, Maid, Valet Service, if desired

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Tel. Plaza 9200.
Renting and Managing Agent
Office on Premises

Home Comforts—
Hotel Facilities

The OLCOTT

72nd St., adjacent to Central Park West
[RESERVATIONS NOW]
Ready September First
1925

THE Olcott Apartment Hotel, with its ideal location, combines most happily the privacy of home life with all the advantages of a perfected hotel service.

A personal maid service is included in your lease. The suites are of two, three or four rooms, unfurnished, and of unusually spacious proportions, with ample closet space.

Each suite is supplied with running ice water, many electric base plugs and a private serving pantry with automatic refrigeration. All bedrooms have individual baths.

An excellent restaurant, under the personal supervision of the Olcott management, makes the task of entertaining no task at all.

Send for booklet

LAPIDUS ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Apply on premises or telephone Endicott 5840

---

35 East 84th Street

Northeast corner Madison Avenue

6 & 8 Rooms
3 Baths

A FEW especially attractive housekeeping apartments with exceptionally large airy rooms and spacious closets, in this new 11-story building. Reasonable rentals at $3250 to $5500. Superintendent on premises. *Occupancy Now or October 1st.*

ISAAC POLSTEIN & SONS, Inc.
Owner and Manager
30 East 42nd Street Telephone, Murray Hill 4597

APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Possession October First—Some Earlier

104 East 40th St. 5-6 Rooms $3300 to $3600	**149 East 40th St.** 3-4 Rooms $1500 to $2200
55 West 55th St. 3-4 Rooms $1800 to $2800	**161 East 79th St.** 7 Rooms, 3 Baths $3600 to $4000
829 Park Avenue 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths $3200 to $3800	**122 East 82nd St.** 5-6 Rooms $2400 to $3000

Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., Inc.
103 PARK AVENUE
Telephone Ashland 8100

---

45 East 85th Street

Adjoining N. W. Cor. Park Avenue
EXCEPTIONAL FLOOR PLAN
WOODBURNING FIREPLACES

6-7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths

ONE 3 ROOMS, DOCTOR'S OFFICE
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc.
Madison Ave., Cor. 85th St. Tel. Butterfield 2700.

TWELVE EAST 86th STREET

FURNISHED *or* UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS

Charming housekeeping suites completely and superbly furnished, with full hotel service if desired. Unfurnished apartments are also available. Every suite has kitchen or kitchenette, with iceless refrigeration. 2, 3 and 4 rooms. Larger if desired.

Ownership Management
I. FLUEGELMAN

"The New Vogue in Metropolitan Living"

---

29 EAST 64th STREET

JUST OFF 5TH AVENUE
New 11-Story Apartment Building. Attractive
6 and 7 Rooms with 3 Baths
Immediate or Oct. 1st Occupancy Reasonable Rent.
Pease & Elliman, or Your Own Broker, or
505 5th AVENUE, ROOM 1601. Mur. Hill 2491

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61 East 66th Street

A New, Exclusive, Elevator Apartment House Containing Only Eleven Suites

2 & 3 Rooms
With Dining Alcove

Also special
9-Room Duplex Apartment with 4 Baths
The First and Second Floors Especially Suitable for Physician.

THESE apartments are exquisite. Two-room apartments have dining alcove and In-a-Door Beds. The 9-room Duplex Apartment on the two upper floors has no equal for beauty of design and appointment. Imagine a Sun Parlor open to the breezes in the center of New York!

Full Information from
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc.
Madison Ave., Cor. 85th St. Tel. Butterfield 2700

Most Wonderful Apartments

35-45 EAST NINTH STREET

In Washington Square district. Duplex and simplex—3, 4, 5 large rooms. High living rooms with balconies. Fully equipped kitchens. Log-burning fireplaces. Every modern service and convenience. Leasing from October 1—possession about August 15. Floor plans from representative on premises or

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR
262 Greene Street, near Eighth Street
Telephone: SPRing 2697-8-9

Unfurnished—East Side.

155 E. 73d

NEW 9-STORY BUILDING
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACES
Two Remaining Suites of
3-4 Rooms
4 Rooms Have Extra Lavatory
Liberal concessions over summer months
HENNESSY REALTY CO., Builders
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc.
Managing Agents
MADISON AV. AT 85TH ST.
Butterfield 2700. Rhinelander 10150
Renting Agent on Premises

Unfurnished—East Side.

30 East 68 St.

3 and 5 Rooms
$2,400 to $4,200
Maid and valet service available
Ready October 1st
Ladd & Nichols, Inc.
Managing Agents
4 East 46th Street
Vanderbilt 1193

---

698 WEST END AVE

POSSESSION - AUGUST. 1, 1925
Southeast Corner 94th St.,
Renting Agent on Premises
DAILY, SUNDAY AND EVENINGS

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

LARGE DINING ALCOVES IN 3 & 4 ROOMS
WITH REAL KITCHENS
Extra Lavatory in 5 Rooms Kitchenettes in 2 Rooms
ARMINO A. CAMPAGNA, Owner & Builder

New Corner Apartments

333 West End Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 76TH STREET

Modern 15-Story Building

6 and 7 Rooms
WITH THREE BATHS

THIS splendid building is out of the ordinary in design and construction, reflecting architectural beauties of the Old World, yet embodying all the comforts of modern life.

Ready September 1

Representative on Premises

175 West 76th St.
NORTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.

Modern 15-Story Building

3, 4 and 5 Rooms
BATH and EXTRA LAVATORY

SPECIAL STUDIO APARTMENT ON TOP FLOOR
5 large outside rooms and 2 baths

CHARMING dining alcoves in the three and four-room apartments assure the housekeeping efficiency usually found only in larger suites. Rentals are very reasonable.

Ready September 1

Representative on Premises

SLAWSON & HOBBS
Managing Agents
162 West 72nd Street Endicott 7240
THE FRYMIER & HANNA CO., Builders

THE LANGHAM
CENTRAL PARK WEST—73rd-74th STS.
One Apartment Available.
9 Rooms---3 Baths
POSSESSION OCTOBER 1ST
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

THE EVANSTON
272 WEST 90th ST., Cor. WEST END AVE.
One Apartment
8 Rooms---3 Baths
7 Rooms---2 Baths
SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN
Possession October 1st
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

110 WEST 55TH St.
Modern 9 Story Building
3 and 4 Rooms
Completely Equipped Kitchens
All Large and Light
4-Room Apartments Have Extra Lavatory.
Possession October 1st
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

151-161 WEST 86TH St.
Convenient to All Transportation.
A Few Choice Suites of
8 & 9 Rooms---3 Baths
Exceptionally Large and Light
Possession October 1st
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

310 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
5 Rooms---3 Baths
4 Rooms---Bath
With Extra Lavatory.
Possession October 1st
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

168 West 86th St.
One Apartment of
6 Rooms
Private Entrance from St.
Suitable for Physician
Possession October 1st
Inquire on premises or Tel. Murray Hill 5050

---

175 West 73RD Street
Northeast Corner Amsterdam Avenue

New 15 Story Building
Ready for Inspection

2 and 3 Rooms
NOW LEASING
Occupancy in August

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
21 East 40th Street Vanderbilt 2027
Representatives on Premises

THE CLAYTON
North East Corner of Broadway and 92nd Street

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

Immediate Possession or October 1st

Representative on Premises
OR
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 East 40th Street Phone Vanderbilt 2027

THE BELNORD
Broadway at 86th Street

One of the finest Apartment Houses in New York. Built around a Garden.

SPACIOUS ROOMS LARGE CLOSETS
REFRIGERATION

7, 8, 9 *and* 10 ROOMS

Immediate Possession or October 1st

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
21 East 40th Street Phone Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on Premises

Central Park South Apartments
58th Street—59th Street—Seventh Avenue
We are offering a few apartments to lease from October 1st—some of these apartments, consisting of 10 and 12 rooms each, face Central Park.
Rentals from $4,000 to $6,000
Apply at office of the Buildings 175 West 58th Street
Telephone 1677 Circle

If You Are Looking for the Largest and Best Appointed Apartments on the West Side, Look at

110 West 69th St.
ADJACENT TO BROADWAY

3 Rooms & Bath
Dining Foyers and Real Kitchens
They Have All The Latest Appointments

Slawson & Hobbs
AGENTS
162 W. 72d St. Endicott 7240

Tigo Realty Co.
OWNERS & BUILDERS
200 W. 72d St. Trafalgar 8817

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

BING & BING, Inc.
OFFER FOR RENT
Immediate & Oct. 1st
Moderate Rentals

New Oversize Apartments
New Building
310 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 75th St.
5 rooms equal 6
Living room 14 by 23
2 large bedrooms,
Dining alcove,
Foyer,
Kitchen and maid's room
2 baths
Fine closet space
On lease now
Or Oct. 1st
$3000 to $3200
Also 3 rooms equal to 4

BING & BING, INC.

A Few Perfect Apartments
Astor Apartments
West Side of Broadway 75th to 76th Streets
Originally famous as town houses in apartment form
— large rooms
— high ceilings
— ample closets
A few suites completely modernized now renting
6 and 7 rooms
$3250 to $4200

BING & BING, INC.

Complete One-Room Apartments
New Building
The Cardinal
243 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 71st St.
The Cardinal provides the comfort of a spacious apartment in a single room, foyer, serving pantry and bath
Good closet space
Optional maid service
Excellent restaurant
Leases from Oct. 1
Ready Sept. 1
$19 and up, weekly
Also some two-room suites

BING & BING, INC.

1-2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS
(Some *furnished*)

39 Fifth Ave.
At 11th Street
Living Room 14.5 x 24 ft.
Open Fireplaces
3 ROOMS

840 7th Ave.
Cor. 54th Street
3-4-5 ROOMS

321 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
3-4 ROOMS

350 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
1-2-3-4 ROOMS

117 West 58th St.
West of Sixth Ave.
2-3-4 ROOMS

300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th Street
1-2-3 ROOMS

434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Avenue
2-3-4 ROOMS

45 Tiemann Place
One Block below 125th St. and Broadway
Subway Station
2-3 ROOMS

BING & BING, INC.

6-7-8 & 10 ROOMS

1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 ROOMS

88 Central Park West
Cor. 69th Street
6 ROOMS

129 East 82nd St.
Cor. of Lex. Ave.
4-6-10 ROOMS

970 Park Ave.
Corner 83rd Street
8 ROOMS

993 Park Ave.
Corner 84th Street
10 ROOMS

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
4-8 ROOMS

Immediate & Oct. 1st
Moderate rentals

BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th St.
Pennsylvania 4180

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Select Apartments

The Oregon **162 W. 54th St.** *Corner 7th Avenue* 3, 5, 6 Rooms $1,800 to $2,800	*The Manchester* **255 W. 108th St.** *Corner of Broadway* 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,900 to $2,400	*The Netherlands* **340 W. 86th St.** *Near West End Avenue* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms 1, 2, 3 Baths $900 to $3,200
The Luxor **600 W. 115th St.** *Corner of Broadway* 3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms $1,100 to $2,600	*Tintern-Teviot* **2465-69 B'way** *Near 91st Street* 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths $1 700 to $1,920	*The Medina* **189 Claremont Av.** *Near 124th Street* 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms $900 to $1,500
The Lucania **235 W. 71st St.** *Near Broadway* 3, 5 Rooms $1,800 to $2,500	*381-383-384* **Central Park W.** *Near 98th Street* 5, 6 Rooms $1,080 to $1,620	*Fairview Court* **175 Claremont Av.** Near 124th Street 4, 5 Rooms $960 to $1,100
150 W. 79th St. *Near Amsterdam Ave.* 9 Rooms, 3 Baths $4,500 and $5,000	**501 W. 110th St.** *Corner of Amsterdam Ave.* 7, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths $2,400 to $2,500	**332 Riverside Dr.** *Near 106th Street* 3 Rooms $1,600
145 W. 71st St. *Near Broadway* 3, 4 Rooms $1,600 to $2,600	**270 Convent Ave.** *Corner 141st Street* 4, 5 Rooms $1,100 to $1,700	**114 W. 70th St.** *Near Broadway* 3, 4, 5 Rooms, 1, 2 Baths $1,500 to $2,300
349 W. 85th St. *Near Riverside Drive* 8 Rooms $2,200 to $2,400	**314 W. 75th St.** *Near West End Avenue* 1, 2 Rooms $900 to $1,600	**14 W. 74th St.** *Near Central Park West* 2 Rooms $1,300

Note: A call at our office will save time and trouble for the following reasons:
1. We have a complete list of floor plans of both old and new West Side Apartments.
2. Our knowledge enables us to describe houses we represent and their surroundings.
3. Some of these apartments can be rented at once and others from October 1, 1925.
4. We have apartments other than those presented in this list.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
Managing Agents
162 West 72nd Street Endicott 7240

Unfurnished—West Side.

Immediate Occupancy
New Building
The Morleigh
74 West 68th St.
(Near Central Park)
2 & 3 ROOMS
$1,250 TO $1,700
Real Kitchens and Dining Alcoves
Representative on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 W. 72nd St. Tel. Endicott 7240
EYRICH & WARD, Inc., *Builders*

---

595 West End Ave.
Near 89th St.
NEW BUILDING,
3 & 4 Rooms
Rental $1,900 upward
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72d St. Trafalgar 9300.

Academy St. and Post Av.
ONE BLOCK NORTH FROM DYCKMAN ST. BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.
2 ROOMS, $45-$50
3 ROOMS, $54-$60
4 ROOMS, $61-$70
5 ROOMS, $75
Parquet Floors, Built-in Bathtubs, &c.

New Buildings
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
HENSLE CON. CO., 220 Nagle Av.

NEW BUILDINGS
JUST COMPLETED
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
136 West 86th St.
6 rooms, 3 baths
3 rooms, 1 bath
J. AXELROD & SON, Owners
L. J. Phillips & Co.
AGENTS
148 W. 72d St. Trafalgar 9300

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High-class elevator apartment between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from subway station, directly opposite grounds of Spanish Museum.
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 11.
Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 143d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

The Fairfield
Apartment Hotel
72nd Street
Just off Central Park West

Servant Problem Solved
There is untold comfort in having well trained servants to care for your home and personal needs promptly. Ready when you need them, away when you desire privacy. Maid service is included in the rent you pay at the FAIRFIELD.

SUITES
ONE, TWO AND THREE ROOMS UNFURNISHED
BATH WITH EACH CHAMBER
RESTAURANT, OWNERSHIP MANAGED
SERVING PANTRY, REFRIGERATION AND RUNNING ICE WATER IN EVERY SUITE

Reservations Now
Occupancy October First

THE FAIRFIELD OPERATING CO. Inc.
20 W. 72nd St.
Tel. Trafalgar 3800
565 Fifth Avenue,
Tel. Vanderbilt 9546

Send for attractively illustrated booklet containing floor plans and other information

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Choice Selection of Apartments
Immediate Possession or for October 1st

225 W. 71st St.
Near West End Ave.
3-4 Rooms, Bath
Also Physician's Suite

391 West End Ave.
At 79th Street
7 Rooms, Bath

315 W. 97th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, Bath

310 W. 86th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

330 W. 95th St.
Near West End Ave.
5-6-7 Rooms, Bath

431 Riverside Drive
North Corner 115th Street
7-8-12 Rooms, 2 Baths

445 Riverside Drive
116th Street
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

820 Riverside Drive
At 158th Street
3-4-6 Rooms, Bath

EARLE & CALHOUN
212 West 72nd St. Endicott 5116

THE FINEST APARTMENTS ON THE WEST SIDE AT THE LOWEST RENTALS

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Adjacent to Riverside Drive and in the heart of the finest residential section on the West Side.

321 West 78th St.
5 Rooms 2 Baths — 6 & 7 Rooms 3 Baths
Rentals $2,600 upward

A 2-story fireproof apartment, soon ready for occupancy. The Last Word in Building Construction. Contains the most modern improvements, such as porcelain refrigerators, enameled ranges. Everlastic tile flooring in Kitchen and Pantries.

Several 2 and 3 Room Apartments on First Floor. Rentals $1,400 upward.

Renting Agent on Premises—Tel. Columbus 7336
Wood, Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, 72nd-73rd St.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Notes on Washington Square

IN COLONIAL DAYS, New York—then situated below our present City Hall—was frequently ravaged by epidemics. Effective means of combatting these deadly visitations were unknown. Flight from the stricken city was the only alternative. And everybody who was anybody fled northward. The section around what is now WASHINGTON SQUARE was the favorite haven of refuge. For it was a fact that no matter how violently the epidemic raged in New York City, WASHINGTON SQUARE and Greenwich Village, only a few miles north, were remarkably immune.

Gradually the élite of the day established their homes here. Estates and farms gave way to magnificent residences; the present-day exclusive character of WASHINGTON SQUARE was born. The creation of Washington Parade Ground confirmed the character of the Square. Now, a century later, WASHINGTON SQUARE still retains that charm and dignity which made it New York's favorite residential section—a distinction it holds despite the city's prodigious expansion.

WASHINGTON SQUARE apartments are second to none in New York for comforts and conveniences. Its residents, in addition, enjoy a marvelous accessibility to every part of the city—the biggest part of the city's business, amusement and social life being within walking distance.

A Directory of the Better Washington Square Apartment Houses

30 Fifth Avenue
Corner 10th Street
2, 3, 4 Rooms
Dining Alcove
Complete Service
Restaurant
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING
8th and Madison Avenue

39 Fifth Avenue
at 11th Street
3 Rooms
Living Room 14'5" x 24'
Wood-burning Fireplaces
Restaurant
BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th Street

41 Fifth Avenue
Corner 11th Street
2, 3, 4 Rooms
Three Elevators
Dining Alcoves
Large Rooms
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue

114 West 16th St.
West of 6th Ave.
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms
Cedar Closets
Vacuum Cleaning System
JOSEPH HARBATER
106 West 13th Street

45 Fifth Avenue
Near 11th Street
Housekeeping Apartments
2, 3 Rooms
Electrical Refrigeration
Other Interesting Features
BARRAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
366 Madison Avenue

32 Washington Square West
Partial Co-operative
6, 7 Rooms
3 Baths, 8, 9 Closets
4 Apartments still to be sold on unique basis; 21 Apartments offered at reasonable rentals
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
or your own broker

26 West 9th St.
Adjoining 5th Avenue
Housekeeping Apartments
3, 4 Rooms
Wood-burning Fireplaces in Every Apartment
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

15 West 11th St.
West of 5th Avenue
3, 4, 6 Rooms
Large Kitchens
Light Rooms
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue

55 West 11th St.
West of 5th Avenue
New Building
2, 3 Rooms
Kitchenette
3 Rooms, Full Kitchen
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

Tudor Arms
270 West 11th St.
The atmosphere of the Tudor period permeates the entire building
1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms
Also Studio Apartments
MEROWIT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1819 Broadway

111 West 16th St.
West of 6th Avenue
1, 2 Rooms
and Bath
Kitchens and
Kitchenettes
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

25 Fifth Avenue
9th and 10th Streets
Housekeeping Apartments
3 to 6 Rooms
Open Wood-burning Fireplaces
MAGAGER ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

128 Central Park South

THIS new 15-story apartment house fronts on the green reaches of Central Park. The charm of its exterior outlook is surpassed only by the refinements of its appointments and its exclusive character.

Here are magnificent apartments of 3 or 4 spacious rooms, each with wood-burning fire-places, roomy foyers and every modern housekeeping convenience.

3 Rooms
Dining Alcove and Bath

4 Rooms
Dining Alcove
Two Baths

Glass-enclosed showers
Suites of larger size can be arranged to meet individual needs.
Dining Room for Exclusive Use of Residents and their Guests. Maid Service Optional.
Now open for Inspection.
Ready for Occupancy October 1st

Now leasing at rentals that compare favorably with those asked for inferior apartments in a less desirable neighborhood. Representative on premises, or

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Tel: Murray Hill 6200
Branch Office:
660 Madison Avenue
Cor. 60th Street

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW BUILDINGS

PRESENTING MANY UNIQUE FEATURES for COMFORT and OFFERING a COMPLETE VARIETY of FLOOR PLANS

310-318 West 72nd Street

THIS handsome 15-story building, overlooking Riverside Drive, is now leasing. Occupancy about August 1st. Charming foyers, pleasant dining alcoves and other unusual conveniences add to the attractiveness of the apartments.

Maid and Porter Service available

2 Rooms, Bath — 4 Rooms, Bath
3 Rooms, Bath — 5 Rooms, 2 Baths

290 West End Avenue

HERE are delightfully large rooms in a 15-story residential structure at the Southeast corner of 74th Street overlooking the Schwab mansion and having an unobstructed view of the Hudson. Leases are now being made. August occupancy.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths — 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
6 Rooms, 3 Baths — 8 Rooms, 4 Baths

Also Physicians and Dentists' Apartments on the Ground Floor

700 West End Avenue

AT the Northeast corner of 94th Street, this 16-story apartment house is especially designed to conserve the space so often wasted in old-fashioned buildings. Maid and porter service available. August occupancy. Now leasing.

3 Rooms, Bath and Dining Alcove

Also Two Doctors' Apartments of 2 Rooms each on the Ground Floor

145 West 86th Street

IN a wide, tree-lined street, the spacious rooms of this 15-story building are flooded with light. Decorations in the latest vogue. Tiled kitchens and separate shower compartments. Ready August 1st. Leases now being made.

3 Rooms, Bath — 5 Rooms, 2 Baths
4 Rooms, 2 Baths — 6 Rooms, 3 Baths

Sharp, Nassoit & Lanning, Inc.
2489 Broadway, at 92nd Street
Telephone, Riverside 3850

425 Riverside Drive
South Corner 115th Street
A New Modern 16 Story Apartment Building
Ready for Occupancy
MODEL FURNISHED APARTMENT
Now Ready for Inspection
Building Telephone: YELLOWSTONE 7166

865 West End Avenue
Sunny Corner 102nd Street
New Fireproof Apartment Building
Ready about September 1, 1925
Now Leasing from Plans
Building Telephone: ACADEMY 4444

3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS
1 to 3 Baths — Large Foyers
REASONABLE RENTS — OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
For floor plans and further details apply on the premises or
Paterno Bros.
Joseph Paterno, *President*
601 West 115th Street — CATHEDRAL 3735

Unfurnished—West Side.

261-265 and 275
Central Park West
CORNERS at 86th, 87th to 88th ST.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTALS $2,400-$3,900

1100 Park Avenue
N. W. CORNER 89th ST.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
RENTALS $3,000-$3,600

160 Riverside Drive
N. E. CORNER 88th ST.
5 Rooms

410 Riverside Drive
N. E. CORNER 113th ST.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
With 3 Baths.
RENTALS $3,000-$4,000

Oct. 1st or Immediate Possession
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
V. MICHAUD
41 East 42d. — Murray Hill 4946

575 West End Ave.
At 88th Street
5 Rooms—2 Baths
6 Rooms—3 Baths

290 Riverside Drive
At 101st Street
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
New Building
Southern Exposure and River View
Immediate Possession or October 1st
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
Managing Agent
21 E. 40th — Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on Premises

New 15-Story Apartment
Now Ready for Occupancy
898 West End Avenue
Wonderfully situated on the S. E. Corner of 104th Street, one block from Broadway and Riverside Drive. Rooms are extra large, closets of generous size, some cedarized. Extra servants' lavatory.
Unusually Attractive Rentals
Schwartz & Gross, Architects
4-5-6 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths, Dining Alcove
898 West End Ave. Corporation
Builders and Owners · Phone Clarkson 0031
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
Broadway, 72d-73d Sts. Tel. Endicott 8900.

910 WEST END AVENUE
Southeast Corner 105th Street
New 15 Story Building
Occupancy August 1
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Now Leasing
Open for Inspection
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
Telephone: Vanderbilt 2027 — 21 EAST 40th STREET
or
Representative on Premises — Phone Clarkson 0946
V. CERABONE and MICHAEL A. CAMPAGNA, Owners

The Wellston
161 WEST 75th STREET
and
174 WEST 76th STREET
New 15-Story Fireproof Building
READY SEPTEMBER 1
Now Leasing—Open for Inspection
4-5-6 ROOMS
Special Suites for Doctors
Representatives on Premises Daily and Sunday
9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Building Telephone Endicott 5690
ANTHONY A. PATERNO, OWNER and BUILDER
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
Managing Agents
21 East 40th Street — Vanderbilt 2027

The Riviera
APARTMENTS
5 to 10 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
790 Riverside Drive
Between 156-157 Street
Resident Manager, Billings 2900 or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
165 W. 72d St. Endicott 8300

140 West 71st St.
Near Broadway
9-Story Fireproof Apartment House
8 Rooms, 3 Baths; $4500.
Immediate Possession.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5200.
(Duplex Apartment)
4-Room Doctor's Apartment, $1400.
Also 2-Room Suite, $1200.
Representative on premises, or
S. E. OSSERMAN
2 Rector Street — Whitehall 5183

THE ROGER MORRIS
Elevator Apartments
3-4-5 and 7 ROOMS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
400 WEST 160TH ST.
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS.
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Station.
PHONE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 2300.

Bachelor Apartments

ROYALTON — **44 West 44th St.** AND **47 West 43d St.** — ROYALTON
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED SUITES
$90 to $175
FALL LEASING
RESTAURANT
FULL HOTEL SERVICE

340 W. 87TH ST.
A NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE NEAR WEST END AVE.
3 & 4
ROOMS, BATH and DINING ALCOVE,
$1,200 to $2,400
Immediate Occupancy
IRVING AXELROD, Owner & Builder
231 West 74th St. TRAFALGAR 1805

Chester Court
201 West 89th Street
Edna Court
200 West 90th Street
Immediate Possession
Leases from Oct. 1
New 14-Story Fireproof Apartments
3-4-5-6 Large Airy Rooms
Large Foyers
2-3 Baths with
Needle Showers

Special 4-Room Suites with large dining alcove and extra maid's room. All modern improvements. Building will be maintained under strictly high-class management, with day and night service. Convenient to all transit lines, Riverside buses, subway at 91st Street and "L" at 93d Street.
SAM MINSKOFF, Builder. S. S. EVENSON, Agt.
Apply on Premises
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 2192
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily and Sunday

Harold M. Silverman
1428 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. — Adjacent 181st Street — Washington Heights 3000

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

264 Riverside Drive 11 Story Fireproof S. E. cor. 99th St. 7-8-9-10 Rooms $2800 up	701 West 176th St. 6 Story Elevator N. W. cor. Broadway 3-4-5 Rooms $82.50 up	3495 Broadway 10 Story Fireproof S. W. cor. 143rd St. 3-5-6 Rooms $75 up
600 West 113th St. 12 Story Fireproof S. W. cor. Broadway 6 Rooms, $2250	621 West 172nd St. 6 Story Elevator N. W. cor. Broadway 3-4 Rooms $83 up	719 West 180th St. 6 Story Elevator Bet. B'way & Ft. Wash. 4-6 Rooms $75 up

NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

712 West 176th St. Near Broadway 5 Story Walkup 3-4-5 Rooms $70 up	621 West 189th St. N.E.cor. Wadsworth Av. 5 Story Walkup 3-5 Rooms $55 up	152 Dyckman St. Near Sherman Ave. 5 Story Walkup 5 Rooms, $70
371 Wadsworth Ave. S. E. cor. 192nd St. 5 Story Walkup 4-5 Rooms $60 up	570 West 182nd St. Near Audubon Ave. 5 Story Walkup 3-4 Rooms $50.50 up	1506 University opp. Wash. Bridge 5 Story Walkup 4-5 Rooms $65 up

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Building
A Limited Number of Choice Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms & 3 Baths
2-3-4 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette
Apartments have open fireplaces, refrigeration. East, south and west exposures. Restaurant, Guest Rooms, Modern Laundry, Maid Service and Valet.
Under Management of Owners

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 11.
Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 42d Street West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

782 West End Ave.
Northeast corner 98th Street.
4 Rooms & Bath
CORNER APARTMENT
6 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern Fireproof Building.
REMCO
230 West 99th St.

414 West 118th St.
6 Rooms and Bath
MODERN HOUSE, $100 TO $125.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 541 West 161st St.

LOWEST RENTALS IN THE CITY

640-4 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Streets.
12-Story Apartment.
All Modern Improvements.
Clothes Dryers, Etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Apartments Can Be Seen Evenings

604-606 W. 115th St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
Very Large Rooms.

3569 Broadway
10-Story Fireproof Apartments.
3 Rooms with Kitchenettes
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Kitchens

350 West 71st Street
Elevator Apartments.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Very Large Light Rooms

107-109 West 82d Street
8 Large Rooms

126 La Salle Street
Formerly 125th Street.
Columbia College Section.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath. Low Rent

305 Haven Avenue
Adjoining 179th Street.
6 Rooms, $72.50

839 West 179th Street
Adjoining Haven Avenue.
6 Rooms, $72.50

Windsor Court
580 W. 161st Street.
S. E. cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $67.50 and up

INQUIRE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
3410 BROADWAY — TEL. EDGECOMBE 1620

37 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

HERE all modern luxuries and comforts are combined with a rare yet practical foresight in the spacious, sunny suites of a new 15-story apartment building.

8 Rooms
4 Baths
6 Rooms
3 Baths

Sharp, Nassoit & Lanning, Inc.
2489 Broadway, at 92nd
Telephone, Riverside 3850

To the Renting Public

All sections are listed geographically. Under them avenues are listed alphabetically and streets are listed numerically.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

Published by THE BUILDING MANAGERS AND OWNERS ASSOCIATION of New York 220 Broadway

The object of this Association is the attainment of greater efficiency in the management of buildings through the co-operation of its members.

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Washington Square

33 Fifth Avenue
At 10th Street
Real kitchen, dining alcove
3 and 4 rooms. Immediate possession
$1,600 to $3,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

115-135 West 16th St.
3 and 4 Rooms
Rental $900 to $1500
J. Irving Walsh
73 West 11th Street Chelsea 5580

141 West 16th Street
New Elevator Apartment House
2-3-4 Rooms
Modern housekeeping apartments with real kitchens
Rent $90 to $140
Immediate Possession
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Duross Company
67 Seventh Avenue Watkins 5000

Murray Hill

15 and 16 Park Avenue
Murray Hill at 35th Street
3 and 4 Rooms, $2,000 to $3,600
Real kitchens, fireplaces, maid and valet service. Some have dining sections and a few are furnished.
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

55 Park Avenue
At 37th Street
Living room, 2 bedrooms, dining section, kitchen, lavatory and bath, $3,400 up.
Ready now or October 1st
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

67 Park Avenue
2-3-4-7 Rooms
15-story fireproof apartments
Maid and restaurant service optional. Wood-burning fireplaces.
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

Murray Hill (Continued)

156 East 37th Street
Murray Hill
3 rooms and bath—$1900-$2200
4 rooms and bath—$2700-$2800
Doctor's office—2 rooms and bath $1500
Cyrille Carreau, Inc.
101 Park Avenue Ashland 0600

Lower Park Ave.

Lex. Ave. & 46th Street
"The Gilford"
Two-Room Apartments with bath and complete kitchenette
Meal Service
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

270 Park Avenue
Surrounding an Italian Garden
October 1st or early possession may be arranged
6, 7, 8, 10 & 12 Rooms—3 & 4 Baths
$7,500 to $12,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

383 Park Avenue
October 1st Possession
3 to 11 rooms—1 to 4 baths
$2,500 to $12,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

470 Park Avenue
S. W. Cor. 58th Street
13 Rooms—4 Baths
October occupancy
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

142 East 49th Street
Immediate Possession
3 Rooms—$1,500 to $1,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

Lower Park Ave. (Continued)

135 East 50th Street
"The Randolph"
One and Two Room Apartments with Bath and Real Kitchen
Maid Service
$1,200 to $2,000
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

34 East 51st Street
Near Park Avenue
Large living room, bedroom, real kitchen and bath—from $2,200
Maid, valet and meal service
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

59 East 54th Street
Between Madison & Park Aves.
4 and 5 Rooms
Rentals from $2,700 up
Fireplaces in every apartment
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

116 East 58th Street
October 1st or early possession may be arranged
7, 8 and 9 Rooms—3 Baths
$3,800 to $5,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

East of Central Park

743 Fifth Avenue
Roof apartment
5 rooms and a sun room—2 baths
Immediate possession. $6,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

1140 Fifth Avenue
At 95th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms. Rentals very reasonable.
Exceptional view of the Park
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

East of Central Park (Continued)

1160 Fifth Avenue
At 97th Street
3 to 7 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500
Wood-burning Fireplaces
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

525 Park Avenue
Southeast Corner 61st Street
9 rooms—3 baths
Immediate occupancy or Oct. 1st
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue. Murray Hill 2226

929 Park Avenue
Between 80th & 81st Streets
12 Rooms—4 Baths
10 Rooms—3 Baths
Immediate or October 1st occupancy
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

935 Park Avenue
at 81st Street
New Building—Completed last Fall
Immediate Possession
8 Rooms—3 Baths
$6,500 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

1040 Park Avenue
Northwest cor. of 86th Street
11 Rooms—12 Rooms
$8,000 to $11,000
New Building
Ready for immediate occupancy
Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.
20 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 0031

1045 Park Avenue
Northeast cor. 86th Street
4 and 6 Rooms
Recently constructed fireproof building
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

The Directory Makes a Selection Easy

East of Central Park (Continued)

1088 Park Avenue
8 & 9 Rooms, $5,200 to $7,400
Built around a spacious garden
No inside rooms. Ready September
Now renting
Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.
20 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 0031

40 East 62nd Street
Oct. 1st Possession
7 Rooms—3 Baths—$4,600 per Annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

125 East 63rd Street
October 1st Possession
4 and 6 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths
$2,800 to $3,900 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

53 East 66th Street
110 Feet Southern Exposure
6, 10 & 12 Rooms—3 & 4 Baths
$4,300 to $9,000 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

48 East 72nd Street
Oct. 1st or Immediate Possession
3 and 4 Rooms—$1,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

112 East 74th Street
8 Rooms, 3 Baths; All Southern Exposure
Doctor's Apt., 6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Street Entrance
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

The Directory Is a Convenience to the Renting Public

East of Central Park (Continued)

156 East 79th Street
Modern Building
October 1st or immediate possession
7 & 8 Rooms—3 Baths
$4,200 to $4,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

111 East 80th Street
New Building
Immediate Possession
5 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3,200 to $3,400 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

3-5 East 84th Street
Oct. 1st or immediate possession
4 & 7 Rooms
$1,500 to $3,000 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

12 East 86th Street
A few steps from 5th Avenue
2, 3, 4 Rooms, each with kitchen or kitchenette—furnished or unfurnished
Every hotel service available
Restaurant & Commissary on premises
Ownership management
I. Fluegelman

115 East 90th Street
At Park Avenue
3 Rooms—$1,400-$1,700
4 Rooms—$1,800
5 Rooms—$2,250-$2,500
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd St. Vand. 2371

131 East 93rd Street
From October 1st
4 rooms and bath—$1,500-$2,000
5 rooms and bath—$1,800-$2,400
Cyrille Carreau, Inc.
101 Park Avenue Ashland 0600

The Apartment House Directory Saves Time

East of Central Park (Continued)

2 to 4 East 95th Street
6 and 7 Rooms—2 and 3 Baths
Open Fireplaces
Rental $3,000 to $4,200
2 East 95th Street Corp.
598 Madison Ave. Plaza 6513

51 East 96th Street
Elevator Apartments
7, 8 and 9 Rooms,
9 Rooms, corner apartment
Norman Denzer
2248 Broadway Trafalgar 1155

Mid-Town Section and West Side

331-337 West 24th St.
Suites of 2, 3 and 4 Rooms
$80 to $125
New Elevator Building
Immediate Possession
James N. Wells' Sons
191 9th Avenue Chelsea 5266

39-41 West 55th Street
Modern New Building
Immediate Possession
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms—1 & 2 Baths
$1,000 to $3,850 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

140 West 55th Street
October 1st or Immediate Possession
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,400 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

2178 Broadway
S. E. Cor. 77th Street
"Wellsmore"
7 and 9 room suites
Immediate possession
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

West Side (Continued)

219 West 81st Street
Northeast Corner Broadway
3 Room Doctor's Apartment
5 rooms and 2 baths
6 rooms and 2 baths
7 rooms and 2 baths
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 3607

251 West 89th Street
Corner Broadway
"The Admaston"
5 rooms—$1,950
7 rooms—$2,800
8 rooms—$3,600
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd St. Vand. 2371

215 West 91st Street
Corner Broadway
"The De Soto"
4 Rooms, $1,800-$2,000
5 Rooms, $2,400-$2,600
6 Rooms, $2,700-$2,800
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

168 West 96th Street
near Broadway
4 rooms, bath, housekeeping
Rents from $100 to $115 per month
Apartments in fine condition
Immediate Possession
Ruland & Benjamin
14 East 48th Street Vanderbilt 9363

601 West 110th Street
Corner Broadway
Hendrik Hudson Annex
6 Rooms—$2,400-$2,500
7 Rooms—$2,800-$3,300
8 Rooms—$3,200-$3,300
9 Rooms—$3,400-$3,600
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

Washington Heights

520-550 Audubon Ave.
2-3-4 & 5 room apartments
$50 to $100 monthly
Norman Denzer
2248 Broadway Trafalgar 1155

WD

High Class Apartments

898 West End Ave.
S. E. Cor. 104th St.
New Building.
Ready for Occupancy.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1, 2, 3 Baths.
Rents, $1,050—$3,600.

180 Riverside Drive
North Corner 80th St.
October Occupancy.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,700—$4,300.

215 W. 101st St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
6 and 8 Rooms.
Rentals, $2,000—$3,300.

250 W. 91st St.
Corner Broadway.
October Occupancy.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rentals, $3,100—$3,200.

365 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 77th St.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 15.
6-8 & 9 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rentals, $3,200—$6,900.

235 W. 76th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15.
5-6 & 7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,900—$4,700.

215 W. 75th St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Ready for Occupancy.
2 and 3 Rooms.
Rentals, $1,300—$2,200.

136 W. 75th St.
3 Rooms & Bath.
Rent, $1,700.
Immediate Occupancy.

118 W. 79th St.
New 15-Story Fireproof Apt.
Ready September 15.
6 & 7 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents, $3,600—$4,800.

330 W. 102nd St.
South Corner Riverside Drive.
October Occupancy.
4-5 & 9 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,000—$4,500.

321 W. 78th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 15.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,600—$4,300.

269 W. 72nd St.
Adjoining Cor. West End Ave.
3 Rooms, Dining Alcove.
Rental, $1,300.

321 W. 92nd St.
North Corner Riverside Drive.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $4,200—$4,500.

875 West End Ave.
S. W. Cor. 103rd St.
Immediate Occupancy.
4 Rooms, Dining Alcove.
Rental, $2,400.

251 W. 81st St.
Corner Broadway.
6 and 8 Rooms.
Rentals, $2,200—$2,500.

302 W. 92nd St.
Near West End Ave.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental, $2,500.
Also 5 & 6 Rooms.
Physicians' Suites on Ground Floor.

Wood, Dolson Company, Inc.
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets. Tel. Endicott 8900.

Desirable Apartments

Possession Now or October First

All 12 Story Fireproof Buildings

808 WEST END AVENUE
Northeast Corner of 99th Street
7, 8, 9 Rooms
Doctor's Suite—Ground Floor
7 rooms

884 WEST END AVENUE
Northeast Corner of 103rd Street
5, 6, 7 Rooms
Doctor's Suite—Gound Floor
5 and 6 rooms

176 WEST 87TH STREET
Southeast Corner of Amsterdam Ave.
4, 5, 6 Rooms

216 WEST 100TH STREET
Southeast Corner of Broadway
6, 7, 8 Rooms

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 EAST 40th STREET VANDERBILT 2027

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365 West End Ave.

Northwest corner 77th Street

6, 8 & 9 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths

TWO-THIRDS of these apartments have been leased, though the building will not be ready for occupancy until August 15. This is an evidence of the skill of Isaac Polstein & Sons in meeting the demand for exceptionally large, light and airy rooms. Rentals range from $3200 to $6900.

WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC.
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets Telephone, Endicott 8900

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68 St. 25 West

Adjoining Central Park
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms & Dining Alcove
1 and 2 BATHS and EXTRA LAVATORIES
EXTRAORDINARILY BEAUTIFUL LOBBY
Renting Agent on Premises — Tel. SUSquehanna 10233

Only Two Apartments on a Floor

10 West 86th Street

Adjoining Central Park West

THIS magnificent structure marks the latest advance in apartment house design and construction. It is a fitting complement to the exclusive character of its location.

7 Rooms—3 Baths

6 Rooms—3 Baths
and Butler's Pantry

Rooms and closet space of a size associated with spacious country homes. Only two apartments on each of the fifteen floors.
Ready for Occupancy July 1st

TIGO REALTY CO., *Owners-Builders*
200 West 72nd Street *Phone: Trafalgar 8817*

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., *Agents*
148 West 72nd St. *Phone: Trafalgar 9300*

Unfurnished—West Side.

The Following High-Class Apartments Are Ready for Immediate or October 1 Occupancy At Very Attractive Rentals:

ALAMEDA
255 West 84th St.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY
3-5-6-7-8 rooms, 1 to 3 baths

REXFORD
230 West 79th St.
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY
5 & 6 rooms, 2 baths

SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY
7 rooms, 3 baths

Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
B'way, 72nd-73rd Sts.
Tel. Endicott 8900

Unfurnished—West Side.

Immediate Occupancy
NEW
15-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment
328 W. 86 St.
3 & 4 ROOMS
Fully Equipped Kitchens
AGENT ON PREMISES

---

255 West End Ave.
At 72d Street
A 14-story fireproof Apartment House
3 & 4 ROOMS
Also 3 rooms on ground floor, suitable for physician or dentist. Separate street entrance.
Built and Managed by
SAMUEL A. HERZOG
299 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7453

---

9 Rooms
3 BATHS
260 W. 72nd St.
THE WELLWYN
Unique Floor Plan.
All Rooms Outside.
Living Room 19x27.
Rental $4500 Up
ALSO 5 ROOMS
With 2 Baths
$2000 Up.
Earle & Calhoun
212 W. 72nd St. Endicott 5116

---

57 West 75th Street
La Rochelle Apartments
A modern, high-class, fireproof apartment. A very desirable residential location, only a few minutes east of Broadway.
7 Very Large Rooms
at rentals that are very attractive
APPLY ON PREMISES

CHOICEST CORNER APARTMENT ON WEST SIDE
530 West End Ave.
At 86th Street
9 exceptionally large rooms with 3 baths. location ideal; tenanted by a most select class.
Immediate Possession
EARLE & CALHOUN
212 W. 72nd St. Endicott 5116

Unfurnished—West Side.

32 Washington Square West
A Unique 15 Story Apartment
Partial Co-operative
The entire building will be sold to 9 Tenants whose initial purchase payments should be the last—no rentals—no assessments and a probable profit.
The other 22 apartments are offered at reasonable rentals—Ready—Oct. 1925.
COMPARE the specifications for construction and equipment of this apartment with those of any other and note the many novel and superior features.
Two apartments on a floor
6 Rooms-3 Baths-8 Closets
7 Rooms-3 Baths-9 Closets
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
—Southern exposure—fine Park and Hudson River Views.
Electrical ventilation and refrigeration and tile wainscotting in all kitchens—special wood-burning fireplaces, vitrolite glass walls in bathrooms.
AVOID the discomfort of dangerously increasing traffic jams.
LIVE in the best residential district in the City and *walk to your business.*

THE AIM of the Washington Square Association is—
"To preserve Washington Square as a public park for the use of all" and "To keep the Washington Square district the best residential district in the City."
"History, Literature, Learning and Art have graciously contributed to render Washington Square a distinctive and delightful quarter where it is pleasant, indeed inspiring to dwell."
For further details apply—
Twenty-Washington Sq. Holding Corp.
35 Maiden Lane John 1485-1488
Gaines, Van Nostrand and Morrison, Inc.
Telephone, Stuyvesant 3125
Or Your Own Broker

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Studios, north light, overlooking Central Park; also apartments of 3 rooms and bath for rent. Ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STRATFORD AVON
210 Riverside Drive
Cor. 93rd Street
High-Class Apartments overlooking Hudson
8-9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths
ALSO
375 Riverside Drive
Cor. 110th Street
Modern 15-story fireproof building
High-Class Apartments
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Attractive new, high-class Elevator Apartments. Immediate possession.

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WITH REAL KITCHEN
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Elevator Apartments

The most distinctive apartment building in the Bronx

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2 to 5 Room Apartments to Lease

New High-Grade Elevator Apartment Building
Large Airy Rooms
Rents Reasonable to select families

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One 7-Room Doctor's Apartment.
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Large Closets—Every Improvement

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4 Minutes' Walk to Station at

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Finest Elevator Apartments of

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Special Attractive Offer to Right prospective Tenants.

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Or Your Own Broker.

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Attractive 4 & 5 rooms with full kitchen.

Moderate rentals in new building. Possession Sept. 1st.

Arrangements may be made for those not requiring entire suites.

RESTAURANT SERVICE.

ALLOWS TEN YEARS FOR FLORIDA BOOM

Development Situation Totally Different From Similar Experiences in Other States.

BUYERS NOT PESSIMISTS

Prediction Made That Boom Conditions Are Likely to Travel From County to County.

As the result of a careful investigation of Florida land conditions T. S. Knowlson of this city, who recently spent three months in various parts of that State, says, regarding the real estate activity, that so far as the boom is like that of any other State boom it will follow the same course, and so far as it is different it will create a destiny of its own.

"This is not as obvious as it sounds," he explains, adding that it is easy to strike analogies between real estate developments in California and Oklahoma and those in Florida, and draw inferences which are apparently logical or a trifle damaging.

"There is the argument," says Mr. Knowlson, "that, as in other States, reckless land speculation raised prices to a figure which makes its purchase unprofitable, so in Florida we may expect to see corner lots sold at a price which no kind of financial ingenuity can turn into an advantage. But the buyer of a corner lot at $100,000 is not a fool. It must be presumed that he knows what he is doing, and he gives no sign of pessimism. Admittedly, the figure is high, but no one knows that better than the purchaser himself.

"There are certain lots in Miami which were sold two years ago at $3,000. Their present selling price is $25,000. No wonder, then, that the market is brisk with buyers and sellers. The point is, how much higher will these prices go? Nobody knows, for at every turn one is met by the fact that Florida is different from anything of its kind that has gone before. Past booms are a good guide in a general way, but they cannot serve as an exact measure for the present movement.

"For one thing, the whole wealth of the United States is interested in Florida. Almost everybody of consequence appears to have a large holding there, and vast sums are being brought from other States for industrial and development purposes. The significance of the fact is this: That such names tend to generate deep confidence.

"People get the impression of strength, stability and reliability. They believe that such leadership is worth following. Hence, every year the crowd of visitors increases so rapidly that they cannot be properly accommodated, although strenuous efforts are to be made to avoid the shortage of rooms which marked the past season. Hundreds of these visitors will become residents of Florida. They buy lots and arrange to build homes.

"A further fact which makes Florida different is that it is the last of the States to go through a development boom on a State-wide scale. This is unconsciously sensed by the thousands who read about it, and their interest is quickened to a pitch of excitement. During the season there is a spirit not unlike that of a boom on the Stock Exchange. It is easy and I suppose right and necessary to condemn such excitement, but when all the facts are considered it is as natural as the satisfaction of hunger.

"There is a third factor, stronger even than the foregoing, and that is climate. If this were not what it is there would be no boom such as we see today. Florida is unique. The Summer is less wearing than in the South generally, and much more bearable than in the North and Middle West. When you were smothering in the 90s we were fairly comfortable in the middle 80s. Besides, in June, July and August there is a cooling rain every afternoon, and not only cooling but highly productive for crops and groves. So what with the breezes which blow from the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, the rains that come with tropical regularity, the cool nights that impart a real quality to sleep, Florida has a Summer climate to offer which can hardly be beaten anywhere. But the Winter climate is the puller. Hot enough in the centre and south to bathe during the day, it is sometimes just cold enough during evenings to make a fire attractive. When morning comes it is Summer again. Even the critics of Florida are enthusiastic on this question of climate.

"The profound interest in Florida is, in my opinion, based on these three factors. They give a distinction and a permanence to the movement which marks it off from others that have gone before. You cannot judge Florida solely by analogies in the past. Florida is different.

"When asked how long will the Florida boom last I reply that nobody knows. The indications point to a possible period of ten years before the top is reached. A real estate boom usually passes through three stages. The first is the sale of virgin soil in highly favored districts or in vast acreages. The second stage is the resale in smaller tracts or in lots. The third stage is the period when the buyer buys for himself, to keep for a home or to use for business. In Florida the vitality of the boom is such that these three stages are being vigorously prosecuted at the same time. Houses are being purchased every day. Acreage is being bought and sold on an immense scale, and this is also true of smaller tracts.

"Nobody with a knowledge of facts doubts that the present boom will continue. The real question is how long? If in another State it lasted for eight years, the duration might be longer in Florida. The truth seems to be that the boom will be topographical, going from county to county and city to city, moving northward from the south. To cover a large State in this way takes time, and I do not see how it can be accomplished in less than ten years. Of course, this does not mean that boom opportunities and boom prices will last that length of time. It means that these conditions may last a year or two in a particular region, then give way to conditions which, though still good, are nearer the routine of other States.

"In some districts the ascent would seem to be complete. But in a hundred other places they are only just beginning to clear the land. They are operating the first step of what is perhaps to be a new city of 40,000 inhabitants, situated on a lovely lake. The outlook of the developer is therefore one which embraces some years of arduous work. They appear to have complete faith in themselves and their plans. Nothing stops. Everything moves.

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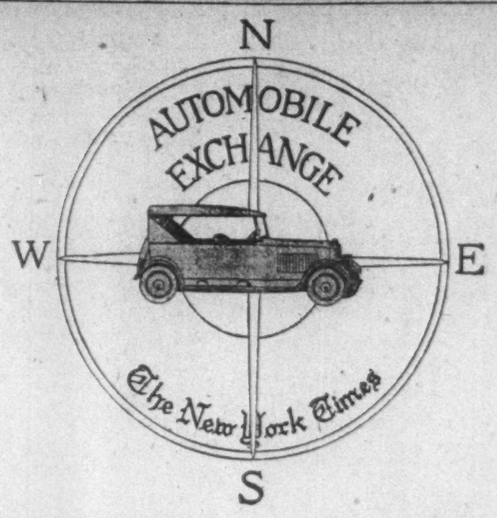

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Many who have recently bought new cars are offering this year's models in the Automobile Exchange; others are disposing of cars not more than a year or two old, newly painted and reconditioned.

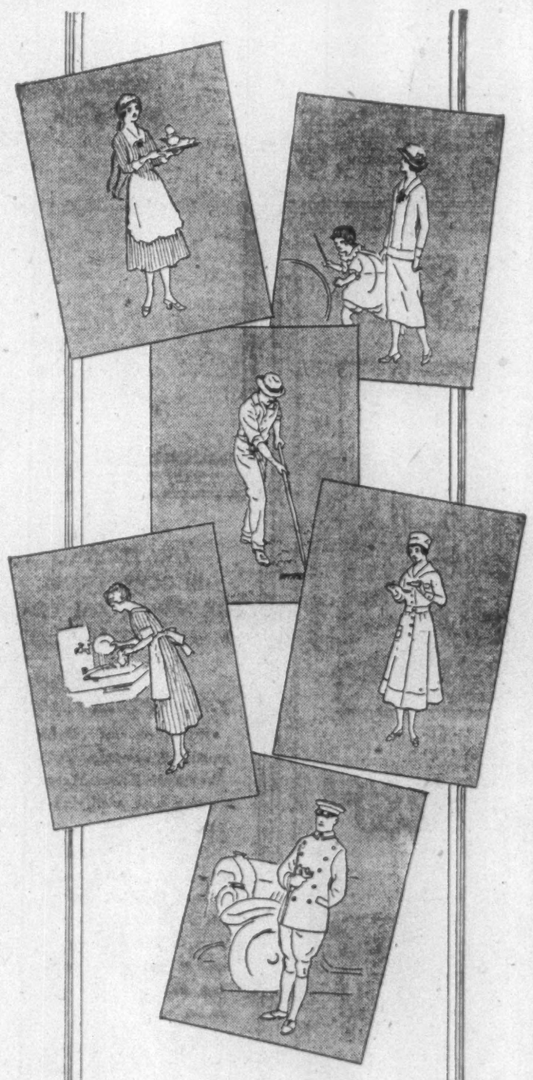
Purchase a used touring car, sports model, roadster, brougham, limousine or other style and add to the pleasure of your vacation days, holidays and week-ends.

The New York Times exercises care in the acceptance of advertising, by subjecting it to censorship. It is advisable, however, to fully acquaint yourself with propositions made by those selling cars, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

Advertising rate 70 cents an agate line.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

The New York Times



TRAINED SERVICE A FACTOR *In Hospitality*

THE ART of gracious hospitality, whether extended to house guests or those invited for tea or bridge, requires the trained services of dependable domestic help. Discriminating hostesses find this graceful efficiency which other women envy in service obtained through the Domestic Help Wanted Columns of The New York Times.

Experienced cooks, gardeners, waitresses, chauffeurs, laundresses—all types of houseworkers, know that the best positions in the metropolitan district are open to them through the carefully censored, high-class announcements which appear daily and Sunday in the Domestic Help Wanted Columns of The New York Times.

THE RATE *is 55 cents an agate line*

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The New York Times

INSURANCE ASSETS SECURED BY REALTY

Mortgage Investments Represent Nearly Three Per Cent. of Total United States Values.

URBAN LOANS INCREASE

Farm Loans Show a Five Per Cent. Decrease in Thirty-Month Period.

The part that life insurance premiums play in real estate development is illustrated by a statement by L. Seth Schnitman. According to Mr. Schnitman, the total assets of all life insurance companies in the United States are between ten and eleven billions of dollars, or more than 3 per cent. of the country's total wealth. Of this sum more than 25 per cent. is invested in or secured by real estate holdings.

"Forty-one companies, estimated by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to have 82 per cent. of the total admitted life insurance assets of the United States legal reserve companies, reported at the end of May, 1925, a total investment of $3,542,000,000, on all types of realty mortgages," Mr. Schnitman said.

"Assuming that the assets of the companies so reporting are representative of the remaining 18 per cent. of the admitted assets not reported, the indicated total of investments by all life insurance companies in real estate mortgages aggregate more than $4,300,000,000.

"Using the Census Bureau's figures on the estimated realty wealth of the United States for the year 1922 and making suitable allowance for the accretion since that time, it is reasonable to assume that the mortgages held by life insurance companies on the real estate of the United States, counting both land and fixed improvements thereon, are between 2 and 3 per cent. of the total realty values of the United States. When it is considered that insurance companies, like banks, investing in the restricted field of the trustee, are most conservative in their valuations of realty for loaning purposes this ratio between their realty mortgage investments and total realty values becomes all the more significant.

"Mortgages of not more than perhaps $85,000,000,000 or $90,000,000,000 may with safety be said to represent first or prior liens upon the estimated true value of real property and improvements, aggregating, on the basis of the Census Bureau estimate of 1922, $175,000,000,000, exclusive of real estate used for the purposes of the various types of public utilities. It can thus be seen that the advances of insurance companies on realty, being predicated upon conservative appraisals and being practically without exception on first mortgages, are today probably in excess of 5 per cent. of the total amount of first mortgages outstanding on all realty in the United States.

"Of the investments in realty mortgages by forty-one companies a total of $1,492,000,000 on farm lands was outstanding on May 31, 1925, equivalent to more than 42 per cent. of the grand total invested in realty mortgages, as against a comparable ratio of 47 per cent. at the end of 1922. Loans on improved and unimproved urban and suburban property, aggregating $2,050,000,000 at the end of May for the forty-one companies, and covering all types of land, residences, hotels and business property, were $750,000,000 greater than at the end of 1922, an increase of more than 35 per cent.

"This gradual shift in the distribution of realty investments from farm lands to urban properties is significant since present building conditions and real estate developments seem to point to a continuation of this movement. Taken together with other evidences of increased savings of the people, such as the growth of savings deposits and building and loan association assets, rising out of relatively staple employment conditions at the highest real wage levels in our industrial history, this increase in the insurance investments in realty, coming upon the record-breaking business of the insurance companies, as well as from the conscious effort of the insurance companies to stimulate building and home ownership, has had a very marked effect upon the general realty mortgage market.

"An abundance of money thus available for legitimate real estate operations, with consequent ease in interest rates, has characterized the last two or three years. It is here of passing interest to note that the total assets of building and loan associations, which number approximately 1,000 and which have a combined membership of upward of 6,000,000 persons, are less in the aggregate than the total advances of life insurance companies on realty. Investments by the more than 22,000 banks other than national in all forms of realty are likewise less in the aggregate than the ready loans of life insurance companies.

"Quite naturally, loans by insurance companies on real estate are placed under various conditions peculiar to each company and peculiar even to many of the States under their regulatory powers. Some companies lend their funds for maturity in fifteen years on the monthly curtailment plan; others lend them for three, five or ten year periods, both on the monthly payment plan and upon the standing mortgage basis, with full payment of principal upon maturity. Some companies charge the prevailing interest rates, others lend their funds at 5½ per cent.; still others at 6 per cent. Some require interest payments monthly, others quarterly, and still others semi-annually. Most of the companies lend through loan correspondents who forward the loan applications to the home office for action and who receive varying percentages as commissions for the loans placed, ranging in most instances from 1 to 2 per cent.

"What proportion of the total admitted life insurance assets do mortgage loans represent? Where, at the end of 1922, real estate mortgages were only 34½ per cent. of the grand total insurance assets, mortgages on May 31, 1925, were slightly more than 40 per cent. of the total, the remainder of the assets being distributed as between bonds, stocks and policy loans. Of the bonds and stocks approximately 98½ per cent. are bonds of the Federal Government, railroad and public utility corporations, and only 1½ per cent. are stocks. Interesting it is here to note a shift which has occurred in the bond holdings of insurance companies since the end of 1922.

"Where at the end of that year 18 per cent. of the admitted assets and 30 per cent. of the total invested in bonds were Government obligations, at the end of May, 1925, only 12 per cent. of the total admitted assets and 29 per cent. of the total bonds were Government obligations, the remainder being in railroad and public utility bonds. During the same time investments in railroad bonds, which represented almost 11½ per cent. of the grand total assets and 50 per cent. of the bond assets at the end of 1922, increased so that at the end of May, 1925, they were 54 per cent. of the total bond assets, while the holdings of public utility bonds during the two and a half years under observation doubled, standing on May 31 at slightly more than half a billion dollars for the forty-one companies.

"This shift exhibits the foresight of the insurance companies and their knowledge of money-market conditions in placing their funds in the most profitable employments, for during this period the increased stability and earning power of railroads and public utilities had brought to the fore the relatively high yield on these types of obligations, with even an increase in the margin of safety.

"One thing more, direct loans of life insurance companies to their policy holders upon their policies and extensions on premium notes amounted to well over a billion dollars at the end of May, representing an increase of 17 per cent. in assets of this type since the end of 1922, still another evidence of the humanitarian service of this great institution which affords by this plan a means of borrowing money in times of need at reasonable rates without other collateral and without that repugnancy of 'double-naming' note paper with which human nature seems to be affected.

"Taken together, the life insurance companies in this country are abundant in resources; they are awake to the needs of society, both social and economic; they not only protect the insured by a 'pooling of risks' but even by their judicious investments in the fields where safety of principal is the first and foremost object. This interplay of interests is having its effect in bringing greater prosperity and thrift, while the good which they are doing in ministering to the ills of the present realty markets by increasing their loans on real estate is of untold value."

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Reports Show the Market Has a Healthier Tone.

Telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Washington, D. C., from 379 of the larger sawmills of the country, covering reports of lumber manufacture for the week ended July 11, indicate a healthier tone for the industry, with twenty-one more mills reporting than for the previous week. Production and new business indicate a decided increase, while shipments are slightly less than for the previous week.

The unfilled orders of 249 southern pine and west coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 616,940,331 feet, as against 603,039,457 feet for 246 mills the previous week. The 134 identical southern pine mills in this group showed unfilled orders of 230,050,632 feet last week, as against 222,623,604 feet for the week before. For 115 west coast mills the unfilled orders were 386,889,699 feet, as against 380,415,853 feet for 112 mills a week earlier.

Altogether, the 379 comparably reporting mills had shipments 96 per cent. and orders 107 per cent. of actual production. For the southern pine mills these percentages were respectively 97 and 109, and for the west coast mills 108 and 116.

Of the comparably reporting mills 355 (having a normal production for the week of 219,472,791 feet) reported production 91 per cent. of normal, shipments 90 per cent. and orders 101 per cent. thereof.

SPACE CONCENTRATION A NEW BUSINESS TREND

Large Single Floor Areas Desirable From the Standpoints of Efficiency and Economy.

The concentration of companies on single floors instead of small areas on many floors, as indicated by the frequent announcements of office buildings with large single-floor areas will continue, according to Henry Mandel.

This, according to Mr. Mandel, is his opinion based on his observations of the arrangements recently completed by the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited, and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, for accommodating their American home offices in the new building at 1 Park Avenue, which will be ready for occupancy early next year.

Studies in economies of office space and lay-out have led officials of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation to work out a number of plans for their own company in the One Park Avenue Building where their twenty-nine departments will occupy two floors instead of six floors now in use at 114 Fifth Avenue.

One of the specific economies will be the consolidation of all of the office filing at one point in the building instead of among the twenty-nine departments. Another specific saving will be effected by the establishment of a general typist department for emergency uses only.

Other large companies which have taken space in the One Park Avenue Building have determined to concentrate all of their stenographic and typing forces, except the private secretaries of the executives, at one point.

In order to save time and overhead charges, the Ocean Accident is planning to route the work of their two floors, each with more than 40,000 square feet, so as to concentrate the information service around the elevators which are centred in the building, and to reduce the delivery of mail and memoranda by a scientifically planned messenger service.

More than 100,000 square feet have been taken by the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, which has leased the twelfth and thirteenth floors and part of the sub-surface structure which will be erected between the One Park Avenue Building and the New York Furniture Exchange Building, fronting on Lexington Avenue.

The space taken by the Commercial Union Assurance Company is 40,500 square feet which is the gross area of the fourteenth floor. Besides these leases, the companies have taken options on another half-floor each, allowing for the expansion of their housing requirements.

BROOKLYN LISTING SALES.

67 Deals, Aggregating $836,605, Made So Far in July.

The multiple listing system has proved its value in Brooklyn. Fifteen months after its foundation in the borough by the Brooklyn Real Estate Board it continues to serve the members of the local bureau with success. Sixty-seven sales and one lease is the July record of the system, aggregating $836,605, coming into dull Summer season. Step after step its supporters have built up the structure upon which multiple listing rests its record to date. Early in the days of its institution locally it was felt that Brooklyn, because of its vast area, would not lend itself easily to the adoption of multiple listing with the modern sales policy which is its background. At best it was held that complete establishment of the bureau would not come to pass before a period of years had expired. The history of multiple listing was otherwise, however, although the system had never been attempted in communities of 2,000,000 population up to that time.

It was barely six months old when its membership roster approached 200 brokers and its total transactions amounted to $1,684,260. This was during the time the system was taking root in Brooklyn. Every month thereafter up to the closing of its first year witnessed a decided increase in sales totals until the peak was reached in April, the thirteenth month of its existence, with a record-breaking volume of 80 sales, equaling $1,011,275.

Below Wholesale

Manufacturer's August Sale of

Custom-Made

FURNITURE

Sale Starts To-Morrow Morning at 9 o'clock

SAY in and day out during the year, Curtisbilt Custom-Made furniture can be purchased at from 25% to 50% less than any other good make of furniture can be secured in New York. We deal direct with you, the consumer, and save you the retailer's profit.

However, during this great August Sale, our regular wholesale prices have been drastically reduced. Those who are already our customers will welcome this unusual opportunity to save money on fine furniture, and those who have never dealt with us will want to come and see and save. Every article is custom-made for you in the materials and colors you select.

Owing to the fact that the prices in this August event are below wholesale, is is suggested that you come early.

Monthly Payments

Monthly payments can be arranged on any article in the great August Sale of Curtisbilt furniture. This condition makes custom-made furniture available to thousands who are not in position to pay cash, or who prefer an easy monthly payment plan.

Don't Fail to Come

Please Note:

For the convenience of those who go to business, or are otherwise engaged, the Curtisbilt Shops will be open Wednesday evenings until nine o'clock during this great August Sale! Also Saturday until 5:30 P. M.

Curtis COMPANY, Inc.

35-37 East 10th Street

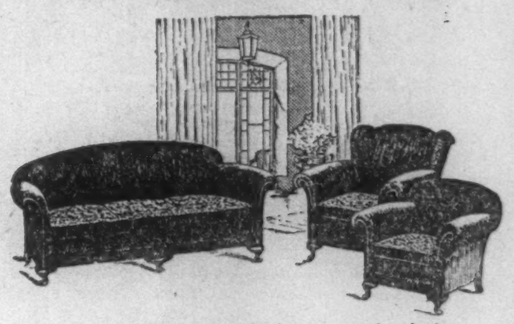
BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and BROADWAY

From Factory Direct to You

Fifth Avenue Buses marked "Wanamaker Terminal" pass our door.

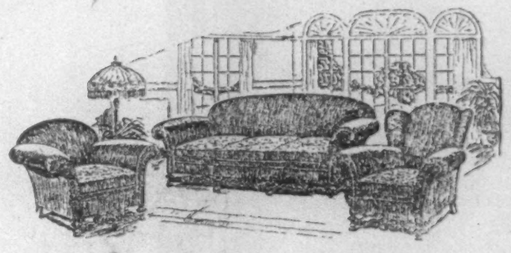
3-piece suite covered in mohair all-over and made to your order—construction guaranteed throughout. Cannot be duplicated in any other August Furniture Sale for less than $375.

At Curtis, Below Wholesale $247.



3-piece suite in a choice of velours, tapestries, denims, etc. An ideal set for a small apartment or home. Reversible cushions—custom-made—and guaranteed unconditionally. Would be at least $250. elsewhere.

At Curtis, Below Wholesale $165.

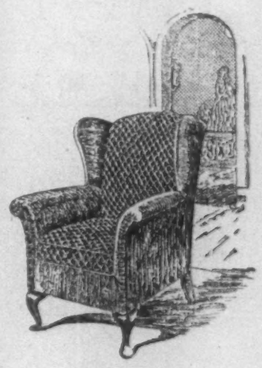


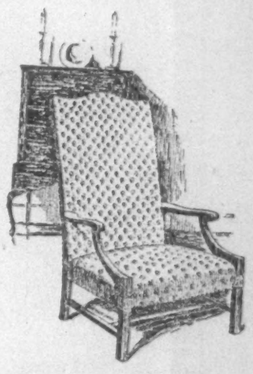
Exquisitely hand-carved suite; upholstered in Chase's finest mohairs—reversible cushions. Made to your order in colors of your choice. Could not be bought for less than $450. in any other sale.

At Curtis, Below Wholesale $295.

Small, comfortable wing chair—the very thing for the small home where space is at a premium. Covered in velour, damask, tapestry, imported cretonnes—reversible cushion—custom-made

At Curtis, Below Wholesale $35.

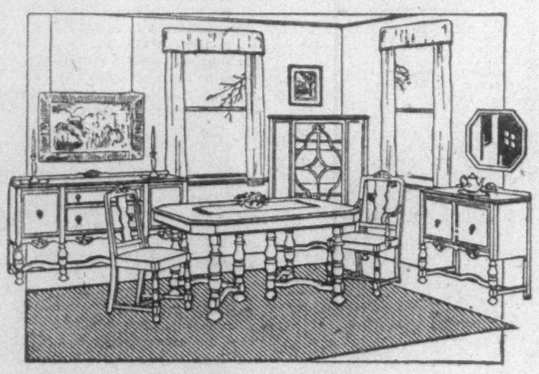




George Washington Chair—an authentic copy of an original Colonial chair favored by our first president—covered in appropriate Colonial tapestries. A thing of beauty and comfort. Will sell elsewhere between $140 and $185.

At Curtis, Below Wholesale $75.

Alteration Sale

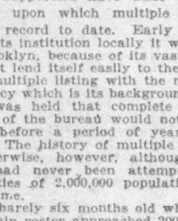


10 piece American Walnut dining room suite, panels and front in Bird's Eye Maple, showing 66-inch buffet, latticed door china cabinet, enclosed serving table, oblong extension table, and 5 side chairs and one arm chair with seats in selected tapestry. A typical example of the great savings at this Sale... $289.50

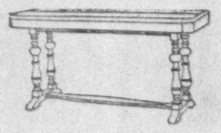
GATE-LEG TABLE

35x48 solid Mahogany top, with legs of solid birch handsomely turned and finished a rich brown mahogany to match. Useful on any occasion and occasionally a necessity. Just the odd piece you have been looking for. Regular $32.00 value — now (only a limited quantity).

$18.50



TWO-IN-ONE TABLE



Antique brown mahogany extension davenport table with heavily carved base. Top 20x60, when extended for use as dining table, 32x60. A double duty table of exceptional charm, and at an exceptional price....

$32.50

47 and 49 W. 14th Street

Little's Good Furniture Since 1859

Between 5th & 6th Aves.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SECTION

July 13, 1925.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We have just concluded our first campaign in The New York Times Magazine Section with gratifying success.

Our advertisements in the Magazine Section brought inquiries from all sections of the United States, from Porto Rico, South America, Cuba and Mexico, with most pleasing and profitable returns to us.

Our campaign in the Magazine Section spread over a period of three months and you may rest assured when our next campaign is mapped out, The Times Magazine Section will top the list, as we consider the result greater in proportion to the amount expended than we have received from any other advertising we have done up to the present time.

Fred J. Schaefer & Co.
H. R. Schaffer,
Sales Manager
1,457 Broadway, New York

FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO YOU

Kurtis Kraft

FURNITURE FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Our First August FURNITURE SALE

Two-Piece Living Room Suite

In Mahogany, Dull or Light Walnut

Webbing throughout back and bottom. Good sturdy hardwood frame. Sofa 84" in length. Hand carved legs. Narrow welting emphasizes the contour and graceful lines. Steel tempered Marshall springs cushions reversible in tapestries or brocatelle, filled with the best white cotton felt.

In MOHAIR $139.50 ($210.00 VALUE)

DELIVERY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FREE

Other Values in 3 Piece Suites, Davenport Suites, Boudoir Chairs, High Back Chairs and Odd Pieces, Radically reduced for July Clearance

Kurtis Kraft Furniture for the Living Room is designed and created under the personal supervision of Mr. H. J. Curtis and sold by

H. J. CURTIS, INC.

Our Factory and Showrooms 133 West 17th St. Between 6th and 7th Ave.

Telephone 4147 Watkins

ARTISTRY AND PRACTICABILITY IN FURNITURE

CARDOZO'S OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT

Established 1896

KROEHLER

Davenport Suites

Three Pieces $167.50

GENUINE Kroehler 3-pce. suites; Davenport with arm and wing chairs to match; richly upholstered in fine velours; deep luxurious spring seats and backs; hardwood frames beautifully finished in brown mahogany. The Davenport makes a big double bed, size 72x50 inches. These pieces also sold separately at the following EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES:

Davenport	$102.50
Arm Chair	30.00
Wing Chair	35.00
3-Pce. Suite	$167.50

Compare prices and you will come here to buy. Our low overhead and big volume save you many dollars.

Our Budget Plan

enables you to purchase out of income at cash prices without disturbing your savings. Prices marked in plain figures. No secret code. Come and save.

408 Eighth Avenue at 31st Street

TREMENDOUS

AUGUST SALE

LATEST NEW PERIOD

FURNITURE

$100,000 Stock

Furnishing Homes Completely Our Specialty

Four Post Beds Mahogany Finish $18

NEW STOCK ON HAND

CHEST OF DRAWERS

Mahogany Finish

$22 Special Offer

DAY BEDS $9.95

Spring and Mattress Extra

Double Day Beds $24.50

Mahogany Finish Frame COMPLETE

3-piece Living Room Sets $89

Velour or Tapestry

FINE DINING ROOM SETS $110

American and French Walnut

GATELEG TABLES $10.98

Finest Grade and Quality

BEDROOM SUITES $89

American, French Walnut or Ivory, complete

FINE SECRETARIES $25

Mahogany finish

WINDSOR CHAIRS $4

Send for Big Bargain Catalog No. 5

Lexington Warehouse Company

H. CHESSLER & SON, Props.

106-110 East 32nd St.

(Near Park Ave.)

The New York Times.

W — SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1925. — W

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

[illegible] AV., (at 32d-76th)—Parlor, bedroom, bath; single men; doctor's suite; Summer rates; hotel service. Caledonia 7255.

[illegible] ST.—To rent for several months, huge studio, bedroom, kitchen, bath; $100. Phone Spring 1422 mornings.

22D, 9 EAST—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; Summer rates. Paddell bell.

[illegible]TH, EAST—2 rooms, bath, real kitchen, new, clean; year's lease; $95; bargain; couple; references. Madison Square 6808.

[illegible]TH, 103 EAST (Hatfield House Hotel)—1, 2, 3 rooms, with private bath; reduced Summer rates; hotel service.

[illegible]TH, EAST—For 1 month, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, $75; suitable for two. Phone Madison Square 9225.

[illegible]TH, 120 EAST—Professional woman share apartment other woman; $50. Ashland [illegible].

[illegible]ST, 22 EAST—Attractive furnished, comfortable two-room suites with bath; hotel service; reduced Summer rates. Lexington 6417.

22D, 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford, just east of 5th Av.)—Newly decorated, furnished, outside rooms and suites, private baths; single $15 up weekly; double, $20 up; 2-room suites, $30 up; complete hotel service; restaurant.

22D, 186 Lexington Av.)—Modern two-room, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished; privacy.

24TH, 48 EAST—Business girl wishes to share small apartment with congenial girl; phone between 5 and 7. Caledonia 7996.

57TH ST., 147 EAST.
GARDEN APARTMENT.
Delightful spacious room with large foyer, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; special rate to Oct. 1. Telephone Sunday, Caledonia 5824; weekdays, Murray Hill 5339.

27TH, 16 EAST—Beautiful, spacious two rooms, genuine kitchenette; piano; elevator; handsome furnishings; reasonable to responsible tenants; immediate.

29TH, EAST (near 5th)—Quiet outside room, two windows, bath, fireplace, unusual closets, elevator; hotel service; absence occupant August-November. Telephone Monday, Caledonia 0590K.

40TH, 121 EAST—Comfortable 2-room suite; housekeeping; all improvements; very reasonable.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.
THE WOOLSEY.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.
A quaint apartment, comfortably furnished, in a central location, accessible to all midtown activities; $107.50 month.
Apply at Building.

44TH, 141 EAST—Sublet 3-4 weeks 2-room kitchenette, bath. Apt. 10.

45TH, 145 EAST—2-room apartment, southern exposure; reasonable rental. Vanderbilt 5825.

45TH, 7 EAST—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 2 months. Vanderbilt 8052.

46TH, 140 EAST (Gilford)—One-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; 7th floor. Burton.

48TH (on Madison)—Neatly furnished studio apartment; rent reasonable; references. Vanderbilt 0825.

49TH (Park Av.)—Owner abroad, sacrifice beautifully furnished, enormous front room suite, 2 windows, large bath, large closets, open fireplace; $110 monthly. Inquire 36 East 53d St. Telephone Plaza 2971.

49TH ST., 146 EAST—Living room, bedroom, kitchen, completely furnished; Aug. 1-Oct. 1.

50B—12 rooms, 4 baths, piano; magnificently furnished; now until May, $800 per month; rent applies. real estate.
OSCAR D. & HERBERT V. DIKE,
22 East 49th St. Vanderbilt 5454.

52D (Gladstone Hotel)—Room and bath; August-September; $3 day. Plaza 5581.

52D, 34 EAST—Spacious, cool 2-room apart, sublet to October; bargain.

53D, 30 EAST (Roof Garden Apartment)—Attractively furnished bedroom, bath, kitchenette, month of August. Tel. Plaza 7362.

53D ST., 32 EAST—Large room; private bath, kitchenette, linen and silver; sublet. Plaza 5598. Macurdy.

54TH ST., 59 EAST.
Possession any time; unusually smart five-room apartment; three baths; piano, Persian rugs; inspection 3-5. Apartment 61.

55TH (602 Lexington)—Attractively furnished two rooms; shower; concession to October. Webster.

59TH, 125 EAST—Duplex housekeeping studio apartment, three rooms, furnished with antiques, cathedral windows, large foyer, balcony, library 35 feet long; convenient to all clubs; can be rented for long term; also one room and bath apartment. Superintendent.

59TH, 1 EAST—One room; $100 month; one room with day bed, bath; restaurant service; attractively furnished. Plaza 0865. Apt. 411.

59TH, 1 EAST—1 room, $100 per month; 1 room with day bed, bath, restaurant service; attractively furnished. Plaza 0865. Apt. 411.

59TH, 110 EAST—Party going to Europe will sublet apartment, large living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, fireplace; big concession. Howard Studios.

59TH (Park)—Sacrifice to October, well furnished large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, shower; $110. Plaza 3694, forenoons.

59TH, EAST (Sutton Pl. section)—4 outside rooms, bath, extra toilet, garden; remodeled private house. Plaza 5369, Morningside.

59TH—Entire floor, two large rooms, bath, cooking facilities; delightful; month or longer. Caledonia 2073.

60TH, 18 EAST—Single, double, two rooms, bath; day, week, month, year; special rates. San Jacinto Hotel.

60TH, 21 EAST—Entire floor, two large rooms, full kitchen, bath; ready.

61ST, 9 EAST—Fourth floor, every convenience; $250 monthly; reference required; seen 1-5 daily, except Sunday.

62D (corner Lexington Av.)—4 rooms, nicely furnished, complete housekeeping; reasonable rent to right party. Call in Drug Store.

62D, 157 EAST (The Lexington)—One, two, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; maid service available; restaurant on premises. Apply to Mr. Merritt, on premises.

64TH, 20 EAST (near Park)—Beautifully furnished 2 large rooms, private bath, real kitchen; completely equipped; $20 weekly.

76TH, 55 EAST—August and September, 6 rooms, 2 baths, or 4 rooms and 1 bath. Apt. 15 and 18.

78TH ST., 42 EAST—One-room alcove apartment; delightfully located. Phone Rhinelander 9079.

80D, 131 EAST—Private, 3 rooms, to reliable couple; fully equipped. 2W.

81ST, 9 EAST—7-room furnished apartment, all improvements; references; convenient location.

83D ST. AND MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton)—Hotel service; two rooms and bath, all light rooms; $25 a week and up; convenient to all transportation; close to Park.

[illegible] AV. A., 1,630 (near 86th)—1 or 2 room apartments, with kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; recently altered; for rent; reasonable.

GRAMERCY PARK APARTMENTS—Furnished and unfurnished, two to eight rooms. Phone Gramercy 3045. Shubael Cottle, 1 Gramercy Park.

MADISON AV., 567 (53D ST.)
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, furnished; hotel service; elevators.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

MADISON AVENUE—Very attractively furnished two-room kitchenette apartment; splendid location; rent reasonable. Telephone Rhinelander 5658.

MADISON AV., 681—Comfortably furnished suite, 2 rooms and bathroom, August 1st-September 30th. Rhinelander 6130. Apt. 8. Apply Supt.

MADISON AV., 230—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; Steinway grand. Inquire janitor.

MADISON, 927 (74th)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, $15. Humphrey or Underhill.

MURRAY HILL SECTION
APARTMENTS WITH VALET SERVICE.
Owner has rebuilt fine old house into modern apartments; one each floor, large living room, foyer, master bedroom (14-20), bath, kitchenette, fireplace; only five apartments in building; ideal two persons desiring real home with qualified attendence and atmosphere residential club; October leases. P. O. Box 124, Station F.

PARK AV. BELOW 34TH ST.
Luxuriously furnished three-room apartment, large living room, 2 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, foyer, serving pantry, with full hotel service included; ideal for 1 or 2 persons; very exceptional opportunity; unfurnished if desired.
REMIS FLOREZ & CO., INC.,
402 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 9818.

15 AND 16 PARK AV.,
at 35th St.
3 AND 4 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS.
As convenient as a hotel.
Very reasonable Summer rentals.
Apply Superintendent. Tel. Lexington 9974.

PARK AV. AND 40TH ST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; rent furnished Aug. 1 to Sept., $60. Room 710, 103 Park Av. Tel. Ashland 5936.

PARK AV., 55.
For two months or a longer period; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Superintendent on the premises or telephone, Walker 9315.

PARK AV. AND 81ST ST.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, phone, light, gas, linen and silver; price half of unfurnished rental; bargain. Butterfield 7232.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

PARK AV.—3 rooms, furnished-unfurnished, with hotel service; sublease. C. O'Brien, Circle 4056.

SUTTON PLACE SECTION—Until Oct. 1, four-room apartment; north and south exposure; $140 monthly. Tel. Plaza 2871.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH—3 studio bedrooms and kitchenette, till Oct. 1; rent, $75 per month.

WE only offer personally inspected houses and apartments, furnished and unfurnished.
MRS. BEDDALL AND MRS. DURANT,
522 5th Av., at 44th St. Murray Hill 2685-4232.

TWO rooms, bath and kitchenette, including gas, light and telephone; entire month of August, $75; Murray Hill section. Phone Caledonia 2155.

LADY will share 3 rooms, business lady; all improvements; river view; $40 month. Box 75, 430 East 65th.

LADY will share beautiful apartment with lady; rent, $100 month. Caledonia 1237.

Furnished—West Side.

4TH—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—15TH.
APARTMENT RENTING CO., INC.,
176 WEST 72D. ENDICOTT 1277.

4TH—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—15TH.
APARTMENT RENTING CO., INC.
176 WEST 72D. ENDICOTT 1277.

7TH AV., 178 (opposite Flatiron Building)—Attractively furnished studio apartment, large front room, kitchenette, bath. Gillet, top floor.

8TH, 15 WEST—Apartment completely furnished, 4 rooms, bath; paying $165; but will make considerable reduction for payment two months' rent beginning Aug. 1; lease expires Oct. 1.

8TH, 21 WEST (Apt. 3)—Two and three room apartments, Colonial furniture, hand-woven rugs; $50, $60. Stuyvesant 7948.

9TH, WEST—For rent, exceptionally large 4-room duplex apartment, rent reasonable. Stuyvesant 4361, between 9-2.

10TH ST., 19 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, large living room with open fireplace, bedroom, bath and complete kitchenette, and so peacefully quiet.

10TH, 61 WEST—Modern 3-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; unusually furnished; $100 October, 1925; $115, 1926. Rector 7774.

11TH, 64 WEST—Furnished bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath; maid attendant. Enrico Pagliori.

11TH, 111 WEST—Until Oct. 1, privilege renewal; 4 rooms, $100. Hefley.

19TH ST., WEST—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; new apartment; $75; to Sept. 1. Phone Chelsea 4044.

14TH ST., 203 WEST—August; attractive apartment, bath, kitchenette; suitable for two. Chelsea 1771, Sunday or evenings.

19TH ST., 311 WEST—Business woman wishes to share apartment with business couple or lady. Chelsea 3835.

24TH—Responsible couple may obtain attractive 3-room complete housekeeping apartment until November, $75 monthly. Telephone Lackawanna 0353.

26TH ST., 28 WEST—2 rooms with bath, tastefully furnished, cool; elevator building; maid service; near 5th Av. bus; $18 week. Watkins 8950.

29TH, 351 WEST.
Attractive 2-room suite, kitchenette facilities; restricted neighborhood; references; $65. Lackawanna 8538.

34TH ST., 325 WEST—Modern 3-room furnished apartment; very quiet, good block; quiet neighborhood. Inquire Janitor or Ludin Realty Co., 259 West 34th St.

35TH ST., 42 WEST (HOTEL GREGORIAN)—SUMMER RATES; LARGE, COOL ROOMS, WITH BATH, $17.50 PER WEEK UP; TWO, $24; SUITES, TWO, $35 UP.

40TH, 4 WEST—5-room studio apartment, by month; northern, southern exposure; real kitchen; $300.

44TH, 142 WEST—2 rooms, bath; maid service; $110 month.

45TH ST., 325 WEST.
THE WHITBY.
A Home in the Heart of Things.
1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms; Kitchenette or Kitchen.
Now leasing for immediate possession.
Rentals from $95.
Beautiful furniture, tastefully arranged, in roomy, homelike apartments; grill service all meals; maid service available.
Apply at building.

45TH 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT).
Elevator apartments, one, two and three rooms and bath, showers, kitchen, kitchenette; all newly furnished and decorated; $75 to $125 monthly and up. Longacre 3566.

45TH, 112 WEST (FRANSMOR APTS.).
Unusually attractive 2 and 3 room suites; new house, every modern convenience, maid service, phone; perfect home; Summer rates.

46TH, 146 WEST—Parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, kitchenette; service; sacrifice. Inquire 4A.

47TH, 114 WEST (PEREMOND APTS.)—Just completed, Times Square section, 2-3 rooms, elegantly furnished; housekeeping; elevator, phone, maid service; moderate, reasonable.

49TH (800 8th Av.)—Russo Apartments; attractive 2-3 rooms, kitchenette; hotel service; Summer rates, $18 week up.

50TH ST.—REDUCED.
1-2-3 room apartments, kitchenette.
Apply 754 7th Av.

50TH, 47 WEST—Attractive outside single room, private apartment; $10. Paul

51ST, 318 WEST—Beautiful homy, completely furnished 4 rooms, all electric, elevator. Apt. 8.

53D, 57 WEST—Very comfortable 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; $125 monthly. Supt.

54TH, 52 WEST—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; entire floor; reasonable. Ring Janitor's bell.

54TH, 29 WEST—Attractive two rooms, bath; Steinway piano; telephone; maid service.

55TH (CORNER 7TH AV.)
(THE REGAL)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICE; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

55TH ST., 351 WEST (Apt. 7H)—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, attractively furnished; maid service available; restaurant on premises.

55TH, 12 WEST—Have cozy apartment, large rooms, foyer, kitchenette, $100; two rooms, elegantly furnished. Brett, Circle 8970.

55TH, 40 WEST—Sublet 4-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; house cuisine. C. O'Brien. Circle 4056.

55TH, 16 WEST—Two-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, to be sublet; $115. Apply at house.

55TH ST., 45 WEST—Two-room, modern apartment; maid service.

56TH ST., 208 WEST.
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

56TH, 32 WEST—Beautiful first floor, living room, bedroom, kitchen, stage equipped studio; two months. Agnid, Circle 10193.

56TH, 52 WEST—Large front studio room, private bath and alcove bedroom.

56TH, 43-45 WEST — 2 rooms, bath and kitchen; electricity, elevator.

57TH ST., 340 WEST (THE CLINTONIA). SPECIAL LOW SUMMER RATES; 2 AND 3 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH; MAID, VALET SERVICES.

57TH, 144 WEST—Handsomely furnished apartment; business people preferred; moderate rental. Ulrich.

57TH ST., 301 WEST—Two rooms, bath, miniature kitchen, $100 month. Ashland 5525.

57TH ST., 359 WEST (between 8th-9th Avs.)—Three rooms, bath, electricity.

58TH ST., WEST—Large 1 room, private bath, kitchenette; $80. Circle 6748.

59TH ST., 100 WEST, FACES PARK.
Corner living room; two outside bedrooms; Louis Tiffany sathwood furnishings; baby grand; log fireplace; fine restaurant serves apartments; also kitchenette; maid, valet; nothing finer; cool; short or 1926 lease. 14-story fine building. 5A. Circle 1207.

59TH, 24 WEST—Large combination sitting, dining room, bed chamber, kitchen, bath; well furnished; piano; to Sept. 15; $135 per month. Phone Plaza 2574.

59TH, 38 WEST—Sublet; overlooking park; 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette apartments; special rates weekly, monthly, yearly.

61ST, 10 WEST (Hotel Pasadena, corner Broadway)—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished 1-2-3 large room apartments, kitchenettes and baths, overlooking Central Park; continuous elevator, restaurant, telephone and maid service; $20 up weekly. Columbus 7127.

68TH, 162 WEST—5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; sell reasonable, leaving town.

67TH, 1 WEST (Hotel Des Artistes, Apt. 315)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; swimming pool in building; $150. Academy 1568.

68TH ST., 60 WEST (The Cambridge)—To sublet for short or long period, two rooms and bath apartment at very attractive rental.

68TH, 59 WEST—Beautifully furnished small private apartment, bath, kitchenette, phone, linen, silver, dishes; $110 month, 3 months.

68TH, 63 WEST—Basement, suitable light business, studio, piano; good, convenient neighborhood.

68TH, 54 WEST—Studios, with pianos, $50-$75, with private baths, kitchenettes.

69TH, 206 WEST—4 rooms, handsomely furnished; refined atmosphere. Wetmore, Supt., 212.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

69TH, 137 WEST—One room, bath and kitchenette for one month or longer; rent reasonable.

69TH, 7 WEST—1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; weekly, monthly; Summer rate.

69TH, 113 WEST—Up-to-date two room apartments, kitchenettes, private baths.

69TH, 1 WEST—Until Sept. 15, piano. Apartment 7 west. Endicott 5885.

69TH, 121 WEST—2 rooms, kitchen, bath. See superintendent.

71ST, 31 WEST (APARTMENT HOTEL). Newly decorated 1 and 2 rooms and bath; $12.50 up.

FULL HOTEL SERVICE. ENDICOTT 9780.

71ST, 342 WEST (SW)—Handsomely furnished studio room, pantry, refrigerator, kitchen, laundry, shower; cool Summer location; $12. Beidelman.

71ST, 28 WEST—Real opportunity secure one room apartment, newly decorated; reasonable.

71ST, 52 WEST—Beautifully furnished one, two rooms, private bath; select house.

71ST, 767 WEST—Beautiful 2 rooms, bath, maid, elevator; Summer rates.

71ST, 260 WEST—Artistic furnished apartment with yard; one unfurnished. Shay.

72D, 42 WEST (Royalton Apartment Hotel)—Attractively furnished two-room suite, bath; hotel service, restaurant; by week, month or year, from $28 week or $100 month up. Endicott 1000.

72D ST., WEST (near Broadway)—Large living room, bed room, real kitchen, shower; well furnished; immediate possession, to October; reasonable. Phone Schuyler 8369.

72D, 118 WEST (HOTEL EARLTON)—VERY DESIRABLE TWO ROOMS AND BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; RESTAURANT; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY SUMMER RATES.

72D ST., 32 WEST—Attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; possession; $123 monthly. Apply premises.

72D — Two rooms, kitchenette apartment, front; artistically furnished; immediately; $75. Endicott 1277.

72D, 132 WEST (Houghton Company)—Our system of inspection saves your time; Summer or yearly rentals. Endicott 0282.

72D, 157 WEST—Unusual two rooms, kitchen, bath; sacrifice. Call all week.

72D ST., 128 WEST (Hotel Nobleton)—Newly decorated, luxuriously furnished one, two, three outside rooms; private bath; elevated, surface cars, subway; from $25 to $40 weekly; full hotel service; restaurant.

73D, 302 WEST—One-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Supt., or Long Beach 912.

73D, 138 WEST—Charming 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Clarke, Trafalgar 9331.

74TH ST., 129 WEST.
Unusually attractive elevator suites of two and three rooms, including maid service. Apply on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Trafalgar 9300.

74TH, 135 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; telephone; unfurnished if desired; bargain. Phone Monday, Ashland 8184.

74TH ST., WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; for August-September. Telephone Monday, Ashland 8184.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—Parlor, bedroom and bath or single rooms; surprisingly cool and low rate.

74TH, 130 WEST—High-class 2-room apartment, kitchen, bath, suitable 3.

75TH ST., 166 WEST,
HOTEL EMERSON.
COMFORT, SERVICE, ENVIRONMENT, WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE; FEW CHOICE ROOMS, WITH BATH, FROM $75 MONTH; TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH BATH, FROM $90 MONTH.
A FAMOUS RESTAURANT.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

75TH, 325 WEST—Luxuriously and completely furnished 1-3 room apartments; exclusive.

75TH—Beautifully furnished two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; $85. Telephone Trafalgar 8414.

75TH (331 West End)—Attractively furnished large room, bath, kitchenette; piano; reasonable.

75TH, 123 WEST—Large and small; cool, conveniences; Summer rates. Endicott 1437.

75TH ST., 25 WEST—Handsome back parlor, bath, kitchen; refined, quiet home.

75TH, 312 WEST—Spacious, cool two-room apartment, sublet to October; bargain.

76TH, 325 WEST—Unusually attractive entire parlor floor also basement, partly furnished; ideal doctor, studio, residence; service; reasonable.

76TH (344 West End)—Luxuriously furnished 2-room apartment; Baby Grand piano.

76TH ST., 247 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; by the month. Inquire premises.

76TH ST., 252 WEST—Two rooms, bath, sublet; any reasonable price accepted. Apartment 105. L. 924 Times Downtown.

76TH, 304 WEST—Artistically remodeled two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100-$125 month.

76TH, 103 WEST—2-room non-housekeeping apartment for rent; reasonable. Apt. 1-D.

77TH, 338 WEST (Riverside)—Two very large rooms, entire floor beautifully furnished, piano, day bed, conveniences; exclusive; reasonable.

77TH, 4 WEST—Bachelor, 1-2 rooms, private bath; service; quiet, full view park; 3 exposures. Endicott 6326.

79TH, 213 WEST—Large studio room, independent entrance, phone, bath, kitchen; subway.

79TH (391 West End)—8 large light rooms, beautifully furnished. Susquehanna 5978.

80TH, 249 WEST (at Broadway)—3-room apartment, all conveniences; maid service; $25 weekly; also one-room apartment.

80B (near Riverside)—Beautifully furnished five-room elevator apartment; $125. Trafalgar 8414.

80TH, 225 WEST—Elevator, outside, attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchen. Trafalgar 8127.

80TH, 150 WEST—3 large, light, bath; elevator. Tel. Trafalgar 7159 or 6106.

80TH, 249 WEST—Large room, real kitchen; elevator; electricity; $50. Endicott 8438.

81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
COLONIAL HOTEL, FACING PARK.
All apartments newly furnished and decorated; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 weekly or $125 month up. Trafalgar 2900.

81ST, 204 WEST—Very attractive 3 rooms (kitchen), complete; elevator; reasonable; weekly.

81ST (corner, 430 Amsterdam Av.)—Artistic 6-room apartment; $90; immediately. Constantin.

82D, 61 WEST—Two rooms, complete kitchenette, bath; completely, beautifully furnished. Superintendent.

82D, 128 WEST—Attractive 2-room apartment, private bath, kitchenette; very reasonable.

82D, 70 WEST—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath; exceptional; concessions; permanent; moderate.

82D (near Broadway)—Beautiful two-room, bath, kitchenette; $85. King, Wisconsin 5994.

83D, 68 WEST—Newly decorated and furnished two rooms and bath, kitchenette.

83D, 60 WEST—One or two room furnished apartment, bath, complete kitchenette.

84TH, 324 WEST (HOTEL RANSBY). Newly furnished or unfurnished, two rooms, bath; restaurant, full hotel service; Summer rates.

84TH, 258 WEST—Attractive 3-room apartment, complete housekeeping; nicely furnished; modern; $26 weekly, $85 monthly. Shapiro.

84TH, 155 WEST (Bargain, $75 monthly)—Beautifully, completely furnished, modern, 3 rooms, bath, housekeeping apartment, absolute cleanliness; telephone.

84TH, 324 WEST (HOTEL RANSBY). Newly furnished two rooms, bath, restaurant, full hotel service; Summer rates.

84TH, 40 WEST—4 rooms, sunny, tastefully furnished; modern apartment; Aug. 1-Dec. 1; moderate rental. Stern.

84TH, 12 WEST—One room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity; room, kitchenette; $12.50.

86TH ST., 309 WEST—2 rooms, bath; maid service; attractively furnished; high-class apartment hotel; reasonable rental. 5D.

86TH, 200 WEST—5 rooms, bath, 7th floor front, 2 master bedrooms; handsomely furnished; October or longer. 7C.

86TH ST., 309 WEST—Apartment hotel, room and bath, completely furnished; excellent service. 11E. R. Ross.

88TH ST., 117 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $75; refined people.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Large parlors, independent basement, bath, kitchen; $70-$65.

88TH, 19 WEST—Large front room with kitchenette, private bath, continuous hot water; maid service; select neighborhood; $18.

88TH, 17 WEST—Large, cool one-room, bath, kitchenette apartment in better-class house; $20 weekly, including service.

88TH, 308 WEST—Sublet until Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and kitchenette. Phone Gramercy 5640.

88TH, 20 WEST—Large, comfortable front parlor, continuous hot water; also single.

88TH, 50 WEST—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, private. Supt.

88TH, 216 WEST—Sublet attractive one-room, bath, kitchenette. Bechman.

89TH, 319 WEST—Attractive front one-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; service; $60.

8 P. M. Friday

Advertisements for the Classified Sections next Sunday, except display Real Estate, must be received before 8 P. M., Friday. Display Real Estate before midnight Thursday.

4 P. M. Daily

Advertisements for daily editions must be received before 4 P. M. on day preceding publication.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
West of Broadway Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,829 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

89TH, 322 WEST—Three large, luxurious rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; sacrifice $125.

90TH, 108 WEST—Front kitchenette apartment, private entrance, bath, $15 weekly. Taft.

90TH, 307 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, ground floor; suitable studio, doctor.

90TH, 303 WEST—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates. Riverside 3558.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, ONE ROOM AND BATH, $50 UP; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $65 UP; MAID SERVICE.

91ST, 215 WEST—High class 5 rooms, all light and airy, completely furnished; rent for a year or less. Apt. 136. Phone 9120 Riverside.

93D, 67 WEST—1 and 2 room apartments, kitchenette, completely, beautifully furnished; maid service; lease; gentlemen preferred.

93D, 146 WEST—Entire floor; private house; large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette, bath; maid service; linens.

93D (Drive)—Sell two eight-room furnished apartments; wonderful income. Riverside 3970.

93D (681 West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished two rooms, kitchenette; river view; radio, Victrola, twin beds; reasonable. Kent.

93D, 303 WEST (Riverside)—Comfortable, large room, private bath, kitchenette, telephone; $13.

95TH, 10 WEST—Magnificent small apartment, also large rooms, with, without bath.

97TH (apply 760 West End Av., corner 97th St.)—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $110; also one room bath, kitchenette, $65. Telephone Riverside 3577.

98TH, 305 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100.
Four-room apartment, $175 month.
Weekly, $25 to $45; full hotel service.
Newly decorated; complete for housekeeping.

100TH (near Broadway)—Four-room, beautifully furnished, cool; $85. Kelly, Wisconsin 5995.

101ST, 311 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 3 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE SUITE; $20 UP.

103D, 239 WEST—Unusually attractive two large, cheerful rooms, foyer, kitchen, beautifully furnished, quiet, refined, moderate rent; references. Apt. 5 west. Clarkson 0777.

103D (2,728 Broadway)—Three newly furnished; short term, no lease. Academy 5483.

104TH, 135 WEST—Attractive 6 rooms, southern exposure; elevator. Telephone Academy 2938.

104TH, 208 WEST—3 nicely furnished; phone service; improvements.

105TH, 318 WEST (Drive)—Exclusive 2-room private apartment; Summer, longer. Bennett.

105TH, 320 WEST—Attractive high class 2-room, kitchenette, front apartment; piano.

106TH, 308 WEST—Large living room, bedroom, tiled bath and small kitchen; 3 large closets; exclusive use of yard; charming small apartment, near the Drive; furnished till Oct. 1, if desired Aug. 1; reasonable. Phone Academy 6932.

107TH, 307 WEST—2 rooms, furnished, light housekeeping; $65. Academy 2165.

108TH, 235 WEST—Four, six rooms, nicely furnished; clean; elevator; Summer rates.

109TH ST., 309 WEST.
THE EDGERTON.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette.
Immediately available, $107.50.
Large and light rooms comfortable furnished.
Apply at building.

109TH ST. AND MANHATTAN AV.
2-3-4-5-6 rooms, $50 up.
Elevator and non-elevator.
Apply 410 Cathedral Parkway.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. Academy 1647.

109TH, 312 WEST—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment with modern conveniences; fine location; near 110th St. subway and Riverside. Phone Academy 0769. Can be seen Sunday.

109TH, 259 WEST (corner Broadway)—3 rooms, bath, sunny, outside, complete housekeeping, large kitchen, $65. Academy 1810. Monroe.

109TH, 225 WEST—4 rooms, newly furnished; will sell reasonable. Billings 6443.

109TH, 302 WEST (Riverside)—1 and 2 room suites; no objection music.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
High-class elevator apartments.
1, 2 and 3 rooms, $50 up.
Apply 410 Cathedral Parkway.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. Academy 0618.

110TH—Close subway; four room; piano; elevator; during September; $85. Wisconsin 5995.

110TH, 535 WEST (6B)—Couple will rent new 3-room apartment 2 months.

111TH, 605 WEST (Apt. 53)—2 large rooms and kitchen; accommodate three.

112TH, 556 WEST—Attractive 5 rooms; complete housekeeping; $80 monthly. Apt. 3.

113TH, 546 WEST (Broadway)—Two rooms, bath, improvements; private house; maid service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

113TH, 245 WEST—Eight elegant rooms, 2 baths, elevated, service; reasonable rent.

113TH, 508 WEST—5 rooms, neatly furnished; all conveniences.

120TH, 434 WEST—3-rooms, kitchenette; elevator; opposite Columbia campers; August, September; very desirable. Apt. 61. Cathedral 5260.

121ST (Amsterdam Av.)—4-room apartment, electricity, telephone; $60 monthly. Chambers, 41 West 121st.

122D, 530 WEST (Broadway)—Four nicely furnished rooms, one flight. Apt. 2C.

124TH, WEST (191 Claremont Av.)—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; china, linen; elevator; will sell furniture with lease; bargain. Wandling, 4595 Morningside.

135TH, 601 WEST (Broadway)—Five cool, attractive rooms, two bedrooms; linen, silver; shower, piano, elevator; $25 weekly. Operator.

135TH, 535 WEST (Apt. 4D)—Great bargain, corner Broadway; modern seven-room elevator; $155; until October, 1926. Beers, Sunday.

137TH, 609 WEST (Apartment 52)—5 rooms, light, modern; all improvements; will sell furniture reasonable; near subway.

137TH ST., 568 WEST—Well furnished, light, front, three rooms; complete housekeeping; real home; ample closets; elevator; Summer rate. Apt. 36.

139TH, 508 WEST (Apt. 44)—Sublet 2 months 3 rooms, completely furnished, high-class elevator house; low rental.

140TH, WEST—Will sublet beautiful 4 rooms, bath, August-September; longer if desired; $90. Apt. 42, Audubon 9263.

141ST ST., 610 WEST—Four large rooms, all front, high-class elevator building; well furnished; sublet till Sept., 1926; $150 monthly. Apt. 5H. Audubon 3384.

141ST, 616 WEST—Three large, bright, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Apt. 5-C.

142D, 512 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, private bath, phone; immediate possession.

143D, 615 WEST—4-room apartment furnished; pianola, Victrola; $80.

144TH, 452 WEST—Beautifully decorated, newly furnished 4-room apartment, high-class private house; light, sunny; separate entrance each room; best references required.

144TH, 520 WEST—Four rooms, improvements, real home; Knabe piano; permanent; reasonable.

144TH, 622 WEST—Couple will sublet, completely furnished, five-room apartment.

147TH, 610 WEST—Three-room apartment, kitchenette; gentlemen or couple; near Drive.

148TH, 557 WEST—Exceptional suite 2, 3 large rooms, kitchen; Hudson view; $75. Apt. 65.

149TH, 541 WEST (APT. 1)—EXCEPTIONAL 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN; NEW; SEE TO APPRECIATE; VERY REASONABLE; PRIVATE.

150TH, 529 WEST—Large living and dining room combined, 4 closets, bath; kitchen, 2 light bedrooms. Audubon 9788.

153D, 640 WEST—New elevator apartment, all modern improvements, 3-4-5 rooms, overlooking Hudson. Supt.

154TH, 414 WEST (St. Nicholas Av.)—Beautiful large front room and kitchenette; all modern conveniences; private house.

157TH, 551 WEST—Attractive 4 rooms, piano, linen, silver, elevator. Apt. 31.

157TH, 551 WEST—Attractive 5 rooms, all outside; let indefinitely. Apartment 62.

165TH, 482 WEST—3 large rooms; new house; near Broadway; southern exposure; tiled bath; $56; furniture $90. Supt.

170TH ST., 555 WEST (Apt. 26)—Sundays, phone Wadsworth 4540; 4 rooms, all front, complete linen, silver, china, handsomely furnished; 2 months, or lease for one year. Week days, Riverside 4916.

170TH, 720 WEST (Washington Heights)—5 rooms; linen, silver; telephone; elevator; August to September. Billings 5761.

170TH, 555 WEST—3-room apartment, beautifully furnished; subway, bus; conveniences. Superintendent.

170TH—Sublet Summer, beautifully furnished three-room front apartment; $75. Trafalgar 8414.

178TH, 600 WEST—Two people share modern apartment with one-month couple. (23.)

179TH, 825 WEST (Apt. 36)—4 front rooms; piano; elevator; Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, for $115. Tel. Washington Heights 1330.

179TH ST., WEST (42 Northern Av., Apartment 35)—3-room apartment, light, airy; newly furnished; $65. Wadsworth 4250W.

179TH, 842 WEST—Four rooms, newly furnished, reasonable. Apt. 1-D. Wadsworth 4252.

180TH, 875 WEST—Artistic 3 or 4 rooms complete housekeeping; reasonable. (1F).

AMSTERDAM AV., 204 (Broadway)—Two-room modern housekeeping apartment, private bath; also sleeping rooms; business people; near 72d St. express. Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, CORNER 67TH ST., IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN.
121 West 67th St., just completed, 1 and 2-room apartments; disappearing beds; every modern improvement; refined, quiet surroundings; reasonable. Renting agent on premises.

50 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two rooms and bath, nicely furnished at unfurnished rental for Summer.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 448 WEST—2 rooms, bath, all improvements, kitchenettes, $45, 3d floor.

21ST ST., 329 WEST—Whole floor, 6 large rooms, bath, electricity; $70.

22D, 261 WEST—3, 4 rooms, new law, walk-up apartments, tiled kitchens; rent $65, $85. Apply premises or Charles Berlin, 141 East 17th.

22D, 317 WEST—Suitable doctor; parlor floor; exclusive house; 4 large rooms, bath, all improvements; reasonable. Watkins 1691.

23D, 457 WEST, STUDIO APARTMENT. Large northern skylight room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, fireplace; electricity, steam heated.

23D, 357 WEST—Three four-room apartments, latest improvements; reasonable rents. Superintendent.

23D, 457 WEST, 1 OR 2 ROOMS, with bath and all modern improvements.

25TH, 346 WEST—2, 3, 4 rooms, steam, electricity, parquet floors, telephone.

26TH, 350 WEST—4 rooms, electricity, all improvements, newly decorated; $50-$55.

30TH ST., 308 WEST—Beautiful 4 rooms, bath, real kitchen; roof apartment for business women or woman artist.

31ST ST., 19 WEST—2 rooms and bath; high-class elevator building; maid and telephone service. Premises or Stuyvesant 3125.

38TH, 163 EAST (Exclusive Murray Hill)—Roof bungalow, six rooms, two baths, tiled, roof gardens, fireplaces, elevator; $4,500; also two, three rooms, $1,800-$2,500.

39TH, 45 WEST—Two rooms, bath, fireplace; steam. Owner, Riverside 9682 Monday.

42D ST., 208 WEST (at 8th Av.)—Very central, cheerful, airy apartment, 6 rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat, private hall; handy 6th, 9th Av. L. Times Square subway. Inquire Wall, 24 floor, or Ludin Realty Co., 239 West 34th St.

45th Street, 325 West,
THE WHITBY,
a Home in the Heart of Things
1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms; Kitchenette or Kitchen.
Now leasing for immediate possession.
Rentals from $85.
Grill, maid service, valet, combining excellent location with perfect service.
Apply at building.

46TH ST., WEST—Basement and parlor floor, all improvements; suitable light business. Young & Breeding, Watkins 4318.

46TH, 329 WEST—Two rooms, bath, gas and electricity.

49TH, 20 WEST—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, bath, unusually attractive; reasonable; immediate possession. Agent, 5 West 50th.

49TH, 126 WEST—Six rooms, kitchen, bath, housekeeping apartment; yearly lease; $100 a month. Apply office of Hotel Bristol.

50TH, 3 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, unusually attractive elevator apartment; northern exposure; owner management; immediate possession.

50TH, 8 WEST—Attractive apartment, newly decorated; living room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette; moderate rent. Apply Connor, on premises. Circle 6486.

50TH, 47 WEST—Attractive two-room, bath and kitchen; also large studio, bath, kitchenette. Circle 2190. Paul.

51ST, 10 WEST—Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator service; $115 per month. Apply Leo Wolins. Phone Walker 4965.

51ST, 315 WEST (8th Av.)—4 light rooms, ground floor, private dwelling.

51ST, 64 WEST—Large living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, $150. Outside bell.

52D, 40 WEST—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, for a physician; also entire top floor, 2 bedrooms, living room, open fireplace, kitchen, bath.

52D ST., 67 WEST—1, 2, 3, 5 rooms, bath, elevator, garden; also skylight studio. Circle 3260.

53D ST., 4 WEST—Two-room apartment, bath and kitchenette; attractive, light and exclusive. Superintendent or Vanderbilt 5825.

54TH ST., 39-41 WEST (near 5th Av.)—Choice 1, 2, 3 room and bath apartments; immediate possession or Oct. 1. Inquire on premises or Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

54TH ST., 161 WEST (corner 7th Av.)—High-class elevator apartment, 3-4-5 rooms. White-Goodman, 872 Broadway. Stuyvesant 0218.

54TH, 208 WEST—Large front ground floor, best professional place in city.

55TH, 40 WEST—Apartment with two bedrooms, two baths; concession. C. O. Brien, Circle 4036.

56TH ST., 23 WEST—Beautiful apartment, south and north exposures, 4 rooms, elevator; immediate possession. Apply Michael, on premises.

56TH, 133 WEST—Three splendid large rooms, bath; strictly modern; low rent.

56TH, 43-45 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchen; electricity, elevator.

56TH, 63 WEST—2-3 all sunny rooms, bath, kitchen. Circle 3723.

57TH ST—EXTRA WIDE STREET, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

57TH, 412 WEST—5 rooms, bath, hot water, electricity, $65; references.

57TH, 416 WEST—Five rooms, bath; electricity; $65; references.

57TH, 418 WEST—Five rooms, bath; electricity, $65; references.

57TH, 426 WEST—Five rooms, bath, electricity; $65; references.

57TH, 440 WEST—3 rooms, bath; electricity; $100; references.

See Superintendent or
WM. J. McEVOY, 250 WEST 57TH.

57TH, 301 WEST—Two and three room, bath and miniature kitchen apartments; excellent location; elevator building; $80 and up; also 2-room, bath and kitchenette studio; perfect light. Ashland 5525, or on premises.

57TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—Two light outside rooms, bath, pantry, kitchenette, ample closets; $80 per month to Oct. 1; extension lease may be arranged. Telephone Monday, Murray Hill 0626.

57TH ST., 205 WEST (The Osborne)—To sublet, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100 per month to Oct. 1 and favorable lease thereafter. Apply at the office, or Mr. Thos. St. CAMPAGNA, Builder and Owner, 200 West 72d St. Endicott 0334.

57TH, 550 WEST (cor. B'way)—Six-room elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; all outside rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 144 WEST—Bargain, two rooms, elevator; very desirable; freshly decorated. Ulrich.

57TH ST., 104 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65.

57TH ST., 559 WEST (between 8th-9th Avs.)—Three rooms, bath, electricity.

58TH, 200 WEST—Very desirable six-room, two-bath apartment; also one three rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

58TH ST., 150 WEST—Large, one room, private bath; kitchenette; $75. Circle 6748.

64TH ST. 40 WEST—Six rooms, steam heat, bath, electricity; $85; references. Apply Superintendent or
WM. J. McEVOY, 250 WEST 57TH.

65TH ST., 136-138 WEST, THE SHROPSHIRE—Apartments of 2 rooms, tiled baths and good closets; a high-class building in a very accessible neighborhood; one apartment with kitchenette, rent $95 monthly; immediate possession; others at $70 and $80; from Oct. 1, on lease. Supt. on premises and service if desired.

66TH ST., 48 WEST.
Six rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity; $75; references. Superintendent or
WM. J. McEVOY, 250 West 57th St.

66TH ST., 149 WEST—4 rooms, ground floor rear apartment, $30.

68TH ST., 25 WEST (adoining Central Park)—Just completing 9-story fireproof elevator building, 3-4-5 rooms; renting on premises. Telephone Susquehanna 10233.

68TH, 19 WEST—American basement, 3 rooms, bath, back yard; also one room, private bath; reasonable; choice locality.

68TH ST., 69 WEST—NEW APARTMENT, 4 ROOMS AND BATH, $125 MONTHLY.

69TH, 9 WEST—Two to eight rooms, two baths, elevator, overlooking park.

69TH, 54 WEST—Two rooms, top floor, $60; entire top floor, $120.

69TH, 43 WEST—Top floor private dwelling, five large rooms, bath; modern; reasonable; immediate possession; concessions; references.

69TH, 212 WEST—Exceptional apartments, two and three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $65-$75; furnished, $85. Apply Supt.

69TH ST., 101 WEST (COR. COLUMBUS AV.)—LIGHT APARTMENT OF 8 ROOMS, NEWLY DECORATED.

69TH, 7 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, newly renovated; on parlor floor.

69TH ST., 231 WEST—3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS; BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

70TH AND BROADWAY (Nevada Apartments, Roof Apt. 7B)—Two rooms and bath; inspection evenings.

70TH ST. (225 West End Av.)—Five rooms, front view; $120 monthly to Apt. 55; may be seen afternoons.

71ST, 119 WEST—4 rooms; desirable ground floor; reasonable; sublet.

72D ST., 344 WEST.
2 TO 7 ROOMS.
Moderate rentals in a building where ownership management and the highest type of service are featured. Inquire at building or phone Endicott 6687.

72D, 233 WEST—KENT REALTY CO.
UNFURNISHED.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR BUILDINGS.

72D ST., 32 WEST—Two large rooms, suitable doctor, dentist or any professional business; attractive rental. Apply premises.

72D ST., 289 WEST—Beautiful 2-room apartment, dining alcove; Murphy twin beds. Apt. 3D.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

72D, 159 WEST—Beautiful 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Alfred P. Coburn.

73D, 246 WEST—High class apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; ideal location.

73D, 268 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; $95.

74TH, 55 WEST—Two large rooms, kitchenette, shower bath; Summer rental. Superintendent.

74TH, 28 WEST—Beautiful 2 large rooms, kitchenette, with outside windows, bath, elevator; opportunity for fine tenant.

75TH, 316 WEST—Near Riverside, very modern elevator; 1, 2, 3 rooms with kitchenettes; all privacies. Endicott 3183.

75TH, 113 WEST—Parlor floor studios; professional or private; $85 month, up.

76TH, 40 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished; all improvements, reasonable.

77TH ST., 22 WEST.
Opp. Museum of Natural History.
1-2-3-4 ROOMS AND BATH.
Superintendent on premises or
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc., 550 Madison Av. (45th St.) Vanderbilt 8950.

78TH, 321 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Ideal apartment, ready for selection; new 9-story fireproof building; 3 rooms, 2 baths; 6 and 7 rooms, 3 baths; $2,000 up; several 2-room apartments, first floor, $1,400 up; numerous unique features. Agent on premises.

80S (near Madison)—Attractive apartment, 3 outside rooms, kitchenette; telephone, piano; exceptional value; $75 monthly. Telephone Susquehanna 9288.

80TH ST., 219 WEST (near Broadway)—Five light outside rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable. Willis, 1,451 Broadway. Wisconsin 1590.

80TH ST., WEST—Top floor private dwelling, four light rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $90 monthly; lease; references. Endicott 7354.

80TH, 167 WEST—SEVEN ROOMS; BATH, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER; ONE FLIGHT.

80TH, 165 WEST—7 rooms, all improvements; reasonable; see janitor.

82D, 62 WEST—Spacious floor; southern exposure; all conveniences; couple, bachelor; immediate possession or Oct. 1; reasonable.

83D, 222 WEST—3-6 rooms, 1-3 baths, separate needle showers, glass door; new fireproof building. Supt. premises.

83D, 25 WEST—Elegant apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $75 per month.

84TH, 48 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined private house; two rooms, suitable business people; unfurnished, furnished; reasonable.

84TH, 320 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, modern apartment; very reasonable. Riverside 9606.

84TH, 27 WEST—Six light rooms; improvements; near park; reasonable. Chickering 1326.

84TH, 332 WEST—Four-room housekeeping apartment; near Drive; will redecorate.

85TH, 77 WEST—Five and seven rooms; every improvement; rent reasonable.

85TH, 76 WEST (near Central Park)—7 rooms, all improvements; rent reasonable.

85TH, 250 WEST—New 14-story, two, three, four rooms, tile bath; $1,300-$2,100.

86TH (Madison Av.)—Beautiful 5-room housekeeping apartment; also complete hotel service; $150 to October. Hughes, Caledonia 4714.

86TH, 330 WEST—MODERN SUITES OF 2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTES, $95.

87TH, 24 WEST—Clean, quiet, refined home, 1-2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, real fireplaces, hot water heat; concession.

87TH, 116 WEST—Artistic studio, north skylight, bedroom, bath, every improvement, $90.

87TH, 116 WEST—2 wonderful rooms, bath, near elevated, subway; $75, $85.

87TH, 19 WEST—Fine parlor floor in private house, 4-room modern apartment, suitable professional; exclusive neighborhood; $130.

87TH ST., 200 WEST (near Broadway)—4 and 5 rooms, all improvements; rent $50 and $65. Superintendent.

87TH, 255 WEST—Seven outside rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure. Schuyler 2094. Apartment 14 D.

88TH, 77 WEST.
2 and 3 large rooms with kitchenettes, parquet floor, newest electric fixtures, baths with showers; $65 to $85; references required.

89TH ST., 100 WEST (CORNER COLUMBUS AV.)—COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS OF 6 VERY LARGE ROOMS. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

89TH ST., 126 WEST—Five rooms, $80; 6 rooms, $90; 7 rooms, $100. Schuyler 1445.

91ST, 215 WEST—High-class apartment, six rooms, all light and airy; rent to October, 1926. Apt. 136. Phone Riverside 9120.

91ST, 20 WEST (Park)—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; latest improvements; $70.

92D, 261 WEST—Four rooms; last opportunity; reduction. Ally Supt. Joseph, Jr.

93D, 102 WEST—Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all improvements; possession; rents $1,000 to $1,600.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Malden Lane.

93D ST., WEST—Desirable unfurnished 3 and 4 rooms, near park; easy transportation; reasonable. Janitor, 62 West 93d.

93D, 309 WEST—6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; elevator, janitor, night service; rental $1,800. Apply superintendent.

93D ST., 308 WEST—9 rooms, elevator apartment, beautifully decorated, 2 baths, butler's pantry; $200 month.

93D ST., 300 WEST—1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

93D, 200 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, $50 monthly. Bernstein, Supt., 885 Trafalgar.

93D, 137 WEST—Two elegant rooms, bath, gas, electricity included, $75-$80.

94TH ST., CORNER
WEST END AV., 698.
NEW BUILDING.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS with bath.
Possession Aug. 1.
2 rooms have kitchenettes.
3-4 rooms have large dining alcoves.
5 rooms have extra lavatory.
Renting Agent on Premises,
Daily, Sunday and Evening.
ARGO REALTY CORP., Builder and Owner,
200 West 72d St. Endicott 0334.

94TH, 314 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—High-class elevator apartment, 6-7 rooms; $1,500 and $1,800. Inquire Supt.

94TH ST., 315 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—High-class elevator apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, $105 to $130.

94TH, 203 WEST—5-6 rooms, elevator apartment, near Broadway. See Supt.

94TH ST., 506-508 WEST—6, 7, 8 rooms; largest one 2 baths.

95TH, 316 WEST (between West End Av. and Riverside)—Five rooms, $110.

95TH, 316 WEST—Five rooms; $85 August, Sept., then $100. Apt. 34.

95TH, 206 WEST—5-7 light rooms, modern, elevator apartment house. Superintendent.

96TH ST., 42 WEST—One or two room suites, kitchenettes; beautifully decorated residential apartments; park street; select tenants.

96TH ST., WEST (near Central Park)—To lease, unfurnished, a few desirable apartments. Apply superintendent at 18 West 96th.

96TH, 228 WEST (near Drive)—3-5 large, light rooms, all improvements; telephone service; $45-$75. Riverside 9288.

96TH, 166 WEST—Eight rooms and bath, 4th floor; single flat. Janitor on premises.

97TH ST., WEST (near Central Park)—Modern 3-room apartment, complete kitchen; $100 monthly; immediate possession at reduced rate. Phone Academy 9289.

97TH, 308 WEST—Five spacious daylight rooms, southern exposure; decorated throughout; elevator; exceptional transit facilities; $150-$175.

97TH (700 West End Av.)—One, two rooms, corner apartment, bath, kitchenette; river view. Telephone Riverside 3577.

97TH, 226 WEST (Apartment 8A)—7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, four exposures; rent $2,700. Riverside 0224.

98TH, 315 WEST—Beautiful, airy, light apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, elevator, all improvements; $116; lease. Superintendent on premises.

98TH ST., 255 WEST—6 rooms and 2 baths, newly decorated, 9-story modern apartment. See Superintendent or call Vanderbilt 2131.

98TH, 30 WEST—Six rooms and bath, hot water, electric light; $50; references. Premises or Murray Hill 4440.

99TH, 317 WEST (Riverside)—Will sublet 5-room apartment 14 months; reasonable. Inquire Warshaw, Cortlandt 3081, or Supt.

99TH, 310 WEST (between West End and Riverside)—Modern elevator, front apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $2,500. Supt.

99TH, 216 WEST—4-6 exceptionally large, light rooms, bath; reasonable rent.

100TH ST. (southwest corner of West End Av.)—High-class fireproof six, seven and eight room apartments; reasonable rents. Superintendent on premises.

101ST ST., 229 WEST (corner Broadway)—Apartments of four and five rooms; all improvements; possession; rents $1,000 to $1,500. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Malden Lane.

101ST, 79 WEST—7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Tel. Academy 2520.

102D, 249 WEST—Entire floor, private house, kitchenette; attractive and homelike.

102D, 315 WEST—Desirable 3-room apartment, reasonable. Apply premises.

103D, 74 WEST—7-room apartment; all improvements; one apartment ground floor suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent.

103D, 112 WEST—High-class 5 rooms, electricity, telephone; subway, "L"; $75.

103D, 100 WEST—7 large rooms, all improvements; reasonable. Call Jerome 5574.

104TH, 25 WEST—5 light rooms, newly decorated; Park; "L"; $75-$85.

104TH, 5 WEST—Elevator apartments, all improvements, 4 and 6 rooms; $75-$125.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

104TH, 20 WEST—Seven rooms, all improvements, all light, corner apartment. Supt.

105TH ST., 248 WEST (corner Broadway)—Choice apartments, seven sunny rooms; elevator.

105TH, 4 WEST—Six rooms; modern elevator apartment.

106TH ST., 206 WEST—COMFORTABLE 4 AND 7-ROOM APARTMENTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; ALL COMFORTS, INCLUDING ELEVATOR; LOW RENTALS.

107TH ST., 210 TO 220 WEST—7 room elevator apartment; light, airy; redecorated; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply premises.

107TH ST., 68 WEST (near Manhattan Av.)—Front apartment, elevator, five rooms, $75. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

107TH ST., 230 WEST—Twelve rooms and two baths, elevator apartments. Apply premises.

107TH, 63 WEST—5-6 rooms, improvements, newly decorated, electricity; $55-$75.

107TH, 12 WEST—Four rooms in basement; electricity; all improvements; $30.

107TH, 203 WEST—5-6 large, light rooms; fireproof building; $105-$150.

108TH, 15 WEST.
Near park, "L," bus; high-class apartment 5 rooms, white woodwork, paneled walls; French doors; $70. Apply Superintendent.

108TH ST., 3 WEST—6 rooms, bath, modern, elevator; large, light, marvelous decorations; immaculate; reasonable.

108TH, 245 WEST (adjoining corner Bway). 5, 6, 7 rooms, butler's pantry, 2 baths; newly decorated; $1,700-$2,300.

108TH, 64 WEST—New house; 3-4 rooms; very reasonable rent. Apply premises.

109th Street, 309 West,
THE EDGERTON,
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette,
Immediate possession, $87.50.
Ideally located on the central west side.
Apply at building.

109TH, 312 WEST (Riverside Drive)—6-7 rooms, two baths; fireproof elevator building; reasonable rents. Apply premises.

109TH, 212 WEST (near Broadway)—5 large rooms, all improvements; reasonable rental.

109TH, 309 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $65. Aug. 1. Inquire 3A.

110TH, 852 WEST—Six large, light rooms, elevator; rent $90. Superintendent.

111TH ST., 605 WEST—4, 5, 6 rooms, elevator service; near Broadway; rental $1,200 and up. L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d. Trafalgar 9300.

111TH ST., 283 WEST—7-8 rooms, bath; modern; elevator; phone; large, light, immaculate, clean; very reasonable.

111TH, 249 WEST—7 and 8 room elevator apartments, paneled walls; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent.

111TH, 545 WEST—7 large, airy, light rooms; to sublet until Sept. 30, 1926. Apt. 6C.

111TH, 57 WEST (corner)—Six and seven rooms; elevator; rent $80. Superintendent.

111TH, 20 WEST—Floor of 4 rooms, renovated house, all conveniences.

112TH ST., 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Apartments of 5, 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; possession; rents $1,100 to $1,900.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Malden Lane.

112TH, 116-118 AND 120-122 WEST—Four- and six-room elevator apartments; newly decorated; rents reasonable. Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway. Stuyvesant 0218.

112TH, 510 WEST—4 and 6 large, light rooms, paneled and stippled walls, fireproof building; elevator; $100-$130.

112TH, 533 WEST (near Broadway)—Five elegant rooms, up to date elevator building; reasonable; immediate possession.

113TH, 605 WEST (Broadway)—6 and 7 large, light rooms, newly decorated; fireproof building; elevator; $170-$185.

114TH ST., 411 WEST (near Morningside Drive)—Eight rooms, two baths, $2,000-$2,400. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

114TH, 611 WEST (Broadway and Riverside Drive)—Eight large light rooms, two baths; reasonable rental. Telephone Cathedral 3920.

115TH, 609 WEST (Broadway and Riverside Drive)—Seven large light rooms, two baths; reasonable rental. Telephone Cathedral 6780.

115TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Exceptionally large 6-7 rooms, 2-3 baths; select elevator building; reasonable.

116TH (corner 54 Morningside Drive)—7 rooms; immediate occupancy; entirely renovated; beautiful location.

117TH, 258-260 WEST (near St. Nicholas Av.)—3-4-5 rooms; new building; rent reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

118TH, 405 WEST (near Columbia University)—5 and 6-room apartments; immediate possession.

119TH, 78 WEST—Six large light rooms, all improvements; reasonable rent.

120TH—One minute from Columbia University; choice three-room unfurnished apartment with large closets, bath and kitchenette; fixtures; reduced rent until October; reasonable lease then. Phone Butterfield 3754.

121ST, 417 WEST—Vicinity Columbia College, 6-room apartment; all improvements; wonderful location; moderate rent.

123D ST., 547 WEST (near Broadway)—Six rooms; elevator; front; $95. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

123D, 524 WEST—7 beautiful rooms, all improvements; Columbia College section; good for rooming purposes; reasonable.

123D ST., 459 WEST—Six rooms, elevator, facing Morningside Park; $15-$19 room.

124TH ST., 62-64 WEST (near Mt. Morris Park)—8 large rooms, all improvements; convenient to subway; splendidly arranged for rooming purposes; rent very low. Call Harlem 7113.

124TH, 534 WEST (near Broadway and Columbia University)—2 and 3 rooms, bath, elevator, redecorated, all improvements.

124TH, 510 WEST — Modern elevator, 4-5-6 rooms; reasonable; immediate possession.

125TH, 546 WEST (near Broadway subway)—3 rooms, kitchenette; $60 month; elevator.

127TH ST., 375 WEST (near Convent Av.)—3-4-5 rooms, all improvements; rent $45, $55, $70. Superintendent.

135TH, 621 WEST (near Drive)—5 beautiful rooms, newly decorated. Inquire Supt.

136TH, 614 WEST—5-7 up-to-date rooms, stippled; French doors; $80-$110.

136TH, 636 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—New building, five large beautiful rooms.

137TH, 606 WEST (between Riverside-Broadway)—3, 5, 6, 7 rooms; elevator; reasonable. Willis, 1,451 Broadway. Wisconsin 1590.

138TH, 605 WEST—Elegant 5 rooms, front; elevator building, cooperative plan, rent $52 monthly; cash $1,100; furniture also for sale very reasonable. Apt. 1.

138TH ST., 501 WEST—6, 7 room elevator apartments; very low rents.

139TH ST., 520 WEST — Elevator apartments; sublease, 5 and 6 rooms; reasonable rents; immediate possession. Barclay & Harrison, 16 East 43d St. Vanderbilt 4845.

140TH, 540 WEST—3 and 5 rooms, corner apartment, with private garage; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist. Supt.

140TH ST., 603 WEST—5 rooms and bath. Superintendent on premises.

141ST, 610 WEST (NEAR DRIVE).
Modern elevator building; elegant apartments, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms; walls painted and stippled; excellent service; immediate possession and October; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

141ST, 622 WEST (NEAR DRIVE).
Modern 8-story fireproof building; elegant apartments, 5, 6 large, light rooms, 2 baths; excellent service; immediate possession and October; rent reasonable. Inquire Supt.

141ST, 620 WEST—4-room front apartment; sublease for immediate occupancy; modern elevator building. Phone Bradhurst 5218 before 11 A. M. for appointment.

141ST, 630 WEST (corner Drive)—11-story fireproof modern building, 5-6-7 rooms; unusually reasonable and attractive; immediate possession.

142D, 257 (295 Convent Av.)—New high-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms, 1-2 baths; immediate occupancy. Inquire premises, Bradhurst 5921.

142D ST. (289 Convent Av.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; elevator; real bargain. Apt. 22, Supt.

142D, 624 WEST (near Drive)—Attractive three-four rooms; elevator. Worth 2281.

143D, 519 WEST—Six large light rooms, all improvements, elevator; also ground floor; suitable doctor.

144TH (63 Hamilton Terrace)—3 blocks east of Broadway; fine neighborhood; elevator. 3 LARGE ROOMS, FRONT, $65. 1 LARGE ROOM, BATH, KITCHENETTE, $55.

144TH, 615 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Five, six rooms, front apartment, $65-$80. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

144TH ST., 565 WEST (corner Broadway)—5-6-7 rooms, elevator; rent $80, $115 and $150. Superintendent.

SIX ROOMS, FRONT, $80 AND $85.
146TH, 555 WEST.

146TH, 473 WEST—Seven rooms, front, $80. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

147TH ST., 561 WEST,
N. E. corner Broadway.
Modern elevator building.
6 rooms, $130.
4 rooms, $840.
Exceptional light and view.
Apply on premises, or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., INC.,
103 Park Av. Ashland 8100.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

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Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

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Times Square	137 West 125th St.
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43d Street	369 Washington St.
West of Broadway	Bronx
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In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,572 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

149TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartment, 5-6 rooms; reasonable rental. See superintendent on premises.

149TH, 450 WEST—Beautiful front two rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; $55; another $45.

149TH, 450 WEST (corner Convent)—Elevator; magnificent 4 rooms, redecorated, $80; concession.

149TH, 567 WEST (corner Broadway)—All improvements, elevator; 7 rooms, $120; and 6 rooms, $90.

150TH, 470 WEST—3-4 rooms, elegant apartment; ready for occupancy; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

150TH, 499 WEST (between Broadway-Amsterdam)—Modern eight-room duplex apartment, $100.

152D (48 St. Nicholas Place)—3-4-5 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

152D, 620 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—4-5 rooms, elegant apartment; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

152D ST., 400 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—7 rooms, all street; stippled walls; $115 month. Chickering 2459.

155TH (885 EDGECOMBE AV., OPPOSITE PARK)—3-4-5-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT, NEWLY DECORATED; $70 AND $80 AND 6TH AV., "L"; $60-$105.

155TH (889 St. Nicholas Av.)—High-class elevator, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $140; corner, $150. Superintendent or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

157TH, 602 WEST—8 to 8 beautiful rooms, two baths; subway at corner; all improvements; rent extremely reasonable.

158TH ST., 526 WEST—4 light rooms and bath, all improvements; $50-$55. Apply on premises.

160TH, 645 WEST (between Drive and Fort Washington Av.)—4 rooms, high-class, up-to-date elevator apartment house; reasonable rent; immediate possession.

160TH, 555 WEST.
3-4-5 large rooms; $60 up; all improvements. Harris, Wadsworth 3033.

161ST ST. (between Fort Washington Av. and Riverside Drive)—4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator building; rent reasonable. Inquire renting office, Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6335.

163D ST., 561 WEST (corner Broadway)—Six rooms, two baths; elevator; front; $110. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

163D ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartments; 6 rooms, $130; 5 rooms, $110; 3 rooms, with extra room, kitchenette, $75.

163D, 520 WEST (corner St. Nicholas)—Three rooms, new house, $55-$57-$60.

163D, 664-674 WEST—High-class apartments at reasonable rates. Apply premises.

164TH (3,915 Broadway)—Elevator, five rooms, $82.50; six rooms, $90. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

165TH, 558 WEST—3 and 4 rooms and bath apartment in a private dwelling, all modern improvements including steam heat, hot water, electric light and gas; kitchenettes; conveniently located in all manner of transit; 2 blocks from 168th St. Broadway subway station; rent reasonable. Apply on premises or phone Walker 4200, Apt. 1-A.

168TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; southern exposure; river view; select neighborhood.

170TH, 720 WEST—Choicest apartments on Heights, three, five extra large rooms and foyer. Apply premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Phone Wadsworth 3327.

170TH (238 Ft. Washington Av.)—"The Nassau"; elevator; 5 rooms $85; 6 rooms $95. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

170TH, 156 WEST—Delightful 4 rooms; corner apartment; select section; reasonable rent.

171ST, 611 WEST (corner Broadway)—New building, three and four rooms. Renting on premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Phone Wadsworth 3327.

171ST ST., 643 WEST (near Broadway)—4 and 5 room apartments, all light room, exceptionally well arranged, with good kitchen; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

172D, 735 WEST-736 WEST 173D (corner Haven Av.—3-4-5 rooms, 2 blocks west of Broadway, overlooking Hudson River; rent reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 133 Haven Av.

172D, 575 WEST—Elevator, seven rooms, corner, every room facing south, $125.50; six rooms, front, $100.50. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

172D, 575 WEST—Elevator, seven rooms, corner, $90 to $85. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

172D ST., 503-507 WEST—4-5 rooms, all improvements; $50 up.

173D—Exceptional 3-4 rooms, front, elevator, $60-$75. Washington Heights 4170.

174TH, 561 WEST—5 rooms, $65-$70.
19 Pinehurst Av.—5 rooms, $65-$70.
180TH, 845 WEST—5 rooms, $65.
180TH, 825 WEST—5 rooms, $75.
180TH, 863 WEST—4 rooms, $70.
Modern Building; references essential.
PINEHURST CO., 802 WEST 181ST ST.

174TH, 590 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Elevator, three rooms and kitchenette, $60.50; four rooms, $65.50-$70.50. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

175TH, 701 WEST—HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS (NEW BUILDING); 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS; LARGE FOYERS. APPLY PREMISES OR M. I. STRUNSKY, 4,066 BROADWAY, WADSWORTH 3327.

175TH ST., 713 WEST—High-class elevator apartments; new buildings; three and four rooms; large foyers. Apply premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Wadsworth 3327.

176TH, 700 WEST—High-class elevator apartment; new building; three and four rooms; large foyers. Premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Wadsworth 3327.

176TH, 574 WEST (St. Nicholas)—High-class 3-4 rooms, improvements; $53-$55.

177TH, 650 WEST—High-class walk-up, four rooms, $58. Superintendent or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

177TH, 43 WEST—Five beautiful rooms; modern apartment; garage; inspection 9-1.

178TH ST. (corner Haven Av., 255)—New elevator, three rooms, $75; five rooms, $115 to $140. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

701 WEST 170TH ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY,
"HEATHERDELL COURT."
4-5-6 rooms, modern, high-class elevator building. Agent on premises.
PHONE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 1980.

179TH (123 Wadsworth Av.)—Six rooms, $70-$75; also five exceptionally light rooms, $65; all improvements. Supt. or Nehring Bros., 1824 St. and St. Nicholas Av.

179TH (45 Pinehurst Av.)—Elevator building; four and six rooms, $70 and $90; front apartments. Superintendent or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

179TH, CORNER (41 PINEHURST AV.).
3 and 4 large rooms, elevator, all improvements, redecorated, Van Buren Realty Co., 565 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2956.

179TH, 815 WEST—Five rooms, front apartment, $60 to $65. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

179TH (42 and 50 Northern Av.)—3 blocks west of Broadway; 3-4-5 rooms; very reasonable. Apply premises.

179TH, 55 EAST—NEW, four rooms, $75-$90. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 1824 St.

180TH, 875 WEST—New, high-class elevator apartments, four, five large rooms; large foyers; overlooking Hudson; every improvement; paneled walls; $75 up; reasonable; concessions.

180TH ST., 660 WEST (corner Broadway)—Elevator, 4 rooms $65.50; 5 rooms $80.50; 6 rooms $100.50; 7 rooms $120.50. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

180TH, 854 WEST (corner Northern)—6 and 7 room apartments, decidedly attractive high-class elevator apartment; $100-$120.

180TH, 560 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Elevator, seven rooms, front, $125.

181ST, 860 WEST—New elevator building, overlooking Hudson, beautiful Fort Washington Park, Riverside Drive; wonderful 3-4-5-6-room apartments, up to $160.

181ST (21 Bennett Av.)—Block west of Broadway; high-class elevator; 4, 5 rooms, light front, decorated, conveniences, modern; wonderful view; all night service; very reasonable

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

BOULEVARD, 2,671 (corner Glenwood Av.) High-class 4-room apartment; concessions; Jersey City, near tube. Phone Bergen 6255.

MONTCLAIR—Two, three, four and five room modern apartments, including electric refrigeration and all latest improvements; newly decorated; rent reasonable; apply on building; ready Oct. 1. Apply 139 North Fullerton Av., agent, on premises, or Standard Realty Company. Phone 0235 Montclair.

PENAFLY—3-4 room apartments in two-family house, $35-$45; every improvement; extensive grounds, separate entrances, one block from station and trolley; 30 minutes to city. Sullivan, 11 George St. Phone, after 6, Englewood 498W.

WEST ENGLEWOOD (opposite station)—Six rooms; $35. Yearsley, Station St. Perkins 0977.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BACHELOR WANTS ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH ON OVER 34TH AND 50TH; MUST BE HIGH CLASS; IN REPLYING DESCRIBE FULLY AND STATE BEST MONTHLY TERMS. R. D. 225 TIMES.

REFINED young couple, Japanese, desire two well-furnished rooms and kitchen, elevator apartment; location 72d to 125th St., West; rental under $85 monthly. Address full particulars S 672 Times Downtown.

COUPLE desire well-furnished elevator apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, tile bath; three months or longer; west side; $100; state particulars. M 565 Times.

YOUNG MAN would like share bachelor's housekeeping apartment for six weeks; must be centrally located; price no object; references exchanged. F 222 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED couple and son, gentiles, desire furnished 3-4 room apartment, mile radius 42d; must be reasonable; best references; furnished. K 324 Times.

ONE or two rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; preferably with piano; privacy; by week or month; moderate rental; state lowest price. F 472 Times.

WANTED—For monthly or six weeks, small furnished apartment, non-housekeeping; quiet essential; downtown location preferred. H 3 Times.

FIVE TO SIX ROOMS, uptown, for Sept. 1 over Winter or permanent; highest references. Write E. Stein, 30 Church St., city.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—One, two rooms, apartment; private bath, kitchenette; reasonable. August. M 904 Times Downtown.

VICINITY Columbia University—3-4-room apt., by Columbia teacher, for 4 weeks from Aug. 17. Y 2279 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS rented quickly; clients waiting. Rhodes Leasing Organization, 2,925 Broadway. Endicott 6200.

APARTMENT, Aug. 15; 5 or 6 rooms; $60 to $75; family 4 refined business people. P 207 Times.

DOUGHTON CO., 132 West 72d, wants apartments, furnished, unfurnished; immediately. Endicott 0283.

BACHELOR wishes furnished apartment; share with gentleman. L 901 Times Downtown.

MOTHER and son, refined, desire 3 rooms, including real kitchen; $70 monthly. F 469 Times.

LEAVING town? List apartment with me; have clients waiting. Wall, Wisconsin 5895.

APARTMENT FINDING CO.—Year leases wanted. 176 West 72d. Endicott 1277.

Unfurnished.

UNUSUAL

THREE-ROOM apartment, below 59th St., fireplace and kitchenette; October-lease; moderate rental; university man, Christian, age 30; would also consider sharing apartment with another university student, writer or professional man; references; give full particulars and phone. R 520 Times.

UNFURNISHED apartment wanted for Oct. 1, between 67th and 90th Sts. West; 5 or 6 rooms; one large living room; suitable for vocal studio; must be modern and attractive. Y 2311 Times Annex.

COUPLE want large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, in quiet, refined surroundings; Oct. 1; highest references given and required; describe fully; give price. M 935 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes modern room and bath, private, unfurnished, above 60th, west side; $10 weekly; now or later in the season; permanently. M 473 Times.

SEPT. 1, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; good-sized living room, with north light; over $1,200; between Washington Square and 80th. S 712 Times Downtown.

YOUNG American couple want 3 or 4 rooms; give particulars and price; Manhattan preferred. 196 N. Y. Times Brooklyn branch.

OCT. 1 OR EARLIER

Below 96th; 2 non-connecting rooms, bath, kitchen; quiet adults; give phone, price, all particulars. R 541 Times.

COUK adults want 6-9 rooms, 3 baths; 50s, east side; possession Sept. 1; $1,000 month; state lowest; will move; new building preferred. Vanderbilt 5454.

PROFESSIONAL woman, not music, four rooms, modern, light; reasonable; first, second floor, below 72d. Berg, 211 West 60th.

WANTED—Doctor's apartment, ground floor; 2 rooms, front; West 93d-97th St., Oct. 1; write details. Store, 638 East Tremont Av., Bronx.

WANTED—Purchase or lease, commencing Oct. 1, apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, east side, above 60th St. S 702 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS couple desires unfurnished entire floor, bath, kitchen; state lo $100; best references required. M 921 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS COUPLE desire three rooms, kitchen, bath; lease; 68th to 157th, West; rental under $70 monthly. H 815 Times.

FIVE rooms, modern apartment or 2-family; Christian adults; 45 minutes downtown; reasonable. Aug. 1. 1488 Times Fordham.

APARTMENT, three or four rooms and bath for responsible people; upper, west side; refined. B 1142 Times Harlem.

ONE or two rooms, ground floor, between 90th, 96th Sts., West, for dental office. A 1102 Times Harlem.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS section, about 4 rooms, Sept. 15 or Oct. 1 to June 1; not over $95. 2704 Times Uptown.

TWO rooms and bath; Fordham or Washington Heights. M 008 Times Downtown.

ROOMS, bath; city or suburban; reasonable; full particulars. P 456 Times.

FOUR rooms, all improvements; 3 adults; above 155th; $45-$50. Academy 5472.

WANTED 3 or 4 unfurnished, bright. Write Business, 159 East 34th.

MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE.

WANTED—Loads Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester. Rattenstein, Chickering 4488, Montgomery 7705.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

BROKER, experienced, desires management Bronx properties; lowest rates. Y 229 Times.

RENTING AGENT, experienced, managing, collecting, wants position; references. J. 917 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BUY PROPERTY IN WESTCHESTER CO.: PUBLIC AUCTION.

100 lots of improved property with gas, water, light and sewer. Two apartment buildings and stores. 200 feet of business property fronting on White Plains Road. Also seven second mortgages; all will be sold at public auction Aug. 1, 1925, at 2 P. M., sharp, rain or shine, on the premises known as the Swift Estate, 727 White Plains Road, Eastchester Park, Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

To Reach Premises:

New York Central trains to Scarsdale or Boston & Westchester R. R. and New York, New Haven & Hartford trains to Mount Vernon; thence White Plains trolley passes property. To reach property by auto: To Mount Vernon, then on White Plains Road, which passes property.

A. E. SHIMM, Auctioneer,
20 Mt. Joy Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone New Rochelle 4559. Send for booklet explaining easy terms.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

AM IN THE MARKET

for 2d and 3d mortgages, brokers protected. Wolf Forman, 1,265 Broadway.

MONEY for first and second mortgages; building and rent loans. J. G. Coney, 831 8th Av. Circle 4067.

2D AND 3D MORTGAGE LOANS MADE QUICKLY; NO RED TAPE. FELBER, 422 7TH AV. CHICKERING 7311.

AVAILABLE funds on first and second mortgages; reasonable rates. B. L., Room 1503, 270 Madison Av. Tel. Caledonia 1937.

SECONDS, thirds, leaseholds, rent loans; reasonable. Galinger, 358 5th Av. Wisconsin 2290.

FIRST, second, third mortgages, city, near-city, undivided estates, collateral. Boskey, 1478 Broadway.

PRIVATE party desires to purchase sound second mortgages; quick action assured; principals only. W 55 Times.

MONEY TO LEND.

Mortgages, notes, endorsements, accounts, etc. Herman Lubin, 291 Broadway.

WE HAVE MONEY for first, second mortgages; quick action; principals only. S. Boom 909, 110 West 42d St.

MORTGAGE MONEY; large and small amounts; low charges. Van Denberg, Attorney, 30 Church.

MONEY to loan on first, second, third mortgages; quick action. Windsor Mortgage Co., Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

$1,000,000 FOR BUILDING LOANS WITH BANK, GREATER N. Y.; $20,000 AND UP. 4% TO COVER. G. Y. 188 TIMES.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT 5%.

Second mortgages bought at reasonable rates. Henry Marshak, 202 Madison Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FIRST MORTGAGES 5 AND 5½ PER CENT. BOND ISSUES.
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.
BUILDING LOANS, ANY AMOUNT.
Second mortgages; quick action; third mortgages and rent loans.
FILLER & CO.,
42 Broadway. Hanover 5265.
Uptown office, 116 West 39th St.

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES
Can be disposed of immediately by writing or phoning.
KEYSTONE BOND & MORTGAGE CO., INC., 32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Triangle 3466.
WE ARE THE PRINCIPALS.

FIRST MORTGAGES,
SECOND MORTGAGES,
BUILDING LOANS.
TEMPORARY LOANS.
Reasonable charges.
ALLIGER & BUCK,
160 Broadway. Cortlandt 3191.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
LARGE, SMALL. FIRSTS, SECONDS.
BUILDING LOANS.
SAMUEL GREENFIELD, EDWARD HULL,
233 BROADWAY. WHITEHALL 0445.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT OR MADE.
BUILDING LOANS.
PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY.
5% FOR SELECT FIRST MORTGAGES.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
PROMPT. REASONABLE.
IRVING MESSING, 33 WEST 42D.

WE ARE interested in mortgages from $5,000 to $50,000, either 1st, second or third; there is no red tape and you may make our office your headquarters for immediate business. Advance Realty, 276 5th Av.

WE SPECIALIZE in SECOND MORTGAGES on good income property in Greater New York, in amounts of $5,000 to $200,000; liberal terms; quick decisions.
KROMER & LINCOLN, INC.,
152 West 42d St. Wisconsin 6317.

OLD-ESTABLISHED financial house has ample funds available for investment in second mortgages on good real estate. Consult S. J. Resnick, attorney, 25 West 45th St., New York.

PRIVATE ESTATE FUND
have $500,000 to invest in first mortgages in New York City and suburbs; liberal appraisal.
Quick action. R 552 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.
Bank, Trust and Title Company; funds ready; any amount; quick action on second mortgages. Mahlon C. Swartz Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 7833.

CASH for Second Mortgages—Quick Action, Terms Reasonable, Brokers Protected.
NATIONAL HOLDING CORP.,
1,440 Broadway, Suite 1260. Fen. 7437.

PRIVATE investor has $200,000 on first, second and short term third mortgages; mail full particulars; reasonable rates of discount; brokers protected. R 207 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.
Over 20 years of prompt and efficient service; any section of city and suburbs considered; acceptance within three days. Lloyd Winthrop Co., 141 Broadway.

BUILDERS—OWNERS.
We have unlimited funds for 2d mortgages; will give you action in 24 hours. Adams & Co., 170 5th Av. Gramercy 6800.

OWNERS, Builders—We can place second mortgage loans on Brooklyn property; also sell your property short notice. Room 1116, 200 5th Av. Tel. Gramercy 3118.

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES.
Liberal discount commensurate with safety.
JACOB & EMIL LEITNER, INC.,
809 Prospect Av. Tel. Dayton 5000.

MONEY to loan on real estate, second mortgages, leaseholds, garages or other good collateral. Apply Room 409, 35 Wall, Hanover 7700.

CONSULT us about your mortgage requirements and save time, trouble and money. National Real Estate Owners' Association, 1,457 Broadway. Wisconsin 6860.

BANK has unlimited funds for building loans secured by first or second mortgages; New York and New Jersey; 5 per cent. cover. G. B., 841 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGES,
BUILDING LOANS.
PHOENIX FACTORS, 1,265 BROADWAY.

FUNDS available first and second mortgages. Robert Shiverick, 1,440 Broadway. Penn. 8978.

PURCHASE money, 2d mortgage; principals only; low rates. B. B. Levin, 302 Broadway.

SECOND mortgages wanted; principals only; low rates. S. L. Schwartz, 45 John St.

LARGE, SMALL SECONDS PURCHASED.
M. A. ARMOND, 59 PINE ST.

LIFE insurance mortgages; mortgages life insured. Alfred Taggard, 370 7th Av.

WANT to buy an exceptional $100,000 second mortgage. S 751 Times Downtown.

WISH raise first mortgage, New England houses and acreage. O 10 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

10 PER CENT. NET CASH INCOME

can be had by buying purchase money second mortgage for one year on fine income-producing property in best uptown wide street.

Leading firm of builders in New York have just bought this property, subject to this mortgage, and have paid therefor cash equal to 53 per cent. of the mortgage for the equity behind it; principals only address for full particulars.
J. 504 Times.

$3,000 SECOND mortgage for sale on desirable 80 acres with attractive Colonial house; near West Nyack; property parallels railroad between two stations; mortgage payable $500 yearly; liberal discount to quick buyer. Y 2282 Times Annex.

$31,500 SECOND MORTGAGE for 3 years on new apartment house on Morris Av., Bronx, subject to a $61,000 first mortgage by Lawyers Mortgage Co., 15% bonus. Harry Rein, 1520 Grand Concourse, cor. 173d.

$5,250—5-year instalment second for sale; first is $20,000, 5½% standing; tenement now under contract at $35,250 with $10,000 cash above both mortgages; will allow discount of 5% plus search and recording fees. P 449 Times.

FOR SALE, gilt-edged second mortgages on high-class two-family homes in Forest Hills. John E. Allen, Herrick Av. and Dartmouth St., Forest Hills, L. I.

BUILDER wants to reach second mortgage investment in new property in fine section, Brooklyn; $6,000 second-mortgage loans; liberal bonus; no brokers. W 8 Times.

LIQUIDATING an estate, will sell 21 first mortgages on Brooklyn property; write for appointment. 191 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

FIRST mortgage, $18,000; also second, $10,000; five-story Park Av. tenements with stores. Hofmann, Times Bldg. Bryant 4110.

WE PAY highest prices and buy quickly 2d, 3d mortgages. Willis & Ginsburg, 1,451 Broadway. Wisconsin 1890.

$60,000 also $80,000 second, by safe second mortgage. Galinger, Wisconsin 2290.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale or Rent.

8TH AV., 31 (corner Jane)—Cheaper than inside av. lot, within few minutes walk all subways; express stop at 14th St.; 1,000 feet from new $10,000,000 municipal market; 3-story and cellar, covering rear 60 feet, at 2,000 feet; $38,000, cash $13,000. O'Sullivan, 80 Jane St. Chelsea 8516.

8TH AV.—Corner, 34x75; 2 buildings with stores; price reasonable. Duross, 67 7th Av. Watkins 5000.

11TH ST.—Four-story dwelling, 12 rooms, 5 baths; completely renovated and redecorated; all improvements; lovely garden; price $40,000, with terms. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

11TH ST., WEST (near 5th Av.)—Extra deep house, steam heat, hardwood floors; ideal alteration property; possession; price $31,000; terms. DWYER, 67 7th Av.

11TH ST.—Restricted residential block, 36 foot front; will show good income on investment; price, terms. Edmund Yard, 158 West 11th.

12TH ST., WEST—Colonial 4 story basement house, 16 rooms, 4 baths; desirable residential neighborhood; convenient subway; $22,500. Laurents, 78 Perry St. Watkins 6074.

13TH ST., WEST (near 7th Av. subway station)—Converted house, 2 apartments on a floor; price reasonable; $12,000 cash required. Duross, 67 7th Av.

37TH ST., 242 EAST.
Four-story and basement 20-foot single flat; suitable for alteration; a real bargain at $18,000; easy terms.
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
408 Lexington Av. at 42d St.

45TH ST., 336 TO 342 EAST.
165-foot plot with four cold water tenements; rents $11,000; can be bought for land value.
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
408 Lexington Av. at 42d St.

51ST, 425 EAST—3 story and basement brownstone in exclusive Beekman Place. Owner, Plaza 2089.

70th, WEST—Lovely six-story American basement; park block; electric, elevator; newly decorated; quick action. W 75 Times.

70th—Remodeled; rents $7,000; price $48,000. Rogers, 176 West 89th. Schuyler 1443.

72D ST., WEST,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK
5-STORY BUILDING,
Little theatre, studios and ballroom (25x102). Write Owner, 157 East 47th.

72D ST., 139 WEST—Sixteen rooms, bath; reasonable rent.

75TH ST., WEST (near subway)—20 ft. 4 story and basement, steam, 10 rooms and 8 baths; excellent condition; possession; price $47,000; cash $10,000. Raymond Quinn, 2,255 Broadway. Endicott 3900.

75TH, WEST—Lease 21 years, 4-story, basement; 20x102.2. Trafalgar 5196.

80th (Central Park West)—20 foot 4 story and basement dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; income $700 monthly; beautifully furnished; price $48,000; cash $8,000. Raymond Quinn, 2,255 Broadway. Endicott 3900.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale or Rent.

80'S, WEST—4-story and basement, 15 rooms, 6 baths, electric, completely furnished; good income; price right; $9,000 cash; others. Gallagher, 169 West 73d.

80S—M. C. WELCH.
Adjoining houses; excellent condition. Butterfield 2990.

83D ST., 42 WEST—4-story and basement, 15 rooms, 5 baths, steam heat, electric, parquet; price and terms right; possession. C. C. Murray, owner, 145 West 71st. Endicott 6688.

85TH, WEST—3-story, basement; 18.9-102.2; perfect condition; charming house for doctor; $34,000. Webb, 25 W. 45th.

88TH, 124 WEST—Small, private house; suitable for doctor; newly decorated; parquet floors; terms; inspection week-days, 1-4.

88TH, WEST—Eighteen-footer; parquet throughout; 11 rooms, 2 baths; price $34,000; cash arranged. Hudaky, 118 West 42d.

88TH, WEST—Twenty-footer, 14 rooms; price $45,000; terms. Bosley, 1,476 Broadway.

90TH (off Drive)—Will sell for $3,000 four-year lease; rental $4,000 per annum; completely renovated private dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths; suitable doctor, rooming house or private family; highest references must be furnished. Schuyler 6332.

93D ST., 154 EAST—Ten-room brick residence, $26,000. Regent 7716, Monday.

95TH, 136 WEST—Newly renovated throughout; 17x100; 11 rooms, 3 baths; only $4,000 cash, balance easy terms; inspection Monday, 12 to 2.

96TH, WEST—Eleven rooms, two baths, $3,000; clause, bonus, rooming. Regent 7716.

149 EAST 116TH ST.
Right at corner of Lexington Av. Subway station on the block; crosstown cars pass door; excellent business location; price $45,000; cash $9,000; easy terms; just completely altered and modernized. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th.

1418T, WEST (1 Hamilton Terrace)—Two-family, brick, perfect condition, improvements; desirable location; convenient trains, cars, bus. Sale.

142D, 475 WEST—For sale, three-story and basement stone front, with extension; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; very fine condition; new parquet floors throughout; upper floor complete five-room apartment. Inspection Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

147TH-ST. NICHOLAS—Ten rooms, $17,000; $2,000 cash. Campbell, 569 West 182d St.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Best corner apartment house, gilt edge investment and income, $105,000; cash $22,000. Plot 97x101, on best business street in Village; ideal for theatre, garage and apartment house; rapidly increasing values; $110,000; free and clear; easy terms.
FRANCES SPENCER, REALTY SPECIALIST
61 Christopher, Cor. 7th Av. Spring 1971.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
10 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, hot water heat; garden; newly redecorated; five-year lease; 2 blocks from subway; a snap; big bargain; $250.
FRANCES SPENCER, REALTY SPECIALIST
61 Christopher, Cor. 7th Av. Spring 1971.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Fine residential street, two story and basement and cellar brick residences; 40 feet front; immediate possession; for alterations; very favorable second mortgage terms; price on application. R. Telfair Smith, Inc., 11 East 10th St. Stuyvesant 8542.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Small house with attractive yard; near subway. $20,000; terms; immediate possession. Carl Gunther, 32 Barrow St. Spring 7590.

LEXINGTON AV.
5 story corner with stores, subway station. Rents, $8,900. Price, $63,00.
LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th.

LEXINGTON AV. house, near 90th; $30,000; cash $7,500. Duross, 350 Madison Av.

MURRAY HILL Section—Eight large rooms, four baths, suitable for doctor; might furnish; no agents. H 310 Times.

825 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Near 157th St. subway station; 3-story dwelling with complete apartment on top floor; for sale or rent; reasonable; possession immediate. Apply on premises or Houghton Company, 132 West 72d.

THIRD AV., CORNER.
Five story, 12 rooms, 4 stores; price $55,000, with $15,000 cash.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

WASHINGTON HTS. DWELLING BARGAIN
170th, near Broadway; 3-story, basement; 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; steam, electricity, parquet; fine home; subway convenient. Ernest T. Bower, 271 West 125th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
11th St., near 5th Av.,
Four-story and basement Colonial residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths;
perfect condition; price $48,000.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, INC.,
11 East 10th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section, near 5th Av.; 5-story full-sized remodeled dwelling, one duplex and 3 full floor apartments; rental about $11,000; price $80,000; easy terms. Write for appointment. Riker, 162 West 13th, at 7th Av.

LOCAL BUSINESSMEN—ATTENTION!
68 WEST 125T STREET
4-story high stoop dwelling,
20x60x102.
Remodel for your own occupancy.
Columbus Avenue Zone.
WM. C. AND A. EDW. LESTER,
598 MADISON AVENUE.

$20,000 CASH WILL BUY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AVENUE STORE PROPERTY. 50x100; 24 FAMILIES; 4 STORES; FIRST MORTGAGE $117,500; YEARLY RENTALS $22,600.
N. DONIGER, 205 WEST 112TH ST.

FOUR-STORY and basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 8 baths, complete with tub, toilet and washstand; electric lights, parquet floors, running water in each room; price $57,500; easy terms. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 209 West 72d St.

DWELLINGS,
east side and west side, for sale, $35,000 up; lease furnished and unfurnished.
BERLOCK CO., INC.,
347 Madison Av.

PRIVATE house, 20x100, three-story and basement, vacant; suitable rooming house, &c.; price and terms right. 119 West 120th St. Bradhurst 2638.

BARGAIN, 75x100, new law, ten-year, second, bank first; 170 rooms; rent $18,000; price $111,000; cash $15,000; colored tenants; first class; principals only. B 1148 Times Harlem.

TWO HOUSES, East 82d St., between Park and Lexington; dimensions 50x102; asking price $150,000; want bid; no brokers; call mornings. Butterfield 4654.

CORNER HOUSE, tax exempt, six-story, 125x100; 214 rooms, 64 apartments, seven stores; rent $50,800. Price, $312,500; cash $75,000. Rand, 1,720 Townsend Av.

BIG BARGAIN.
West 90s, four-story, 18 rooms, 4 baths, fully furnished; can be bought with small amount cash. R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th St.

VERY CLASSY PRIVATE HOUSES, DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD, WEST SIDE, FOR SALE OR RENT QUICK. 145 WEST 41ST., LEO MARKELS.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
165th St., near Broadway. 2-story frame, brick, basement; 25x88; 8 rooms; $9,500; terms. Gillen, Knickerbocker Building.

FOUR-STORY VACANT DWELLING*
near St. Nicholas; beautiful block; small cash payment; $16,500; electricity; caretaker. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau.

REMODELED, 4-story, 113th St., near Broadway; 14 rooms; 4 baths, hot-water heat; price $40,000; want offer. Rogers, 176 West 89th. Schuyler 1443.

3-STORY dwelling in the 80s, close to Broadway; 3 baths, steam heat, electric light; price $30,000; $4,000 cash. Bracher & Hubert, 200 West 72d St.

THREE-STORY, basement, brick and stone, 21x99, on fine street; completely equipped for clubhouse. Barter & McMahon, 1,671 Amsterdam Av.

4 STORY AND BASEMENT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED; $45,000; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; WEST 80TH; PRINCIPALS ONLY. WRITE BOX X. Y., 311 AMSTERDAM.

CORNER three-story, five stores, two apartments; rent $5,600; 20 per cent. on investment; little cash; must be vacancies for five years; $35,000. Partridge, 481 West 159th St.

MUST sell immediately; 82d St., East; brownstone private house, furnished; suitable doctor or business; $25,000. Owner, Lenox 4060.

LEASE, charming improved house, garden; Greenwich Village; $250 monthly. Telephone Flushing 8123.

THREE STORES and basement, limestone front, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electricity. Barter & McMahon, 1,671 Amsterdam Av.

PRIVATE dwelling, corner; space for two-car garage; little cash; price $18,000. Partridge, 481 West 159th St.

NINE houses on East 45th St., dimensions 235x100; will make terms; want bid. Call mornings, Butterfield 4654.

UNUSUAL VALUE, 2 houses on East 80th, to be sold separately or together; no brokers; call mornings. Butterfield 4654.

FREE, clear (4-story, basement), 85th St., $40,000; same 87th St.; also good dwelling for lease. Schuyler 4782.

ABOVE 80TH ST.—Fine house on 5th Av.; dimensions 22x100; price $220,000; want bid; call mornings. Butterfield 4654.

ESTATE will lease 6th Av. corner for 21 years, big future; good for alterations. Duross, 350 Madison Av.

TWO-FAMILY, West Bronx; best buy in city; tax exempt; $19,500; easy terms. Partridge, 481 West 159th St.

26 FOOT front, 3-family house, near West 137th subway; $22,000. Vanderbilt 4680.

FURNISHED 10-room house, 2-year lease; good income; $2,000. 101 West 121st St.

BARGAIN—Plot, 25th, between 7th and 8th; 50x100. Kuhlke, 101 West 25th St.

Bronx For Sale or Rent.

ANDERSON AV., 975—For sale or rent, new two-family brick house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, parlors; garage; in desirable residential section of city.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building	Harlem
Times Square	137 West 125th St.
Times Annex	Brooklyn
42d Street	300 Washington St.
West of Broadway	Bronx
Downtown	2,929 Third Av.
7 Beekman St.	(149th St.)
Wall Street	Fordham
165 Broadway	11 E. Fordham Rd.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Bronx For Sale or Rent.

CITY ISLAND—9-room Colonial house; garage, all improvements; corner lot. Phone owner Saturday, Monday, Riverside 1241.

FORDHAM—Nice brick house, 3 story, two families; all improvements; reasonable. Boekell, 2,667 Briggs Av.

MERRIAM AV., 1,831—For rent, overlooking Harlem River at Highbridge, new private Spanish style house, 6 rooms, bath and sun parlor, with, without garage; furnished; references. Chickering 9519. Evenings Jerome 5744.

OGDEN AV., 1,023 (Highbridge)—Two-family, 12 rooms, three baths; extra lot; steam heat; parquet; express station subway.

OGDEN AV., 1,025—Two-family house, 12 rooms; steam, parquet; extra lot.

PROSPECT AV. (near 178th St.)—Two-family brick dwelling with garage; plot 30x90; opportunity for home seeker to live rent free. R. Telfair Smith, Inc., 11 East 10th St., sole agents.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—Ideal two-family, 16-room house; lot 50x100; garage; large yard; reasonable. 65 West 181st St.

REAL country home in city; just the place for young children and grown-ups who want fresh air, sunshine and fine views over water; quiet neighborhood and desirable neighbors; lot 30 feet wide, house 24 feet wide; three bedrooms and tiled bathrooms; large living room, with solarium at end; good dining room and kitchen; glassed-in stoop and light cellar; have one of the new type ready; $9,500 decorated, $9,250 if you do your own decorating; easy terms to right party.

TURNBULL AV., near Castle Hill Av., on Castle Hill Neck. Go to Castle Hill Av. station on Lexington Av., Pelham Park line, and walk toward water, or take the 5c. jitney; 180th St. crosstown trolley passes near by.

JOSEPH P. DAY, INC.,
830 Castle Hill Av. Tel. Westchester 4210.

15-ROOM detached 2-family house, all improvements, hot water heat, front and rear porches; all assessments paid; paved street; 637 Baker Av., near White Plains Av. and Walker Av.; open for inspection; price $13,500; easy terms. Telephone Westchester 3303.

HOUSE for sale, all improvements, for $7,000; other bargains in Clason Point, fast growing section of East Bronx, overlooking Long Island Sound; also lots for $700 up; on easy terms. Apply Wm. H. Briggs Realty Corp., 82 Sound View Av., Clason Point.

DOCTOR'S modern brick-tile house 7 large rooms, bath, all improvements; tiled bath; awnings; garage; tax-exempt; unobstructed view overlooking Jerome reservoir; very desirable section bargain, $15,000; brokers protected. Phone appointment, Kingsbridge 5594. 3,159 Sedgwick Av., City.

TWO-FAMILY brick, no better house built, every improvement, including parquet floors and two-car heated garage; immediate possession; good income; price $18,200; easy terms.
HEARTY REALTY CO., INC.,
73 Westchester Square. Westchester 6046.

TWO beautiful one-family brick houses, six rooms, attic and porch, well built, in fine residential section. Belsier, 4,150 Carpenter Av., corner 231st St.

$3,500 cash down buys beautiful 2-family 13-room house, all improvements; front and rear porches; easy terms. Edward Polak, 563 Tremont Av.

TWO-FAMILY frame and garage, $6,000 cash, balance mortgage. 2,714 Creston Av.

Brooklyn For Sale or Rent.

BAY RIDGE—$1,500 cash; 1-family brick, semi-detached; 6 rooms; enclosed porch; electric, parquet, steam, tile bath; decorations of the best; garage driveway; price $9,900, with easy mortgage terms. Hammer & Peirson, 484 73d St. Atlantic 4200-01. Open evenings and Sundays.

CLINTON ST., near Borough Hall—Sixteen-room dwelling, extra wide and deep, suitable for remodeling or doctor; good terms; price $35,000. Chauncey Real Estate Company, Ltd., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH Section (263 Hawthorne St.)—Ten rooms and bath, detached; large plot; fruit and shade; 5-car garage; $16,500; lease $175 per month. Phone Greenpoint 0262.

FLATBUSH—Widow sacrifices beautiful 7-room stucco home; owner-occupancy; small cash; act quick for bargain. 2724 Avenue J.

FLATBUSH GARDENS—New houses, tax-exempt; seven rooms and bath; heat, gas and electricity; lot 38x85; $6,200; cash $600. Midwood 2000, Monday or evenings.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's opportunity; excellent location, Bushwick Av., near Bushwick Av.; brownstone front, high stoop, 2-story and basement, 2-family, 15 large rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, 2 baths, 3 toilets; good condition; fine neighborhood; will sell cheap with easy terms for client. LEONARD DAVIDSON & CO., Inc., Stuart Bldg., Jamaica Av. at 163d St., Jamaica, L. I.

A BIG BARGAIN—11-room brick house; all improvements; 2-family; very small cash down. Inquire at 1,253 Blake Av., Brooklyn, Lippert. Applegate 7443.

Staten Island For Sale or Rent.

WILL sell my $16,000 home for $10,750, terms; wonderful solarium; fine section; immediate possession. A 753 Times Downtown.

CHARMINGLY furnished, picturesque cottage; magnificent view; improvements; golf; balance season, $195; would rent yearly. M 881 Times Downtown.

PICTURESQUE cottage, open fireplace, improvements; $5,800; magnificent view; fine section; golf, four lots near, $590 each, $10 cash, $5 monthly. L 910 Times Downtown.

Queens For Sale or Rent.

JAMAICA'S finest hill section; $6,500 buys $8,000 house; select neighborhood; driveway; 20 minutes Manhattan; 555 trains daily; 5c subway; large rooms, steam, parquetry, tiling; $500 cash; $25 monthly principal. Mr. Moore, Exchange Bank Building, Sutphin Boulevard, opposite Jamaica, L. I. station. Phone Jamaica 8010, daily and Sunday.

JAMAICA NORTH—7-room, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, parquet floors; driveway. $7,767 143d St. Phone Jamaica 10046.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS—Plot, 40x100; 5 minutes station, 27 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; excellent section; $600 cash. Phone Owner, Havemeyer 4561.

WOODSIDE, L. I., BOULEVARD GARDENS. $1,000 cash buys bargain in brick home of fine character, part of complete community group, with lawns, trees, shrubbery, paved streets, schools, stores, children's playground; one-family brick, 6 rooms and bath, $9,800 to $10,200; 2-family brick, 7 rooms (actually 9 rooms, as 2 large rooms are combination dining and living room) and 2 baths, $14,500 and $16,000; 10 years to pay non-callable second mortgage. Send for De Luxe Booklet for details.
DICK-MEYER CORP.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
LOUIS P. McGAHIE,
DIRECTOR OF SALES.

BUILDER'S SACRIFICE, $500 cash, $25 monthly, principal, buys beautiful new $7,000 Colonial home for $6,500, established section, restricted; high ceiling, 25 minutes Manhattan, over 100 trains daily; 6 large rooms, sun parlor, breakfast nook, parquet floors, steam heat; large plot, private driveway; near grammar, parochial schools, stores, churches; within 5 minutes of all transportation. Mahoney & Slade, 34 Union Hall St., Jamaica, opposite Union Hall Station. Phone Jamaica 9851. Open daily, Sundays.

WILL accept $1,990 cash for 3-story 2-family brick house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; price $12,500; 15-year second mortgage with $39.33 monthly payment; house is so arranged upper apartment can be rented, bringing your own rent down to very nominal amount; desirable tenant; all modern improvements; well constructed; schools and all similar conveniences at hand. Close to Ditmars Av. station, 977 2d Av., Astoria, L. I.

GENUINE BARGAIN, $500 cash, $30 monthly, principal, buys new tax-exempt home, 28 minutes Manhattan, high elevation, restricted section; 6 large rooms, sun parlor, breakfast room, parquet floors, steam heat, private driveway, garage; near grammar, high school, stores, churches; full price $7,750. Mahoney & Slade, 34 Union Hall St., Jamaica, opposite Union Hall Station. Phone Jamaica 9851. Open daily, Sundays.

AT ELMHURST.

Two-family houses, 7, 9 and 11 rooms, tiled baths, showers, parquet floors; all improvements; very convenient to subway station and surface cars. Apply
THOS. DALY,
Roosevelt Av. and Voorhees Park, Elmhurst, 2 blocks west of Junction Av. subway sta.

2-FAMILY, tax exempt, honestly constructed houses; fireproof garage, 5 and 6 rooms per apartment; rent of one apartment will give owner rent free and carry house. From $21,000 to $26,000. Clyde St., Forest Hills, L. I. Forest Hills Building Co., Inc., 47 W. 42d St., N. Y. C. Longacre 2007.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Queens For Sale or Rent.

HOMESEEKERS who appreciate value, investigate these sound investment propositions; several good homes and home sites in beautiful suburban neighborhood; all prices. Write for appointment; principals only. S 719 Times Downtown.

BEST section Flushing; 10 large, beautiful rooms, 4 baths; garage; lease any time, $250 month. Stanfield, Flushing 2265-2819.

Long Island For Sale or Rent.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—For sale, comfortable seven-room house and garage; all improvements; 100 feet front; 50-minute electric service Penn or Flatbush; bargain for quick action. Telephone 486-R Amityville or Circle 4900, Extension 40.

ASTORIA—$15,000; wonderful bargain; tax exemp

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Long Island For Sale or Rent.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW—Rare bargain, brand new; easy commuting, third rail electric service; total price $2,450, including 30 feet of waterfront; terms $400 cash, $25 per month; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; may be inspected any day this week. Ask for Mr. Ed. F. Schwencke, Seaford Harbor, L. I.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Flushing's model Colonial home is now open for inspection at North 31st St., between Crocheron Av. and State St., Broadway Flushing-on-the-Hill. Builders and Owners, Broadway Flushing Realty Corp., 144 Wilson Av., Flushing. Phones Flushing 5112 and Flushing 2647.

A HOME FOR $20,000 AT MALBA.

Artistic; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; stone, stucco, slate and copper dwelling; builder will sacrifice remaining house; ready today; only house under $25,000 available at Malba. See W. J. McCormick, Malba R. R. Station, or phone Vanderbilt 6844 for picture, plan, &c.

SEVERAL BARGAINS in Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck. Buy before Fall demand advances prices. Best locations; near stations, schools and stores. Prices from $5,900 to $35,000. H. S. Jobes, Realtor, cor. Broadway and Forest Av., Little Neck, N. Y. See Mr. Gray. Tel. Bayside 2410, or 2053-W.

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE COMPLETE list of homes, estates and acreage; send requirements.

W. E. HOLLOWAY,
SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE,
25 W. 45d St.
Murray Hill 1949

A SPLENDID opportunity for desirable small family; new English type cottage in Queens, five rooms, tiled bath and kitchen, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity; 40x100; price $8,600. From desirable party will accept very small cash payment, and allow twelve years to pay first and second mortgages in monthly payments. Plans and photos at office of W. H. Schabehorn, 119 Lexington Av. (corner 28th St.), New York.

NEW 2-family homes, tax exempt, finest residential section; excellent investment; tiled kitchen and bath, showers; built in tub; separate steam plants, hot water attachment, parquet floors throughout; garage; short walk to new subway and Main St. station; inspection invited on premises daily and Sunday. Jamaica Av. (Kissena Boulevard) Francomb Av. Telephone Applegate 4295.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, all improvements; near station, school, churches; lot 100x208; one-car garage. William Chester, Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.

House in Lancaster, Arverne; 3 family, vacant; garage and small house; price $12,500; $1,000 cash. Hailey & Richter, Rockaway Park, L. I.

15-ROOM house for sale; completely furnished; 2 acres of ground; located at Great South Bay; $35,000, terms. See John Flynn, 126 Ocean Av., Bay Shore, L. I. Tel 531.

EIGHT-ROOM Dutch Colonial house, 2 baths; plot 80x100; 26 minutes from Penn. Station, Beechhurst, L. I., on the Sound. Flushing 3247.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, garage, grounds, garden, porch; main thoroughfare; near station; sacrifice. Owner, Postoffice 457, Rockaway.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, best part Valley Stream, L. I., 150x150; suitable sanitarium, &c.; clear; terms to suit; price reasonable. LEVY, 249 West 47th.

MODERN two-family stucco house, all improvements; owner going to Europe, must sell. Call Hunters Point 2828.

MUST SELL immediately my 6-room house in Bayside, 2 blocks from station; terms. K 205 Times Downtown.

CHOICE ocean front in booming Rockaway, finest Neponsit section; only bonifide buyers apply. Y 2366 Times Annex.

LONG ISLAND—All sections, catalogue free; 100 pictures. Commuter, 1,416 Broadway, Manhattan.

FURNISHED house for rent in Great Neck during month of August. For particulars phone Great Neck 647.

TO-LET—3 ROOMS & BATH, NORTH JAMAICA; $20. 1706 162ND ST., FLUSHING.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

ARDSLEY-ON-PUTNAM—To lease from 3 to 5 years from Oct. 1, $2,400 a year, or for quick sale, magnificent 10-room house, bath and 2 extra toilets, all improvements; 2-car stone garage and 1¼ acres of beautiful grounds; grammar and high school near the house. Phone Mottola, 439 Ashford Av., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

ARDSLEY-ON-PUTNAM, N. Y.—Homes and home sites; acreage, lots, $250 to $750. JAMES McCARTNEY, Ardsley, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.

Attractive Colonial house in the highest part of Bronxville, amid attractive surroundings, this new Colonial home is rapidly nearing completion; there are nine rooms and three baths, open and screened porches, attached two-car garage; modern improvements include hot water heat, hardwood floors, copper gutters and leaders and fireplaces in the living and dining rooms.

The plot is irregular, being approximately 85x100, with an opportunity to obtain additional land; at its price of $30,000 this property represents splendid value; reasonable terms can be arranged.

ELLIOTT BATES, INC.,
Office Adjoins Downtown Telephone
station platform. Bronxville 1410.
Office open Sunday after 10 A. M.

BRONXVILLE.

Now is the time to make your plans to move to this delightful and carefully restricted community; we are Bronxville specialists, handling all the various properties; write or phone our office and let us help you in the selection of your new home.

ELLIOTT BATES, INC.,
Office adjoins downtown Telephone
station platform. Bronxville 1410.
Office open Sunday after 10 A. M.

BRONXVILLE Section of Yonkers (Bryn Mawr Park)—Model house, large plot with park view, restricted community, near golf and tennis clubs and Westchester County Parkway; 3 minutes from station; 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, sun room, hardwood floors, slate roof, brass piping, copper leaders and gutters, hot-water heat, instantaneous gas heater, fireproof garage; terms. RICE, 103 PARK AV., N. Y. C. Tel. Ashland 3233.

BRONXVILLE—Change of address compels sale of my especially built house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping and living porches; gas range; all improvements; nicely shaded plot in fine restricted park; convenient to village, &c.; right price and terms to suit responsible buyer. Y 2342 Times Annex.

BRONXVILLE — Change of plans compels sale of brick Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; plot 100x100; fully improved; in fine restricted park; convenient to school, village, railroad, golf clubs, &c.; terms, same as rent to responsible party. Y 2341 Times Annex.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS—We have plenty of listings of the better class homes; send requirements.

W. E. HOLLOWAY,
SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE,
25 West 45d St. Murray Hill 1949.

BRONXVILLE—Death in family places attractive home in market at low price, $15,500; 8 rooms, 2 baths; plot 100x100; large trees; garage; near station. A. C., 38 Times.

BRONXVILLE—Act at once on this bargain, 6 rooms, 2 baths, sun porch; hot-water heat; sacrifice $16,500. Box 37, Bronxville.

BRYN MAWR PARK—New house, 6-room stucco, all convenience; restricted section; near station; price $10,500; terms. Irwin and Kent, 158 Lockwood Av., Yonkers.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS—On a prominent corner, new stucco house; full of sunshine; 9 rooms, 3 baths; will sacrifice for immediate sale. Write for photo and floor plan. Owner, 154 Beechwood Av., Beechwood, N. Y.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS — Half-hour Grand Central, residence, ten rooms, three baths; double garage; large plot. Telephone Tuckahoe 3767.

CRESTWOOD—New English design stucco house; six rooms; tile bath and kitchen; extra lavatory on first floor; sun parlor; plot 50x100; garage; every improvement, including sewer. A. T. Tonanto, Chittenden Av., Crestwood, N. Y. Telephone Tuckahoe 1856.

CRESTWOOD AND VICINITY.

Parkway homes; near schools and station; 6-room house, $11,500; larger houses, $14,000 to $30,000. Henry C. Merritt, Crestwood. Telephone Tuckahoe 2906.

CRESTWOOD—8 rooms, bath, finished attic, all improvements; near station; $10,500; cash required $1,500, easy terms. T. E. Kloess, Crestwood Station, N. Y. C. Harlem division, Phone Tuckahoe 2487.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS—Five-room house, large sun parlor; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire O'Callahan, 5 Oswego St., near Yonkers and Jerome Avs.

GREENACRES.

$22,000—Brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 75-foot plot; terms.

A rare opportunity to secure at a low price an unusually attractive Greenacres home.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
342 Madison Av., New York.
Murray Hill 7720.
Local offices:
White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.

GREENACRES BARGAIN.

Sell or rent attractive home, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; garage; large plot; convenient to stations, school, clubs. ELIZABETH NASH, 24 E. Parkway, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 930.

HARTSDALE,

Unusual Bargain.

Quaint Colonial residence, picturesque setting, overlooking beautiful flower gardens; two minutes from station; splendidly built and well planned; huge living room, enclosed sun parlor, 4 master bedrooms and 2 baths, servant's room and bath; adjacent to beautiful Bronx Parkway; owing to financial reasons owner is forced to sell immediately and has reduced his price to $23,000 for quick sale; open to reasonable offer; terms to suit; see this immediately

GEORGE HOWE, INC.,
Specialists in Suburban & Country Properties,
527 5th Av., N. Y. C. Tel. Vand. 7203.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

HARRISON—New shingle cottage, all improvements, 6 rooms, bath; 50x100; price $6,750, cash $1,000, $25 monthly.

STEPHEN J. STILWELL & CO.,
Opp. R. R. Sta., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 394.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON—To settle estate, three-family house; three-car stone garage; residential neighborhood; $11,500. Trafalgar 9082.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—For sale, 1½ acres; new bungalow, seven rooms, three baths, ten closets; two-car garage, chauffeur's room and bath; laundry; artesian well; electricity; telephone. Trafalgar 3069.

LARCHMONT.

Six most attractive small 6-room houses with tiled baths, perched on the top of a hill; magnificent view over surrounding country.

Conveniently located to station and schools; all modern conveniences; materials and workmanship of the best; oak floors, stone foundations, &c.; large plots.

Prices $12,500 to $14,000.
Easy terms.

Numerous other charming houses of 6, 7 and 8 rooms; $13,500 and up; attractive building sites, $2,500 and up.

Property highly restricted.
Inspect TODAY.
LARCHMONT GARDENS CO.,
250 Park Av., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 5094. For week-end inspection, 188 Weaver St., Larchmont. Tel. Larchmont 795.

LARCHMONT—Overlooking the deep water, surrounded by tall trees, stately elms, pines, silver birches and twisting oaks with exclusive sanded beach; English manor country home, stucco, brick and timber construction, rugged stone chimneys, flagstone entrances, casement windows, huge living room, fireplace, tiled kitchen, breakfast room, 4 master bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, showers, large studio room; 2-car garage; near Larchmont; the loveliest waterfront home on the market today for $31,000, terms arranged.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Rd., Laarchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT—Lovely little cottage, nestling in a hillside, where the land is high and wooded; studio living room, cobblestone fireplace, paneled dining room, balcony library, snow white kitchen, enclosed porch, attractive bedrooms; garage; 165 feet well kept lawns, lily pool, bird bath, specimen trees and shrubs, garden; this rare bit of artistry could be had at the remarkably low figure of $21,000.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont. Phone Larchmont 564.

LARCHMONT—Your opportunity to secure a substantial brick home; brand new; best construction and materials; 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, extra lavatory on main floor, enclosed sun porch, hot-water heat, oak floors, screens throughout; all modern appointments; restricted residential section; within easy walking distance of station, market and schools; reduced to $21,000 with terms; come out today and inspect.

P. H. COLLINS,
Collins Realty Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y.
27 Post Road. Telephone 274.

LARCHMONT.

The Best Bargain in 200 Listings.

NEW ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on high corner; 85x150; 6 rooms, tiled bath, built-in heated fireproof garage; 5 minutes to station; price $13,500, $2,500 cash.

C. VAN BUREN, 10 Chatsworth Av.
One block in from Post Rd.
Phone Larchmont 1359.

LARCHMONT—Rugged country cottage of overburnt brick in mellow red color tones, English design, 6 attractive rooms, tiled bath, casement windows, arched doorways, garden; beautiful location; lovely trees; private beach privileges; only $16,000, terms arranged.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-HILLS.

A charming English home; corner plot, 100x100; seven rooms, two baths; attached garage; very up-to-date improvements; only four minutes' walk to station; circumstances compel sale; want offer; might consider renting. Call E. D. Tutilli, New Rochelle 7877, for full details and appointment to inspect.

LARCHMONT—Good exterior and plan; all large rooms in this new 9-room house, with 2 baths; 2-car garage; on centrally located plot, with large trees; private bathing privileges; living room 18x29, dining room 14x20; owner asking $20,000; we also have a bargain at $10,750; 6 rooms, 1 bath; easy terms. A. G. VERMILYE, INC., Tel. Co. of Larchmont Bldg., at the station. Tel. Larchmont 1.

LARCHMONT.

High elevation, restricted neighborhood; 7 minutes' walk to station; near schools, stores, &c.; substantially built; stucco; 8 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, 2 story beam ceiling, sun parlor, built-in heated garage; bathing privileges; large plot, trees, flowers and vegetable garden. Tel. Owner, Larchmont 973 for appointment to inspect.

LARCHMONT—Bargain; 6-7-8 room residence, restricted section; modern in every respect; price $12,000 and upward; convenient terms; also furnished, unfurnished for rent, season or year.

FRED F. KRISCH,
159 Larchmont Av., Care Station, Larchmont.

LARCHMONT—$1,000 cash secures a delightful Colonial home of 6 rooms, tiled bath and garage; good plot; good neighborhood; $13,500 to sell quickly; terms like rent. Sunday phone Larchmont 686. N. L. O'Conner, 17 East 42d St., New York. Murray Hill 7568.

LARCHMONT—Are you seeking small home of individuality? Then see this Spanish tile roof and colored stucco; two bedrooms, tiled bath; every convenience, garage, best construction; price $15,000. Fred'k. P. Boehm, 81 Chatsworth Av. Larchmont Tel. 410.

LARCHMONT — new six-room house, tiled bath, hot-water heat; every improvement; garage; 5 minutes station; corner plot; 87x125; price $18,000; cash $2,500; others, $7,500 up; easy terms. Clarence Haine, 70 Larchmont Av. Tel. 883 Larchmont.

LARCHMONT—New Spanish villa, on beautifully shaded plot, 7 rooms, handsomely decorated, 2 baths, maid's room, bath; garage; tile roof, every modern convenience; refined section; $21,000; terms. P 429 Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Dutch Colonial residence, eight rooms, two baths; garage; hot-water heat; beautifully landscaped; near station; bargain; terms. M 912 Times Downtown.

LARCHMONT properties. See Blauvelt, 145 Larchmont Av., Larchmont; open Sundays. Telephone 1256.

LARCHMONT CENTRE.

NEAR STATION, SCHOOL, STORES.

Six-room stucco house; centre hall, living room with open fireplace, dining room, sunroom, kitchen, three bedrooms, tiled shower bath; cedar closet; heated garage; hot-water furnace; $16,000, on easy terms.

GEORGE A. POWERS,
73 Chatsworth Av., near station. Larch. 1080.
Houses for rent. Lots for sale. Sundays.

LARCHMONT MANOR—Before Aug. 1, must sell charming 8-room, 2-bath home, adjacent bathing beach; hot water heat; garage; asking $18,500.

MRS. C. M. MURDOCH,
40 Post Rd., Larchmont. Phone 425. Eve. 872.

MAMARONECK — Exceptionally well built brick and stucco house; 8 rooms, 3 baths; built-in garage; large plot in one of the most desirable sections of Mamaroneck; asking $23,500; $12,000 on mortgage; terms to be arranged for balance.

STEVENS & CHRYSTIE,
100 W. POST RD., MAMARONECK, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELS. MAM. 1367-8.

MAMARONECK—English stucco, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, open fireplace, combination gas range, 2 sleeping porches, veranda 2 sides; large shade trees; over ¼ acre exclusive park; reduced to $13,500; cash $4,750; beautiful place.

Wonderful bargain. Come and see it.

STEPHEN J. STILWELL & CO.,
Opp. R. R. Sta., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 394.

MAMARONECK—Beautiful 6-room house, in fine neighborhood, all improvements; oak floors throughout, steam heat, tile bath; price $10,000; cash $1,500.

JOHN F. KANE & SONS, INC.,
Opp. Station.
Office Open Sundays. Tel. 449.

MAMARONECK—Small 5-room house, in good section, all improvements; nice plot of ground; convenient to schools, stores and churches; price $8,000; easy terms.

JOHN F. KANE & SONS, INC.,
Opp. Station.
Office Open Sundays. Tel. 449.

MAMARONECK—Beautiful 8-room house, in fine section, on plot 62x150; garage; all improvements; price $15,000, terms.

JOHN F. KANE & SONS, INC.,
Opp. Station.
Office Open Sundays. Tel. 449.

MAMARONECK—In this fast-growing town there is the finest business corner in this section of Westchester, 100x30; substantial income. For further information phone Larchmont 623.

THOMAS B. SUTTON,
45 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

MAMARONECK—Bungalow, four rooms, 1 1-10 acres, overlooks Long Island Sound, adjoins Rye Ridge; cheap, $10,000; reasonable cash; also acreage and business properties. Charles L. Daymon Co., 89 Mamaroneck Av. Telephone 1361 Mamaroneck, N. Y. Office open Sundays.

MAMARONECK and Harrison homes; one-family, $7,500 up; 2-family, $11,000 up; good terms; open Sundays.

CHAS. E. CORNELL, opp. sta. Mamaroneck.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

MAMARONECK, LARCHMONT, RYE.

For rent, houses and apartments, furnished or unfurnished, by the month or on yearly lease; $75 a month and up.

STEVENS & CHRYSTIE,
100 W. POST ROAD, MAMARONECK, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELS. MAM. 1367-8.

MAMARONECK—Brick, stucco, best location, 8 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, fireplace, breakfast nook, garage, sleeping porch; lot 100x100; $7,500, balance terms.

STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Opp. R. R. Sta., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 394.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—For sale or rent furnished, beautiful corner property, house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porches, extra lavatory on first floor; 2-car garage; ideal for doctor; for particulars, address Owner, Box 671, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MAMARONECK, Larchmont and vicinity; send for descriptive HOME list. Chas. W. Davis, 97 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck. Telephone 47.

MEADOW BEACH, Rye—All-year-round bungalow, furnished, near Oakland and Rye Beach, 4 rooms, glassed-in sleeping porch, tub and shower bath; attached garage; plenty trees and shrubbery; bathing, boating, fishing; 200 feet to beach; electricity, bath and telephone, open fireplace and Arcola heating; restrictions. Phone Owner, Rye 1111.

MOUNT VERNON—CHESTER HILL.

Substantial stucco house in A1 condition; seven rooms, bath, sun porch, hardwood floors, white and mahogany trim; plot 100 by 100; fine shade trees; price $17,500.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Telephone Oakland 7660.

MT. VERNON—New York's most accessible suburb. FOR DWELLINGS, all prices, BUSINESS PROPERTY, BUILDING LOTS, CONSULT Sumpter L. Happy, Realtor, 22 West 1st St.

MOUNT VERNON — Chester Hill Bargain—Three rooms, reception hall, enclosed porch, first floor; four rooms, bath, second floor; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; $16,000. A 782 Times Downtown.

MT. VERNON—7-room high-class home; all modern conveniences; heavy slate roof; sun porch; garage; completely rebuilded; sacrifice, $20,000; others $13,000 to $40,000. VALK, 10 North 3d Av. Oakwood 6876.

MOUNT VERNON—6-room house, sun porch, driveway, every improvement, $9,750. Hassen, 561 South 5th Av. Hillcrest 2168M.

MOUNT VERNON—Property, sale or rent. See Rageiter, 104 East 1st St. Oakwood 6208.

NEPERA PARK — Two-family house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, gas, hot-water heat; big porches; shade trees; on the new Sawmill River Parkway; near trains, buses, trolleys, school and churches; 50 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; $12,000; $3,000 cash. Jackson, 164 Clinton Av., Yonkers 5640.

NEW ROCHELLE.

UNFURNISHED RENTALS—PER MONTH.

6 rooms, bath, garage, $100.
6 rooms, bath, steam, garage, $115.
6 rooms, bath, garage, $125.
8 rooms, bath, steam, grounds, $150.
6 rooms, 2 baths, $160.
9 rooms, 2 baths, $175.
8 rooms, 2 tiled baths, brick and stucco, sunporch, garage, $175.
7 rooms, 3 baths, brick, $200.
8 rooms, 3 baths, garages, $250.
12 rooms, 3 baths, exclusive, $300.

BURGER, 251 Huguenot St. Tel. 4551.

NEW ROCHELLE.

BUILDERS' SACRIFICES.

Beautiful Colonial home, highly restricted location, 9 rooms, 2 baths, with every known improvement; very large plot; 2-car garage; Spanish tiled roof; asking $35,000; no reasonable offer refused.

JACOB F. BERLIN,
81 Colonial Place,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE—A real bargain; handsome brick and stucco residence set amongst lovely old trees away from noise and business, yet near transportation, schools; 7 rooms, 2 baths, French doors, oak floors, every appointment, beautiful sun parlor; large grounds; garage; inspect today; around $20,000.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 3242.

NEW ROCHELLE—Westminster Court, to rent, new houses, 7 rooms, 2 baths, heat and care of grounds free. Inspection invited.

JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, INC.,
Rental Agents.
56 Lawton St., New Rochelle. Tel. 302.
Established 1876.

NEW ROCHELLE—One of the best built, coziest 6-room residence in fine section, large rooms, all improvements, heat, electric light, all modern conveniences; near schools and station; built by owner who must sell for less than $12,000. See today.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 3242.

NEW ROCHELLE—Here's a real bargain, white Colonial, 2 years old, fine condition; 5 large rooms, 2 baths; garage; nice plot; Mayflower section; owner obliged to sell; a sacrifice; price $17,000; go out at this office; don't miss this chance.

OLCOTT & EGGERT,
51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

NEW ROCHELLE—New white Colonial home, 7 rooms, 2 baths; oak floors; sun porch; tiled bath; detached garage; choice residential section; price cut to $15,500. See this today.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals.

GERARD B. ALLEN & CHARIS,
10 North Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 1186.

NEW ROCHELLE (in Residence Park)—Beautiful home, 11 rooms, tiled bath, open sun porches; plot 100x167; fine trees and shrubbery; within walking distance of station; price reasonable, small amount of cash to responsible party. Inquire 158 Woodland Av., or New Rochelle 7818.

NEW ROCHELLE—Sell or rent, new stucco home, 9 large rooms, 3 baths, sun porch; double garage; fine plot; in beautiful park; see it today.

JOSEPH P. RYAN,
Webster and Winyah Avs., New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE—Opportunity to buy ideal home, 6 rooms, 3 baths, half acre, beautiful trees; five minutes to station; garage; bargain; might rent.

MRS. CLIFFORD A. WOLF,
Tel. 2304. 458 Main St. Sunday 798W.

NEW ROCHELLE—7-room house; ideal location; $13,700; schools, trains, stores convenient; exclusive neighborhood. A. W. Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle. Phone 228W.

NEW ROCHELLE—Artistic six-room house; hot-water heat; tiled bath; oak floors; enclosed porch; garage; plot 50x100; $11,500. Owner, 154 Beechwood Av.

NEW ROCHELLE—Attractive stucco house and garage, corner plot, 7 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; reasonable. 22 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle 4203.

NEW ROCHELLE — Fine 7-room brick Colonial house, 2 baths; garage; $22,500. Burger, 251 Huguenot St. Telephone 4551.

NEW ROCHELLE—Fine 7 rooms, bath home, garage; price $15,000. Burger, 065 5th Av., Room 414. Tel. Plaza 5610.

NEW ROCHELLE—Fine 6-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, garage; $14,500. BURGER, 251 Huguenot St. Tel. 4551.

NORTH PELHAM—Sacrifice 8-room house, all improvements; 8 minutes station; best residential section; $12,500; small amount cash. Suburban Homes Agency, 116 West 39th, city. We have other desirable properties.

NYACK—Beautiful estate, fourteen rooms, cost $160,000; price $60,000. Boskey, 1,476 Broadway.

ORIENTA POINT-MAMARONECK.

Near new, exclusive club.

Twelve rooms, four baths, house completely modernized; near the Sound, with use of private bathing beach; one acre beautifully planted grounds; three-car garage; brokers protected; seen by appointment. Wisconsin 5809 or Mamaroneck 1796.

OSSINING—Newly decorated 7-room house, with garage, facing beautiful park; rent $80 month, or will sell. John McNeil, Van Wyck St., Ossining, N. Y. Tel. Ossining 443J.

PARKVIEW HEIGHTS (Crestwood) — Plot 60x130; exceptional community and view. Room 408, 155 East 42d.

PELHAM—An unusual chance; owner bought elsewhere and willing to sell complete former home, stucco construction, high, forest treed, beautifully shrubbed grounds, eight rooms, 3 baths, garage, awnings, shades and other extras; asking $26,000; terms; want offer. C. W. Wilson, 24 East Parkway, Scarsdale. Phones, Scarsdale 1, Bronxville 1790.

PELHAM (40 3d Av.)—Sell at sacrifice, modern 7-room dwellings, parquet floors, newly decorated; fine location, near 2 stations; value $12,500; must sell; investigate, make offer; open for inspection; brokers recognized. Pittman, owner, 2,524 Creston Av., Bronx. Telephone Kelleg 2053.

PELHAM—Hilltop; long distance views; corner, 200x100; tapestry brick, stucco; 8 enormous rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; double garage; land value price of twenty years ago; Pelham's best buy. Thomas J. Good, Pelham.

PELHAM—8-room Colonial house, hot water heat, every improvement, enclosed sun parlor; Parkway; rent $125. 418 River Av. Phone 1031 Pelham.

PELHAM—8 rooms, duplex house, hot water heat, enclosed porch, improvements; garage. Scott, 414 6th Av.

PELHAM—8 rooms and studio, screened porch, all improvements; near station. 327 7th Av., North Pelham. Pelham 6378.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—English brick and stucco, nearly new; centre hall, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra lavatories, solarium; metal weather stripped, shades, awnings, copper screens; wonderful shrubs; heated garage; owner will sacrifice; also make terms. See WM. ESHBACH, BOSTON ROAD. TEL. 5999.

Other, Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LAOkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 42d Street West of Broadway	Brooklyn 360 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,829 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—Not merely a house, but a home ready to move into; well-built stucco on tile, artistic brick trim, Colonial type; perfectly finished interior; 8 rooms, 2 baths; secluded, charming grounds; very near station and school; priced $20,000. (File 3998.)

PELHAM—About half an acre, heavily wooded; garden, fruit, chickens; sturdy, older type house, 7 rooms, bath; 10 minutes' walk to station; near trolley and parkway; estate settlement; price $12,000; quick action. (File 30012.)

ENGLISH stucco beam home on secluded wooded knoll, 5 minutes from station; 8 rooms, 3 baths; unique interior plan; thoroughly up to date; great dignity; owner to live abroad, offers bargain at $15,000 above first mortgage.

BURKE STONE, INC.,
1st St. and 5th Av., Pelham. Pelham 1078.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.

Situated on high knoll, English stucco home, finest construction brass plumbing, oak floors throughout, exceptionally large rooms; foyer hall, living room, enclosed sun porch, dining room, pantry and kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, one having separate tiled shower, 2-car garage; 5 minutes' walk to main line station. Chauncey B. Griffen, Shore Road, Pelham Manor. Tel. Pelham 160, or 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—RARE OPPORTUNITY

Quaint and artistic Colonial home; plot 100x230; 7 minute walk to station; valuable and exclusive section; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 solariums, delightfully arranged, including 6 bedrooms and billiard room; double garage with quarters; hot water heat, thermostat, &c.; beautiful trees and shrubbery; must vacate immediately; will sell at less than cost. THOMPSON, 115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 8275.

PELHAM MANOR—Charming English stucco and timbered residence; of best construction; reduced $6,000 for immediate sale; highest section; ¼-acre plot, conveniently located near schools, station, clubs; foyer hall, living room with fireplace, dining room, solarium, pantry, breakfast nook, kitchen, 3 enormous chambers, 2 tiled baths, maid's room, bath, oak floors, hot water heat; heated garage; any reasonable offer accepted.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
4,768 Boston Post Rd., Pelham. Phone 5109.

PELHAM MANOR—Owner moving away, wishes to dispose of well equipped home before Aug. 15; English pebble stucco, 2 years old, 10 rooms, 3 tile baths, 2-car garage, hot-water heat, all oak floors, living room 30x16, perfect view; large plot, well landscaped; near schools and station; high location, pleasant neighborhood; price $27,000, open to offer. For further particulars, telephone Pelham 4791M.

PELHAM MANOR—35 minutes Grand Central Station; all-year-round home, Colonial; unusual details; exclusive long-established neighborhood; few minutes' walk stations, schools, clubs; 12 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment; finest material; price $37,000 for immediate sale, or will rent to responsible people. 1,013 Edgewood Av. Tel. Pelham 1517.

PELHAM MANOR—$24,500—Easy terms; English cottage, just completed; really charming; 5 bedrooms, large living room, sun parlor combined; large open fire; porch, dining room, breakfast nook; 2-car garage; brass plumbing pipes; large corner plot on Grant Av.; high ground; short block from beautiful park. T. L. McCready, 1,027 Grant Av., Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 4879.

PELHAM MANOR'S business section is for sale, including about a quarter mile road frontage; Hutchinson River Parkway passes through centre; restrictions permit shops, stores, apartments, duplex houses, dwellings and general business; price $4,000 per acre. Thomas J. Good, Pelham Manor, N. Y. 5845 Pelham.

PELHAM MANOR.

ESPLANADE AND JAMES ST.

Finest residential section.

Most attractive homes of
7, 8, 9 ROOMS, $17,500 to $25,000
JOHN R. ALTIERI CO. Phone 6596 Pelham.

PELHAM MANOR—ONLY $13,000.

Newly completed stucco dwelling; 6 rooms, bath, enclosed porch, garage, steam; one of the best location; built under close supervision of owner; cash $3,000; easy terms.

THOMPSON, 115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 8275.

PELHAM MANOR (480 Siwanoy Pl.)—For rent, 10 rooms, large enclosed sun porch, open porch, garage; excellent condition inside and out; no agents; $155 month. Owner, Box 294, Port Washington, Long Island.

PELHAM MANOR—Waterfront house, eleven rooms, two baths; garage; fine location; unexpired term of estate; $250 monthly; references required. A. W. Cole, owner, 295 5th Av., New York.

PELHAM MANOR—Ideal brick and stucco home in exclusive section; eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor; two-car garage; price way down. Carl Murray B. Parks, 1,315 Pelhamdale Av. Pelham 4743.

PELHAM MANOR.

Esplanade and Carol Place.

New private houses, rental $140-$150.

Large rooms, 2 tiled baths, garage.

JOHN R. ALTIERI CO. Tel. 6596 Pelham.

PHILIPSE MANOR.

Charming Dutch Colonial residence, recently completed, 7 rooms and bath, modern in every way; large wooded plot; 6 minutes to station; price $16,500.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
342 Madison Av. Murray Hill 7720.
Local office: North of Philipse
Manor station, Tarrytown 948.

PLEASANTVILLE—New stone and stucco house, six rooms, two baths, good attic; garage; lot about half acre, 100 feet frontage; Nannahagan Road and golf course; fine view; restricted; water, gas, electricity; $12,500; terms; $12,000, all cash, or rent to May, 1926, $100 monthly. C. Campbell, Ashland Av.

PORTCHESTER—4 acres; beautiful semi-modern house; 14 rooms, 2 baths; 4-car garage; chicken houses; tennis court; fruit trees; corner; house sets 200 feet from road; ten minutes railroad station; view of Sound. Arthur L. Shaw, Inc., 4,032 Broadway, N. Y.

QUAKER RIDGE—Exclusive section New Rochelle; for rent until October, 1926; charmingly furnished Colonial house; nine rooms, three baths; every comfort; three-quarter acre; detached garage; two minutes' walk to station. Telephone Mamaroneck 1661L.

RYE, N. Y.

Offering for immediate sale at sacrifice my beautiful 5¼-acre estate; highly cultivated flower and vegetable gardens; pool and running brook; 14-room old Colonial house, recently remodeled; two baths; two-car stone garage and stable; four minutes from Rye station and Westchester Biltmore and Apawamis Clubs; ideal Summer or all year around home; reasonable terms. Vanderbilt 7889 or Rye 498.

RYE—If you like open fireplaces, this livable house at Rye has two; one of them in big bedroom; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage; near fine schools and Sound; reasonable rental from Oct. 1.

CHAS. S. FAULKNER,
Office facing Rye R. R. Station.
Tel. 125 Rye, N. Y.

RYE—A REAL HOME, $15,000; adjoining club; nine rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; grounds 100x150, with shade trees, flower gardens, &c.

This is an unusual opportunity!

EDNA M. DRUMMOND,
90 Purchase St. Tels. 811-1491 Rye, N. Y.

RYE—Attractive house with 5 bedrooms and 3 baths, good neighborhood; price $20,000; convenient terms; immediate possession; all improvements. Telephone Murray Hill 4586 or New Rochelle 3084, or local brokers.

SCARSDALE.

Home Buyers' Opportunities This Week.

$12,500—Colonial, white with green shutters; sun parlor, fireplace in living room, 3 fine bedrooms, tiled bath with shower; all improvements; fine location; garage.

$21,500—English stone and stucco, large corner plot, 7 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; heated garage; slate roof; unusual bargain.

$32,500—Brick Colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, all finest appointments, all improvements; slate roof, copper gutters and leaders; 2-car garage; low upkeep; finest section, near station.

ANGELI & CO., INC.,
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Scarsdale 300 or Olinville 4400.

SCARSDALE.

Bargain From Owner Direct.

Picturesque Colonial house, stone and shingle; beautifully decorated; western view through setting of fine old trees. E. L. Montgomery, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 476.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

SCARSDALE—Exclusively.

SCARSDALE is due for a boom. Gas—the one modern convenience it lacked—has just been put in. SCARSDALE is the only suburban town zoned and absolutely protected from the apartment builder. Assessments and taxes are extremely low. The train service—there are two railroads—is unsurpassed; only 38

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

NEW Hudson River Bridge vicinity—Ten-room house; beautiful large grounds; close buses, street car and depot; entrance two streets; double garage; bargain for quick cash. Telephone Lionia 624.

NEW JERSEY—All sections; catalogue free; 100 pictures. COMMUTER, 1416 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEW MILFORD—Modern 6-room house, white gas range, near by running brook; trains, buses, stores, schools; shade, fruit trees. Erie Railroad; sacrifice $5,800. Telephone Gradell 139. Box 203, New Milford.

NUTLEY, N. J.—For sale, beautiful eight-room house, ideal residential location; every improvement, garage, &c.; convenient to train and trolley. Cromley & Siegel, 85 Vreeland Av., Nutley, N. J. Telephone Nutley 891 or Whitehall Official, Extension 459.

ORADELL—3 and 6 rooms, $6,800 up; large plots; $60 monthly pays principal and interest; lots, $350 up, terms. Huyler D. Ford Associates, Kinderkamack Road and Ridgewood Av.

PEMPTON LAKES—Modern 9-room house with large lake frontage; price $18,000; cash $5,500; balance on mortgage. For particulars write A. Pawlek, 25 East Gouverneur Av., Rutherford, N. J.

PARK RIDGE—Adirondack scenery and air, within easy commuting distance; a 6-room house of distinctive design on corner plot, 90x185, landscaped; hot water heat, tiled bath, built-in fixtures; price $8,500; attractive terms. Phone Park Ridge 555.

RAMSEY—New bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; 2-car garage; fruit, plot 115x150, $5,500, cash $1,000. Offer what gains. J. Phone 61.

RAMSEY—6 rooms, bath; plot 100 by 160; near station and schools; $5,500; terms. ROYER REALTY CO., phone Ramsey 131.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — Bargain! 4-room bungalow, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; fine condition; improvements, plot 50x130; handy station; price $6,950; cash $1,000, balance to suit. FADEN, Opp. Station; open Sundays.

RIDGEWOOD AND VICINITY.

Old stone house, fine condition; on State road; improvements; beautiful grove, shrubbery; 3 acres; excellent location; reasonable.

21-acre, 9-room house, remodeled, fireplaces, improvements; beautiful view; price $16,500.

7-room cottage, fine old house; improvements; large frontage; corner State road; suitable tearoom; easy terms.

12 acres, 8-room house; auto repair shop; orchard; lease for three years, $8,500.

17 acres, farm, up-to-date poultry house, 1,500 capacity.

500 feet frontage, main road; 800 bearing trees; 8-room house, modern conveniences; 1,200 chickens, horse, cow, truck, equipment; price $12,000; cash $4,000.

Fine 6-room house, acre, near State road; large garage; $4,500.

26 acres, 5-room house; Summer resort; 2,200 feet frontage, 1,000 feet beautiful river, bathing, fishing; $15,000.

Leclair, 31 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J. Office opposite post office. Open Sunday.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—New houses, $8,900 to $9,500; 6 rooms, sun parlor, tiled bathrooms, shower and built-in tub, double oak floors, steam heat, open fireplaces; high ground, on the west side; shade trees; overlooking valley; land broad; ten minutes' walk from station and five minutes' walk from school and church; plot 80x120. A. R. WINANS, 9 North Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone Gradell 2605.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Modern home, 6 rooms, tile bath; garage; fine neighborhood, 8 minutes station, 2 minutes high school; part cash, balance on mortgage. Owner, 3 Park Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Attractive home, seven rooms, in excellent location; Ridgewood depot five minutes' walk; every improvement; garage; large plot; $10,500. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Finest residential section; new Colonial, six rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, open fireplace; every convenience; lot 75x120; 2-car garage; reasonable; terms. Ralph Steves, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD BARGAIN—Two-family house, five and six-room apartments; all improvements; plot 90 by 400; terms arranged. Royer Realty Co., 10 N. Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 1584.

RIDGEWOOD—New 6 rooms, tile bath, steam, fireplace, oak floors; $7,500; terms. ROYER REALTY CO., 10 N. Broad St. Tel. Ridgewood 1584.

RUTHERFORD—Free picture list of houses and flats for sale or rent. Write or call Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

SUMMIT—Colonial dwelling of unusual charm, with 13 acres, landscaped, rare trees, shrubs, &c.; 15 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters; 2-car garage, stable; modern 5-room and bath cottage, heated; to settle estate offered at $45,000. Refer, 90 Parkway, West Bloomfield, N. J. Phone Bloomfield 417R.

SUMMIT.

We have several estate with all city conveniences worth investigating for a delightful home, from $25,000 upward. Address Griffi Realty, 196 Market St., Newark, N. J.

TEANECK—AN UNDERVALUED HOME WITH LARGE ROOMS.

A 17-foot dining room, 2 bedrooms the same size, a smaller bedroom, 8x15-foot sleeping porch, a solarium same size, living room 20x27, with fireplace, large kitchen, breakfast room and roomy pantry; foundation of main structure 32x26 without extensions; front and rear porch; centre hall upstairs, back hall from floor upstairs and down, laundry in cellar, perfect architecture; a 2-car garage; shade trees; 5 miles from 125th Street ferry, take Hudson River car, alight at Englewood station; price $18,200; $6,200 down. Robinette, 259 East Fort Lee Road, Teaneck, N. J.

WEEHAWKEN (Highwood Park)—One-family house; 6 large rooms, tile baths, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screen porch, all newly decorated, beautiful condition; location; a modern house with every conceivable improvement; must be seen to be appreciated; price $16,000; terms arranged. Inquire, Box 1, Weehawken.

WEST ENGLEWOOD.

$7,800; very attractive new 6-room home, large living room, tile porch, paneled dining room, large kitchen with built-in-place sink and white enamel gas range, pantry with built-in dressers and ice box space, 3 large airy bedrooms, ample closets, tiled bath with built-in tub, porcelain fixtures and metal cabinet, stairs to well ventilated attic, light dry cellar with laundry and coal bin, steam heat with hot water supply, copper plumbing, Crabtree trim; near express station, schools, stores, churches and station; all improvements, plot 50x100; $500 down, $500 on delivery of deed; send for descriptive booklet.

WEST ENGLEWOOD REPS.

Teaneck Road and West Englewood Av., West Englewood, N. J. Englewood 2659. Open daily and Sunday.

WEST ENGLEWOOD.

A real home in splendid location, 3 blocks from school, 7 minutes from station; 6 rooms and sun parlor, open porch and breakfast, real fireplace, large rooms, floors of beautiful oak throughout, hot water heat, all brass plumbing; the house is surrounded by a number of large, beautiful trees; plot 50x180; all improvements; assessments paid; price $12,000; $2,500 cash; exceptional opportunity.

HALLBERG & LONGFELLOW, INC., Office on Teaneck Road, just north of Teaneck Town Hall. Phone Englewood 2056.

WEST ENGLEWOOD.

VALUE PLUS: New model home, large living room with open fireplace and built-in book cases, spacious dining room and butler's pantry, science kitchen on 1st floor; 3 large bedrooms and tiled bath on 2d; stairway to attic, steam heat; on improved residential street, convenient to everything; price $8,250, reasonable amount down, balance as rent.

JOHN H. RANGER,
1,295 Alpes Av., West Englewood, N. J.

WEST ENGLEWOOD (opposite station)—2-story, concrete, 50x125, stores, apartments; enclosed driveway; rent $2,100; price $18,000. CAMPBELL, 203 West 14th. Watkins 6977.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Distinctive Colonial of 6 beautifully finished rooms, big luxurious tiled bath, sun parlor, full screens and awnings for porch and windows, real home location, 1 block from station; price $11,500; terms. Owner, 3 Park Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

WOODWOOD, N. J.—Modern home, 6 rooms, tile bath; garage; fine neighborhood, 8 minutes station, 2 minutes high school; part cash, balance on mortgage. Owner, 3 Park Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Attractive home, seven rooms, in excellent location; Ridgewood depot five minutes' walk; every improvement; garage; large plot; $10,500. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Finest residential section; new Colonial, six rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, open fireplace; every convenience; lot 75x120; 2-car garage; reasonable; terms. Ralph Steves, Ridgewood, N. J.

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A 17-foot dining room, 2 bedrooms the same size, a smaller bedroom, 8x15-foot sleeping porch, a solarium same size, living room 20x27, with fireplace, large kitchen, breakfast room and roomy pantry; foundation of main structure 32x26 without extensions; front and rear porch; centre hall upstairs, back hall from floor upstairs and down, laundry in cellar, perfect architecture; a 2-car garage; shade trees; 5 miles from 125th Street ferry, take Hudson River car, alight at Englewood station; price $18,200; $6,200 down. Robinette, 259 East Fort Lee Road, Teaneck, N. J.

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$7,800; very attractive new 6-room home, large living room, tile porch, paneled dining room, large kitchen with built-in-place sink and white enamel gas range, pantry with built-in dressers and ice box space, 3 large airy bedrooms, ample closets, tiled bath with built-in tub, porcelain fixtures and metal cabinet, stairs to well ventilated attic, light dry cellar with laundry and coal bin, steam heat with hot water supply, copper plumbing, Crabtree trim; near express station, schools, stores, churches and station; all improvements, plot 50x100; $500 down, $500 on delivery of deed; send for descriptive booklet.

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HALLBERG & LONGFELLOW, INC., Office on Teaneck Road, just north of Teaneck Town Hall. Phone Englewood 2056.

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WOODWOOD, N. J.—Modern home, 6 rooms, tile bath; garage; fine neighborhood, 8 minutes station, 2 minutes high school; part cash, balance on mortgage. Owner, 3 Park Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

BEAUTIFUL home on the side of the Orange Mountains; exceptional opportunity to obtain delightful country home within 45 minutes of downtown New York; near the Llewellyn and Hutton Park sections of West Orange, overlooking the surrounding country for miles; half brick, half frame house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor and all modern improvements; 2-car garage; plot 125x150, laid out in nursery with a formal garden of roses and perennials—a veritable beauty spot; must sacrifice due to developing other realty; price $40,000 subject to $10,000 first mortgage but I will take back a liberal second mortgage. For details and inspection call at 261 Gregory Av., corner Northfield Road, West Orange (Phone Nassau 1570) or call owner's New York business address, Phone Stuyvesant 1675.

FOR CAMPING AND HUNTING.

In hills of Northern New Jersey, 70 acres; wonderful view across many hills to the mountain ranges of Pennsylvania.

Beautiful woods, meadow, small trout brook, pond can be made, fine springs, old apple orchard, many beauties of nature; fine trees, ferns, arbutus, wintergreen, berries of many varieties.

Two barns may be used; wonderful place for log cabin, timber and stone for fireplace on property; good hunting, abundant game; near State road, very accessible; all for $2,500 cash.

PEABODY PARDOE,
11 Hamilton St., Bound Brook, N. J. Tel. 239

IN WEST ENGLEWOOD.

Attractive home on corner plot, restricted section; many beautiful trees; 4 large bedrooms; French tiled bath, set-in tub; large attic; sunny kitchen, breakfast nook; sunny dining room; large living room with fireplace; foyer hall, oak floors, copper leaders, large front porch; offered at less than cost, $9,400; small down payment; terms arranged. Heller & Whitely, Inc., on Hudson River trolley at 142 Palisade Av., Bogota. Phone Hackensack 5676.

BRICK Colonial residence (modern), 33x52 ft., constructed of finest materials and workmanship; 5 light, airy bedrooms and two baths on second floor; 3 fireplaces, wide balcony and porches; 3-car garage; lot 45x250 ft., extending from State Highway to Raritan Bay (water frontage), adjoining the business section; 30 miles from New York City; consideration $16,000; sold cheap to close an estate; $25,000, easy terms; no agents. Dr. H. S. Cooley, Keyport, N. J. Phone 121-M.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE (formerly the Hirschfield estate)—Completely furnished 14-room house, including completely furnished room, wonderful bargain; 3 acres of land on boulevard; every convenience; 4 blocks from station; 45 minutes from city; beautiful lake; fine roads; ideal for gentleman's country estate or country club; 4-car garage; small cash; easy terms; seeing is believing; come out any time. John Kapun, New Milford, N. J. Phone Gradell 3653.

TO desirable family will sell new 6-room house, all modern improvements, in restricted neighborhood, about half hour from Manhattan; near station, trolley and all conveniences; at reasonable price; about $500 cash, balance monthly like rent. Inquire Room 410, 347 5th Av., Manhattan. Tel. Caledonia 2605.

WIDOW must sell modern riverside farm; only 31 miles to New York; 128 acres; 2 miles station on electric lighted road; rich, level fields in alfalfa and general crops; beautiful stream through property; 300 fruit trees; attractive 9-room modern house, 5-room cottage, 100-ft. stock barn, etc.; complete farm equipment, splendid team, 3 cows, all growing crops included for quick settlement at $37,000; ½ cash; terms. Andrew Haye Jr., 139 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

SEASHORE HOME IN BRIELLE.

Biggest resort on Jersey coast; all year residence; completely furnished; hollow tile construction; slate roof; 3 baths, 2 tiled; 2-car garage; 100 feet frontage on beautiful inland waterway; ideal for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing and golf; cannot be duplicated for $30,000; owner must sell and will take $20,000; terms arranged; can be seen any time; owner on premises. W. B. Leavens, Brielle, N. J.

BUSINESS conditions compel me to sell my 6-room home; it has large living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen, 2 large bedrooms and one smaller, electrically equipped, steam heat, screened and in excellent condition; plot 100 by 120; asking $8,500; first mortgage $5,000; easy terms; 50 minutes express on D., L. & W., in restricted community. Mrs. Klintrup, Cortlandt 2976, or Boonton 401.

ACT AT ONCE—For immediate sale, six-room Craftsman home in mint condition; fireplace, mahogany doors, floors, hardwood Mission trim, glass-enclosed porch, screens, shade, shrubbery; plot 40x140; all improvements; paved street; near school and station; only $7,500; terms arranged; come out today. John A. Baldwin, Ridgefield Park, opposite station. Phone Hackensack 673.

MUST SACRIFICE.

Bergenfield—Ideal 6-room house with garage in residential section; corner plot 100x100; place commands view; all modern improvements; hot water heat, screens and awnings; beautiful lawn, fruit trees; price $6,800; very easy terms to quick buyer. W. F. Kerrigan, 229 Broadway, Palisades Park, N. J. Phone Cliffside Leonia 984.

BUSINESS takes me away from New York, must sell home in most ideal location in metropolitan area, real out-of-doors, lakes, wooded hills; restricted community, within commuting distance; altitude 850 feet; house delightfully roomy, convenient, good condition; lot 100x200; well developed; unusual bargain for quick sale. Y 2381 Times Annex.

A HOMEY OLD PLACE, for business or home, near Morristown, both sides main highway, 12 rooms; improvements; plenty outbuildings, big trees, 3-room cottage, pond, spring; 60 acres, 15 of wood; everything good, price a run-down place; $16,000; will bring $20,000 in less than one year. A. S. Randolph, Basking Ridge, N. J. Phone Bernardsville 224J.

EXCEPTIONAL—2½-family, 1st floor, 6 rooms, bath, shower, breakfast room, pantry and sun parlor; 2d floor same as 1st; 3d floor, 5 rooms, bath, all beautifully decorated; open fireplaces, gas kitchens, Ruud instantaneous water heaters, 2-car garage; electric and water; price $25,000; P. & L., $18,000 cash $5,000. E. P. BIRO, 786 Broad St., Mdt. 2453, or Waverly 9817.

ESTATES AND FARMS.
SUITABLE BOARDING HOUSES.
ACRE, NEAR STATION.
COMMUTERS' HOMES AND STORES.
Prices ranging from $3,500 to $90,000. Vacant land from $100 to $2,000 acre.
M. ROSENSTEIN,
Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J.

DAINTY English-type cottage, stucco; 6 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, built-in fixtures, fireplace, garage, shaded plot; near station, lake, &c.; picturesque surroundings; $8,500; easy terms; immediate possession; photo. Daniel Atkins, Montvale, N. J.

YOUR HOME BUILT TO ORDER

On a large plot of land—large enough for all the poultry, fruit and vegetables you want. An ideal colony of commuters an hour out. Write for our "HOME ACRES" booklet. ACRE FARM & HOME CO., 141 Broadway.

6-ROOM HOUSE, on 2 corner lots, latest improvements, hot water heat, sun parlor, copper leaders, awnings, screens; garage; little cash; easy terms; $8,300; also 2 lots. MAUTE, 281 Tom Hunter Road, Fort Lee, N. J.; take Fort Lee or Palisade trolley.

MUST sell my California bungalow; 6 large rooms, beautifully decorated, all improvements, beamed ceilings, open fireplace; stairs to attic; 58x273; garage; fruit bushes, grapes; convenient trains, trolley, school. $8,500. 126 Cupid Av., Teaneck, N. J.

BARGAIN—2-family brick house; improvements except heat; $7,000; $4,500 mortgage; $1,000 down, balance arranged. Apply Smith, 4,641 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J.

QUAINT STUDIO BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, BATH, GARAGE, $60 MONTHLY. MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS; ON PALISADES OPPOSITE 200TH ST. FORT LEE 198.

MOUNTAIN STATION RESIDENCE.
SOUTH ORANGE—10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Ideal location, modern conveniences. Spendid condition.
HEDDEN REALTY COMPANY,
Mitchell 0881. Kinney Bldg., Newark.

WONDERFUL HOME, 14 acres, 12-room house; heat, electric; chickens; bathing, fishing; $800 cash, rest monthly. Mrs. E. M. Smith, Flemington, N. J. Box 334. Phone F84.

ATTRACTIVE California bungalow, modern improvements, spacious grounds; price $4,800; $500 cash, balance like rent. Nicholson Company, Lindhurst Av., at Station. Phone Rutherford 2636.

OWN YOUR OWN—Lovely modern six-room home, well kept; plot 50x126; wonderful location; 29 minutes from Broadway; bargain. Cyper called South; easy terms. Kuehn, Washington Av., Rutherford, N. J.

SEVEN rooms and bath for sale; all improvements, garage; lot 95x195, on State Highway; $7,000, terms. C. L. Beam, Denville, N. J.

A CHARMING house, 6 rooms, breakfast nook, tiled bath, every improvement; beautiful hills Northern New Jersey, 34 minutes; very low price. Asahel Chapin, 52 Broadway.

FREE BOOKLET, photographs, homes, Bogota, Teaneck, West Englewood. Hallberg & Longfellow, Bogota.

FOR RENT — Furnished 7-room house, 3 bedrooms; cool; shady yard. Tel. Caldwell 156R.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

BERKSHIRES—Artist's estate, 70 acres, going to Europe, will sacrifice for quick sale; altitude 1,000 feet; white stucco house 35 beautiful acres, woods overlooking Berkshire Mountains; Italian patio and imported statuary; main house 72x48 feet; balcony 60x10 feet; living room 48x34 feet; six bedrooms, bath, studio, garage and icehouse; smaller house five rooms, kitchen and bath; very large barn, woodhouse and ice pond; both houses completely furnished; 1½ miles from Falls Village, Conn., on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; three miles from Lakeville, Conn.; nine miles from Millerton, N. Y.; 2½ hours N. Y. Central R. R. Write Lillian Genth, 108 West 57th St., N. Y., or Lime Rock, Conn.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

CONNECTICUT—All sections, catalogue free; 100 pictures. Commuter, 1,416 Broadway, New York.

DARIEN—Sixteen acres, Colonial house, nine rooms, three baths, help quarters; garage, barns, hot houses; overlooking outbuildings; all in perfect repair; over $5,000 worth boxwood hedges; formal garden, beautifully planted berries, fruit and shade trees; running brook; cash $20,000, mortgage $30,000.

COMPLETELY and suitably furnished in early American, old New England farm house, five bedrooms, bath, separate wash room; garage, large barn; cedar and fruit trees; half acre; $16,000; terms arranged.

THREE ACRES; pleasant view; brook; with hillside studio cottage; living room; fireplace; large sleeping porch; bedroom, bath, dining alcove, kitchen; furnace; attached garage; six miles Stamford station; $8,500 for quick sale. Mrs. C. R. Wright, realtor, opposite railroad station, Darien, 13.

LAKE CAMP—CONNECTICUT.

73 acres private game preserve (No. 5,245); perch, pickerel, trout, grouse, foxes, coon, ducks; cabin and 2-car garage; wonderful for vacation and week-ends. Photos here.

BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d. Vanderbilt 8918

NEW CANAAN—On Ponus St., 5 minutes motor ride from station; 15 minutes from Stamford station; within 10 minutes ride of five country clubs; farm of 39 acres on crest of ridge with wonderful views; remodeled Colonial house, artistic in every detail, old in its atmosphere, but new in its floors, chimneys, plumbing and decorations; first floor has large dining room with covered porch, butler's pantry and sink; living room with open fireplace, new hot water boiler with the old brick and old mantel; unusually large kitchen, new range, tank and sink; maid's room and bath; second floor, 6 large bedrooms, two baths and open porch; electric lights, automatic pump and tank; on main traveled road; large country estates adjoining; year-round home; excellent commuting service; school 800 feet distant; will be sold at value of land alone; house could not be built for price asked; a real bargain and should be seen to be appreciated; must be sold at once; brokers protected. Frank B. Gurley, owner, 194 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 622.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Owner will lease charming old village house, furnished with antiques; 4 fireplaces, 4 master bedrooms; maid's room; 3 baths. Fauntelroy.

NORWALK, CONN.—Six acres of beautifully wooded land within one hour's ride of city and next street cars; situated on a hill, with very good country views; $1,000. H. E. Dann & Son, Norwalk, Conn.

SHARON, Conn.—Rare opportunity; real Colonial home century old, well preserved; newly decorated and modernized; 4 fireplaces, extraordinary mantels and trim; electricity, artesian well; shade trees; about 7 acres land. Enjoy a motor trip; the house will interest you and the price is one-third of duplication today. For particulars apply to H. A. R., 789 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD—Charming home, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $18,000; Shippan Point, near beach; 7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, $14,500; Southfield Point, large, beautiful home, $35,000; yearly rentals; Stamford, Sound Beach, Riverside.

N. L. MASTERSON,
173 Weed Av. Stamford, Conn.
Phone Stamford 1958.

WINLAKES IN THE BERKSHIRES

Waterfront residence, with 5 master bedrooms, sleeping porches, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electricity; garage, cottage with bath, icehouse, boathouse; tennis court; fine bathing; restricted location.

HAMILTON, ISELIN & CO.
885 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7660.

WESTPORT, CONN.

Well-built Colonial house of 12 rooms, two baths, extra toilet, 5 fireplaces, extra cottage with 7 rooms and bath; 10 acres; overlooking water; fine shade, high ground, restricted neighborhood; 1 mile to station; price $30,000; mortgage $12,000 (File No. 3161).

Norwalk, Conn.—Grand old Colonial house of 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, hot-water heat, 2-car garage, one acre of land, brook through property, fruit, 1½ miles to station; fine train service (File No. 319); price $12,500; terms.

BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 8918.

WILTON, Conn.—Seven (7) room, old Colonial house, three fireplaces; four acres; very high ground; wonderful view; one mile to station; price $5,500; terms. Noroton Heights, Conn.: (318) well-built four-room bungalow; lot 50x150; six minutes to station; one hour to N. Y.; a real bargain; price $4,500. C. E. Bouton, Realtor, Noroton Av., Noroton Heights, Conn. Phone 159, Ring 2.

SHIPPAN POINT—Attractive Italian villa, 7 rooms and 3 baths, located on high ground with wonderful view of the country and Sound; convenient for commuters; price, $21,000; easy terms for right party. Phone owner, E. J. Stehlin, Shippan Point, 1962 ring 2 Stamford.

STAMFORD, Shippan Point—For sale or rent, furnished, August-September, unfurnished thereafter; beautiful residence, 11 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, attractive grounds, restricted neighborhood. Phone Charlton, Circle 1157.

WESTPORT—New year-round cottage, large living room, stone fireplace, all conveniences, 3 bedrooms, garage, breakfast room; beautifully located in the woods at Otter Ponds; views of the Saugatuck River and country club; near Compo Beach and railroad station; $7,500 on terms. Ried S. Shipley, owner. Telephone 66-13.

A RIVER flows across this 25 acres; beautiful tree-covered bank; also at small expense a five-acre spring-water lake in valley overlooking all; main auto road; ideal for one bungalow or a dozen; near Norwalk; $10,000.

CHARMING old-fashioned place, edge Darien village; easy commuting; convenient station, bathing beaches, trolley Stamford; big shade trees, lovely shrubbery, flower garden, fruit; big living room, fireplace, kitchen, dining, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, big porch; $12,000.

WATER FRONTAGE—Sheltered yacht landing, deep water; handsome large house, eight rooms, good grounds; price, $20,000.

COUNTRY ESTATE, Darien, delightful convenient location; 5 acres; 10 rooms, baths; large stables, lawns, shrubbery, driveways; surroundings big trees; $16,000.

MARSHALL P. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

OLD COLONIAL HOMES!

The real, honest-to-goodness kind, with massive timbers, great fireplaces, Dutch ovens, huge trees and the atmosphere of Colonial days.

1—In village, corner acre, 9 rooms and bath; garage $17,000
2—On 4 acres, 12 rooms and bath; barn 16,000
3—65 acres, Sound view, 15 rooms, 4 baths; barn 35,000
4—50 acres, wooded, stream, 10 rooms, 2 baths; barn 25,000
5—20 acres, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 9-room studio barn 20,000
6—1 acre, 16 rooms, bath, on river; beautiful 20,000

REAL OLD TIMERS,
GEORGE N. PHILCOX,
Darien, Conn. Phone 80.

FOR SALE.

Charming country estates, Long Island Sound and foothills of Berkshires; quaint old Colonial dwellings; rare antique furnishings. Descriptions and terms on application. Home Realty Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

FINE OLD BERKSHIRE HOMESTEAD, ADJOINING SPORTSMAN'C CLUB

which new owner might join; wonderful spring clear, cold water; easy to make private fish pond; 50 acres one good road, less than hour out Pittsfield; brooks and spring; wire fences; timber land, apple orchard, other fruit, berries; charming century-old 7-room white cottage, splendidly built; delightful shade, lawn and surroundings; several fireplaces; also studio or shop with fireplace, and good farm buildings; a real gem; only $2,800, part cash. Raidy & Tobey, 51 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

NEAR WESTPORT—30 acres; stream, garden, fruit, farm, icehouse, 2-car garage; house 100 years, splendidly restored; two fireplaces, cranes, side and end cupboards, nine rooms, two baths, closets; three stories; trees on sloping ground, making wide verandas level with high branches; enchanting; express 67 minutes; auto 15 minutes to depot; $27,000; mortgage $12,000; will include all furniture, mostly antique, for $35,000. 130 Clarewell Av., Upper Montclair.

DO YOU LIKE TO SWIM?

Then you'll love this charming 8-room bungalow at Riverside (Greenwich), Conn.; only half block from private pier for fine swimming, boating and fishing; near golf and country clubs; 3 minutes walk from station; grounds beautifully shrubbed; all conveniences; exceptional buy at $20,000, with liberal terms for prompt sale. Phone owner, Sound Beach 416.

YOU'LL ENJOY LIVING AT RIVERSIDE!

A 150-YEAR-OLD HOUSE, with long sloping roof, at Westport; completely renovated with all the original qualities preserved; three baths, heat, electricity and city water; eight acres, big trees, fruit, tennis court; five minutes walk from Post Road and trolley; beach and country club in town; $27,000. Furnished; have photographs. John Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

TO SETTLE ESTATE—GLOUCESTER, Mass. Estate adjoining Bass Rocks Golf Links, across road from eleventh green, high land and fine view of ocean; about 14,000 feet of land; furnished house and stone garage; house contains five master bedrooms, two bathrooms, cement cellar with furnace. Apply John Dearborn, 9 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

Dutch Colonial; seven rooms; oak floors; bath; every improvement; garage; lot 63x250; high grounds; good neighborhood; shrubs, trees; one tax district; convenient to railroad &c.; price $12,300; cash $4,000. Box 82, Glenbrook, Conn.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 360 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

In six months this year The New York Times published 2,162,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

ATTRACTIVE house, recently remodeled, healthful location in Berkshires, six miles from Winsted, Conn., with three baths, four fireplaces, fine water supply, located on State road, with ten acres of land, large orchard, fine roads; will be sold fully furnished at $19,000. Y 2363 Times Annex.

IDEAL SUMMER-WINTER HOME.

Seven-room semi-bungalow near Sound; modern equipment; exclusive section, near Miller's Bridge, Stamford, Conn.; price $9,000, reasonable terms. Write owners, Box 71, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR RENT FURNISHED—For period of one year, a delightfully situated, artistic home, combining seclusion with accessibility; four masters' bedrooms, two baths, four and one-half acres; garage; $1,500. H. E. Dann & Son, Norwalk, Conn.

OLD-FASHIONED SUBURBAN HOME.

Six rooms, all conveniences; views; near Lackawanna Station; $8,500; $1,500 cash. Write for picture and details of No. 6727. The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

$20 AN ACRE—500 acres at Litchfield; elevation 1,300 feet; view for miles; 3 old houses; 2 streams, woods and meadow; $10,000; terms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

COMMUTING—NEAR BATHING BEACH. Six-room house, all conveniences, $6,500. Write for picture and details of No. 6752. The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

THE NORWALKS—Selected list desirable country homes, large and small; write now. Address P. O. Box 625, So. Norwalk, Conn.

CAMP BUNGALOW site on lake, mile long, 50 acres land; 60 miles Manhattan, $4,000. Batson Agency, 489 5th Av.

LAKE PROPERTY, 25 acres; will divide or build; tell us your wants. A. Schellenberger, Danbury, Conn.

MRS. GERRIT SMITH,
Darien, Conn. 350 Madison Av., N. Y.

Other Sections For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 17A grove virgin timber with auditorium, on concrete State road; new shortest New York-Florida route; natural springs; gas and electric; near fresh and salt fishing; ideal for Summer home, sanitarium or tourist camp (illustrated); price $8,500. G. L. Gooden, Dover, Del.

CHARMING location in Seattle, Wash.; 5 acres, house, entrancing views of mountains and Sound. Y 2258 Times Annex.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

WESTCHESTER—Buy or rent house or bungalow, five rooms or more; good location; commuting distance; improvements; garage; $10,000 or less. J 573 Times.

A VERY responsible builder desires to purchase or to lease, Greater New York, preferably Manhattan, residential or business properties of any size with the object of making extensive alterations and improvements. Owners and brokers requested to mail offers, stating full particulars, to H. Bauer, 105 West 40th St., Suite 7121, New York.

WANTED to rent, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Yonkers vicinity preferred, about 7-room house, garage, large ground and shade trees, near stores, schools, desirable neighborhood, by responsible American party; reasonable rent; will buy if satisfied. Advertiser, 37 Wilford Av., Branford, Conn.

WANTED—To rent by the year, 12 or 15 room house in Connecticut, or Westchester County, near water and golf, within commuting distance of New York; modern improvements; reasonable. Y 2389 Times Annex.

HAVE immediate buyers one, two family houses; interested also apartment houses and other improved properties; send full particulars.

BRAHAM REALTY EXCHANGE,
2,494 Bathgate Av. (Fordham Road), Bronx

WOULD like to rent in or near White Plains unfurnished, modern 7-8 room house with garage; small Christian family; best references; state all details; might buy if price reasonable. A 785 Times Downtown.

STONE or stucco house, about 7 rooms, with garage; prefer place with brook; all improvements; between $15,000 and $25,000 cost price; Westchester. Write full details under R 294 Times.

WANTED for rent, furnished, with option to buy, property suitable for approved houses, with acreage and view; Westchester County or Connecticut. Y 2262 Times Annex.

WANTED—Manhattan, by private family, lease modern house; owner's private home preferred; must be in good condition; good residential location; excellent references. Murray Hill 3451.

SMALL estate, about 10 to 12 acres; must be close in, near good transportation and reasonable; send full particulars at once to Howard W. Scott, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, New York.

WILL lease apartment or private house suitable for furnished apartments; will alter; best references. Y 2321 Times Annex.

OWNERS, we have several clients looking for one and two family houses; send full particulars for quick action. H. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th.

WANTED by reliable Christian couple, 2-family or single house in restricted neighborhood, within commuting distance of city; give full particulars. Y 2380

LOTS AND LAND.

Florida.

IN BUSHNELL, Sumpter County, Fla.; have 2 five-acre tracts and 2 town lots; price $3,000; terms $2,100 cash, balance easy payments at 6% interest. Address, Edward I. Dash, Manor Realty Company, Florida Arcade, St. Petersburg, Fla.

OWN and offer for sale very good farm land in Florida; price right; 10 to 150 acres; state amount of first payment you can make; balance easy terms. Address S, 14 Grumman Av., Newark, N. J.

WOULD purchase direct from owner, property in or near Miami; would pay $5,000 or $10,000 cash; balance on favorable terms. Address John D'Esopo, 510 Front St., Hartford, Conn.

I OWN 1,000 acres splendid location near Ocala, Fla.; will subdivide and sell in small tracts at moderate price. B 1131 Times Harlem.

HAVE large and small Florida tracts direct from owners. S. Cummins, Villa d'Este Hotel, Miami, Fla.

GOOD Florida acreage for sale to quick buyers. J 572 Times.

BUY Fort Meyer lots at pre-development prices. Clarke, 156 West 72d.

I HAVE bargains all over Florida; quick profits reason. W 28 Times.

A FEW improved lots for sale 1½ miles from Jacksonville. J 582 Times.

Other Sections.

AT BETHLEHEM, N. H.—For sale, on Franconia Road, mile from Maplewood; five minutes to clubhouse and golf links; 40 acres of land, including section of woodland, several springs; commanding magnificent view of Profile of White Mountains; foundation of house standing; 400 feet piping for water supply laid; suitable for private estate or select hotel; property known as Inverness. For particulars, 104 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

FOR SALE, an estate of 225 acres overlooking beautiful Chautauqua Lake; two sets of buildings, bath, running water and electric lights in all the buildings; fully equipped with stock and tools; price $35,000; terms.
ERNEST ROWLEY,
122 West Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Factory site, ideal, running 650 feet on the main P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.; high, level; 2½ to 7 acres. Frank Corcoran, 320 Main St., Richmond, Ind.

ENTIRE, LARGE, CONNECTICUT LAKE within 250 acres forested highlands; 2 hours away. Forman Realty, 1,285 Broadway.

LOTS AND LAND WANTED.

DOUGLAS MANOR lots wanted or Long Island lots and acreage with water front; quick action. F. V. D., 845 Times Downtown.

"FLORIDA."
Florida acreage wanted; owners, I have cash buyers; give legal description. G. P. O., 505, New York City.

FLORIDA acreage, suitable for subdivision. Call Monday morning, 1,658 Broadway, Room 408. Phone Circle 3094.

FLORIDA acreage wanted; describe location, price, terms. H. Jannis, 1,133 Bway.

ROCKAWAY PLOTTAGE WANTED, LARGE OR SMALL. SEND PARTICULARS TO LOUIS STARR, INC., 200 TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 4060.

WANTED, 10 TO 15 ACRES, suitable for immediate development; must be adjacent to well-built-up section, near good transportation and reasonable. Send maps and full particulars, which will be given immediate attention.
HOWARD W. SCOTT, INC.,
1,476 Broadway, New York City.

INDIVIDUAL wants good-sized plot of ground for home site, with good overlook of Hudson River; within commuting zone; prefer plot close proximity to bathing beach for children if possible; will consider either east or west shores; write details as to location, dimensions, &c. S 731 Times Downtown.

ACREAGE WANTED.
I have buyers for acreage on Long Island; give full particulars as to location, price and terms; also send diagram for quick sale. D. T. McDougal, 10,351 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

WANTED—Lake site in Berkshires, 3 to 5 acres, spring on premises. Answer giving description, distance from New York City and price. D. Gross, care of Wittenberg, Livingston Manor, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

CHOICE ACREAGE wanted, Queens County; quick action if reasonable; full particulars; principals only. Buyer, M 919 Times Downtown.

WE have a large demand for income property in Brooklyn; owners or brokers; send details of your offering. F. M. McCurdy Co., 158 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

WE CAN SELL your Miami or Miami Beach property if the price is right. Write Investors Realty Corporation, 278 Halcyon Arcade, Miami, Fla.

WE buy lots and acreage anywhere in Florida. Send description to A. Benemow, 1412-20 14th Av., Brooklyn.

OPEN for acreage and lots in Florida; specialize in Hollywood and vicinity. Daniel Byweck, 1,133 Broadway, Chelsea 1120.

CASH for Flatbush lots; quick action; send diagram. F. M. McCurdy Co., 158 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Triangle 2266.

PRIVATE party wants lot in Kew Gardens, 50 or 60 by 100; kindly give particulars and rock-bottom price. J 231 Times Annex.

ACREAGE wanted in Florida; price; terms; full particulars. B 1135 Times Harlem.

ACREAGE wanted, Staten Island and Rockaway Park. D 3 Times.

ACREAGE and property; state location, price and terms. Y 2314 Times Annex.

FARMS, GROVES AND RANCHES.

Long Island For Sale or Rent.

CENTRAL ISLIP, N. Y.—Seven-room house on village road near State road; farm; eleven acres, three cleared; price $8,000. Apply P. O. Box 297.

EASTPORT, L. I.—100 lots, free, clear; $12,000 for vacant or cheap improved, unrestricted, same value. Pasany, 2,501 Fristhy Av.

LAKE RONKONKOMA—Farm, bargain; executor will sell homestead, 15 acres, good buildings, orchard; fine location; $8,500, part cash. Bowen, 381 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I.—Sacrifice 31-acre farm in Hempstead; ideal for developing. Particulars write Box 468, Valley Stream.

New York State For Sale or Rent.

BERKSHIRES—Furnished bungalow for rent rest of season, $75; for sale $1,500. Henry Decker, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

ROCKLAND CO.—95 acres, fine modern house, barn, garage; commuting bridge, will triple value. L. Hallock, New City, N. Y.

CLOSE 20-MILE LAKE
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME
Offered at 1/3 value; cool Summer breezes; a section of unsurpassed beauty; in modern New York village bordering magnificent lake whose shores are dotted with vineyards and Summer homes; electric lighted street, six airy rooms, bath, electricity, hardwood floors, porch, fine outlook; a wonder bargain at $1,200, only $200 down. Attractive pictures and details pg. 49 Illus. 196 pg. catalog of bargains throughout the East. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-G, 4th Av. at 20th St., New York City.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY HOME AND FARM,
containing approximately 120 acres; main dwelling, 10 rooms, steam heat; village water, modern improvements, spacious lawns, attractive trees, two-car garage, new large barn, modern farmer's house; also two cottages for help located on farm; one mile from village of Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.; would sell main dwelling with few acres separately, if desired; can be seen by appointment. Write Box 28 or telephone 19F3, Washingtonville, N. Y.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Gentleman's stock breeding farm, Ulster County, comprising 623 acres, numerous buildings, on which $130,000 was spent on improvements alone; owner out West orders it sold for only $80,000; half cash or less; suitable for large club, sanitarium or Summer bungalow colony. For particulars address Whitfield, 42 Union Square.

$15,000 CASH—In the Catskills; delightfully situated, modernized, furnished cottage; exclusive entrance; 50 acres; cleared land; great prospects for sheep raising or chickens; 23 miles from railroad and away from noises, cars or people. Address or call F. W. Quinn, Room 502, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

CAULIFLOWER, dairy and poultry farms at pre-war prices; guaranteed as described. TELL ME WHAT YOU WANT and what terms you want. I HAVE THEM. F. W. Edwards, Andes, N. Y.

79-ACRE farm, including large area of woodland and exceptional fruit orchard at Halcott Centre, N. Y.; price $4,000. Address Miss M. Jacobs, Fleischmanns, N. Y. P. O. Box 657.

TO LEASE, farm 5 acres, house 8 rooms, electric, open fireplace; garage; poultry houses; rental $600 year. Rockland Farm Agency, South Nyack, N. Y. Phone Nyack 1043.

FARM, 50 acres, good 12-room house, bath room; fine orchard; near lake; ideal place for boarding house. Mrs. J. B. Young, Mahopac, N. Y.

DUTCHESS COUNTY farms for sale; 500 fruit, poultry, dairy farms; camp sites, lake and river frontage. Wilber & Dickerson, 19 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREE FARM CATALOGUE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N.Y.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

$11,000 FOR 65 ACRES, 1 mile from station, finest soil, southern slope, all in grain and hay, all good large farm buildings; old-fashioned house of 8 rooms with water in kitchen; fully stocked and equipped, about 1,000 poultry; sell for half cash or would consider exchange for town property; owner has raised and educated his family on this farm and now wishes to retire. F. M. Stafford, 115 Hamilton St., Bound Brook, N. J.

FARM NEAR BERNARDSVILLE.
12 acres for poultry; pleasant home; $6,600. Write for picture and details of No. 6628.
The L S O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

FARMS, GROVES AND RANCHES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

15 ACRES—STOCK—CROPS.
7-room house, electricity, hot water heat, running water; barn, modern poultry houses for 1,200, includes 700 selected poultry, horse, cow, tools, equipment, crops; a money-maker; price $8,000; only $2,500 cash; write, also send for illustrated catalogue. BRAY & MacGEORGE, Vineland, N. J.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE ACRES for individual or small sportsmen's club; excellent pheasant, grouse, rabbit, fox hunting; two good houses; farm self-supporting; fifty miles from city; $10,000. Peabody Purdoe, Bound Brook, N. J.

FARM BARGAINS JUST LISTED.
Send for copy of New Bulletin; full descriptions, prices, locations, &c.; many stocked, equipped and planted; some need little cash. AMERICAN FARM AGENCY, 1005V Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS—203 acres, $4,500; 9 acres, $1,500; 58 acres, $3,000; 8 acres, $3,000; 10 acres, $2,600; 7 acres, $2,200; many others, all sizes in our free list, send for it. Sammis & Rogers, Somerville, N. J.

COUNTRY HOMES and farms throughout Jersey; all prices; stocked, equipped, crops included; free catalog with state map. NEW JERSEY FARM AGENCY, 154P Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

SELLING because of death in family 65-acre farm, 10-room Colonial house, electric lights, 2 barns, woodshed, buildings excellent condition, 2 wells, large apple orchard; station 3 miles, ½ mile to State highway; price $8,500. Howard R. Briscoe, Bethel, Conn.

INVESTIGATE! CONNECTICUT!
175 acres, near Norwich, 2-family house, outbuildings, houses 500 hens; fine orchard, small fruits; it's a beaut and a bargain. Details, Flood, 819A Congress St., Portland, Me.

FARM ON MOUNTAIN LAKE—$7,000.
124 acres, 1,000 feet shore front, sandy beach; old homestead; Litchfield Hills. Write for picture and details of No. 6568.
The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

Other Sections For Sale or Rent.

1,500-ACRE FARM.
Wonderful climate nearly 3,000 feet above sea level; house 14-room house finished in cherry, three tenant houses, two barns, machinery, shed, &c.; 500 acres cleared, 1,000 acres fenced; fairly level; situated in Maryland near West Virginia line; we will sell this farm at a bargain.
MORGANTOWN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
406-8 Price Building, Morgantown, W. Va.

TITLED NOBLEMAN
desires to sell his farm and country home; 270 acres, main dwelling, guest house, tenant houses and farm buildings; wonderfully attractive place; one time $40,000 asked, now $8,000.
BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d St., Vanderbilt 8918.

FOR SALE—Very fertile 40-acre ranch, between Los Angeles and San Francisco; house, sheds, chicken houses, electric pumping plant, &c.; 25 acres alfalfa, balance grain, vineyard, fruit, &c.; $10,000; $5,000 cash; balance on mortgage. Address Charles Lord, Delano, Cal.

20-ACRE TRACT, suitable for development, overlooking Delaware River; concrete highway to Trenton; buses; Pennsylvania R. R.; rapidly developing thoroughly restricted section. ARTHUR P. TOWNSEND, realtor-owner, Washington Crossing, Pa.

$10 PER ACRE
for tracts 100 acres and more in Catskills; wonderful camps for hunting, fishing, bathing. BURKE STONE, Inc., 41 East 42d.

Farms, Groves, Ranches Wanted.

OLD FARMHOUSE wanted, with about six acres, on Long Island or Connecticut, near Sound; building in good condition; but improvements not necessary; two hours from New York desirable. Write description and price. Y 2280 Times Annex.

GOING FARM, 250 acres or more, in New York State about 50 miles out, wanted by gentleman for country home; 9 or 10 room house, all improvements, brook and pond; handy to station. R 479 Times.

WANTED direct from owners, farms and acreages in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Orange Counties, and Long Island. Frank Calace-Mottola, Ardsley, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BAY SHORE, L. I.—About five acres of land and three buildings; house is all furnished and contains 10 rooms and 4 baths; beautiful gardens, &c.; want income. Inquire Louis Beedine, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

GREAT NECK—Modern Colonial dwelling to exchange. What's offered? Kilgen, 163 Broadway.

GRAND AV.—Tax exempt, 5½ story, 100x100; one mortgage; price $240,000; rental $39,000; equity in city property considered. Edward Polak, Inc., 563 Tremont Av.

PATCHOGUE—Attractive all year large 11-room house, beautiful grounds; $20,000 sale; exchange for income. H 38 Times.

UPPER BROADWAY — Square block, containing theatre, stores, offices and hotel; gross rental $230,000; price $2,300,000; will exchange for other equities and some cash; replies must have full particulars; direct from builders; brokers protected. R 147 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 75 footer, avenue; small suites; excellent construction; actual equity $41,000; exchange smaller in cash, or will add up to $20,000; submit proposition; brokers protected. George Steinman, 1,540 Broadway.

WOULD exchange one of finest boarding houses, Greenfield, N. Y., 226 acres land, 48 rooms, 38 furnished; rating $50 per day for 200; about 1,500 feet elevation; lake, 4 springs; 4 cows, 2 automobiles; all kinds cooking utensils, electric, telephone; $10,000 yearly made; right party; equity $35,000, will add $10,000 cash, good income, city property. ELDRIDGE JOBBING HOUSE, 94 Eldridge St.

WOULD exchange a fruit farm, principally of grapes and pears, plenty of clear land for apple crops, 10-room house, high altitude, beautiful view, from all parts of property; situated near Hartford, Conn.; no mortgage; value, $30,000; owner now operating the W. B. Cafeteria and the Tasty Restaurant and cannot attend to place; personal calls not wanted. Address by letter only to W. B. Cafeteria, 2,098 Broadway.

WILL exchange plot 50x100 on Broadway, 3 minutes walk from subway station and $5,000 cash for apartment house property; property subject to first mortgage. Write full details of property, Jerad, 344 West 42d St.

BUILDER will exchange apartment house located in Brooklyn for free and clear lots, preferably within Greater New York or vicinity; will add cash if necessary. Send particulars to Belmont Associates, Inc., 893 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

WILL exchange plot 75x100 feet on Decatur Av. and give $5,000 cash for equity in lot or apartments; house, subject to first mortgage. Write full details of your property. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av., 200th St.

WILL exchange elevator loft building, West 22d St., Manhattan, between 5th and 6th Avs., equity $20,000, for small property. Rothbart & Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C., Room 930.

SELL or exchange large tract of agricultural, cattle and timber land in Venezuela for New York City property; good transportation facilities. F 401 Times.

OWNERS of apartments who would prefer an excellent business property in the most progressive Manhattan location today consult Lasher & Lasher, 1,476 Broadway.

LARGE APARTMENT HOUSE, worth $50,000; will exchange equity for $100,000 vacant land or acreage in or around New York. A. R., 362 Times.

BUILDER will buy or attractive leasehold, large prominent Manhattan plot or block front; part exchange good-paying income property and cash. A 1207 Times Bronx.

FIVE-STORY brick building with stores, lower east side; will exchange Brooklyn or suburban property. Spring 5307.

MY SPECIALTY, exchange city, Brooklyn, country, farms. Alfred Kuhlke, 101 West 20th.

NEW 9-story apartment, direct from builder; accept country city home and cash; Power, 229 West 42d.

CHOICE property for exchange; Florida plots for sale. Neiman, 31 East 132d St. Phone Harlem 7095.

EXCHANGE PROMPTLY SECURED,
CITY, COUNTRY, PRINCIPALS ONLY,
M. A. ARMOND, 56 PINE ST.

1,500 CHOICE LOTS near Amityville; price $300,000; terms or take part exchange for income property. Ogden, 104 West 42d.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

187TH AV., NEAR 187TH.
4-story, 23x100, cold water, with double store; first mortgage $13,500, title company; income over $3,200; low rents; price $28,000; easy terms; principals only. George E. Cohn, 347 5th Av.

2D AV, FOUR TENEMENTS.
Best section 2d Av.; four 5-story, cold water; 8 stores, 100x105; very low rents, $18,000; price $140,000; sell separately; large profits. M. Fraade, 17 West 42d. Penn. 4132.

2D AV. (between 50th St. & 57th St.)—Two cold water flats, with store; plot 50x100; price $102,000; rent $13,800; well financed, showing a net return of over 15 per cent. Wood Dolson Co., Inc., 2,091 Broadway.

2D AV.—Key to corner; lower 60's; price and terms right.
OSCAR D. & HERBERT V. DIKE,
220 WEST 42D ST., CHICKERING 2490.

2D AV. store property, 23d; 26x100; cold water; bargain; price, cash right, 1,540 Broadway, Suite 1709. Arnold.

3D AV., 34TH ST.
25-foot front, 5-story; responsible store tenants; cream of business section; west side of avenue; standing mortgages; rent $5,000; will sell property at less than plottage value to quick buyer. Owner, V 253 Times.

5D AV. (70s)—Five-story double; stores; $15,000 investment nets 18 per cent, now, with big future; principals only.
SPINRAD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

3D AV.—5-story, cold water corner with 3 stores; vicinity 34th St.; exceedingly attractive mortgages; rent about $8,000. S. B., 848 Times Downtown.

9TH AV. (near 19th St.)—4-story, 22.4x100; price $32,000.

40TH ST. (near 3d Av.)—6-story new law; rents $8,800; price $65,000.
OSCAR D. & HERBERT V. DIKE,
220 West 42d St., Chickering 2490.

10TH AV., corner 52d, 50x100; rent $12,300. 10th Av., 400—Two 25x100; rent $12,400; $50,000 each. 9th Av. (40s), two 5-story, 4 stores; rent $11,100. 64th, adjoining Amsterdam, 20 families, 2 stores; rent $6,800; $45,000. Many others, excellent buys. Apply Wasserman, 1,457 Broadway. Wisconsin 0596.

12TH St., WEST (near 5th Av.)—Converted apartment house; rent $7,800; price $58,000; terms. Duross, 67 7th Av.

22D ST., WEST—7-story new law, threes, fours; rents about $12,000; cash $18,000; shows 50% net; bargain. HOME REALTY, 11 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 8784.

24TH ST., 414 WEST—4-story apartment house; each floor separate apartment; charm and finish; 5 years' lease; hours when seen, Sundays, 1-5 P. M.; weekdays, 4-7.

39TH ST., WEST—5-story house, cold water tenement; price $23,000; reasonable terms. Immerso, 2 West 23d St.

48TH, WEST—Cold water, 25x100, 5-story; 2-3s, 2-4s; one bank mortgage; price $29,500; terms. R 550 Times.

55TH (near 5th Av.)—5-story, improved; rents $10,200; price $80,000; fine investment. Posner, 127 East 34th St.

56TH, 342 WEST—7-STORY ELEVATOR BUILDING FOR SALE; IS LEASED TO ONE TENANT; OWNER, VAN BUREN REALTY CO., 566 5TH AV.

57TH, 423 WEST—20x100, 5 story; all improvements except steam heat; rents approximately $4,000; cash $7,000; price $45,000; brokers' cooperation invited. Allan Robbins, 152 West 42d St. Wisconsin 6424.

60S (near West End Av.)—5-story cold water, 2 stores, 2-2s, 2-3s; rents $4,200; price $28,000. R 549 Times.

WEST 70s, adjoining park, 5½-story 25-foot American basement dwelling, Al condition; elevator, electric lights, all improvements; 15 rooms, 6 baths; price below real value; terms $25,000 cash; possession 30 days; principals. Apply A. V. Amy & Co., 160 West 72d St. Endicott 3030.

96TH ST., WEST (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive)—40x100, 6-story, two elves, one five; suitable for renovation into small apartments or furnished rooms; possession; exchange considered.
F. PICKER & SONS, INC.,
342 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 8098.

99TH ST. AND BROADWAY—Four-story building, suitable alteration; price and terms right.
A. J. CLEMENS CO.,
1,774 Southern Boulevard. Tremont 3547.

99TH, WEST (colored tenants)—5-story, hot water, 25x100; one mortgage; price $50,000, cash $6,000. R 548 Times.

100'S (vicinity 110th and Broadway subway station)—20-family modern apartment; 87½ feet; rents $18,000, average $12.50 per room; net return after amortization over 18 per cent. Earle & Calhoun, 212 West 72d. Endicott 5116.

100TH (near Central Park)—50x100; 4 on a floor; price, $85,000; rents, $12,150; good terms.
LOUIS F. SOMMER,
847 Columbus Av. Academy 7070-7071.

100TH WEST—Five-story cold water; stores; rent over $5,000; price $30,000.
SPINARD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

102D ST., WEST (adjoining B'way)—5-story, new law walk-up; size 30x100; rents $9,200 ($10 per room); $20,000 cash over standing first and 10-year second mortgage buys same; price right. Principals. Apply A. V. Amy & Co., 160 West 72d St. Endicott 3030.

103TH ST. (Riverside Drive)—5-story American basement, 22x100.11, 23 rooms, 6 baths, new 4-story extension; in best condition; immediate possession. Raymond P. Quinn, 2,255 Broadway. Endicott 5900.

113TH ST. WEST (Between St. Nicholas and 7th Avs.)—5-story, 2 6s, exceptionally fine condition; rent $6,800. price $42,000; cash $12,000.
JOHN J. MEENAN, INC.,
153 West 72d St. Trafalgar 8400.

116TH, WEST (near 8th Av.)—Rents $5,000, price $28,000; cash $7,000 over two excellent mortgages; exceptional opportunity; nets 26 per cent; no brokers. B 81 Times.

122D, 502-504 WEST—4-5 rooms, high class elevator apartments, near Columbia University; newly decorated, up to date; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent.

123D ST., 243 EAST—Bargain, little cash; size 27x100.11, 10 6s; janitor apartment in basement; 5 years' 1st mortgage, 7 years 2d mortgage.

122D ST., 431 EAST—Size 25x100; 2 3s, 2 4s, 20 apartments, but water supply, electricity in halls; good terms.

138TH (Broadway)—5-story, 50x100; rents $16,380; cash $15,000; 13 Times.

159TH, 565 WEST—Private house or rooming; near Broadway; 15x100; $14,000, $3,000 cash; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. Billings 3484. Oltarsh.

AMSTERDAM AV. corner, in the 100s, size 100x50, 6-story walk-up; layout, ground floor 7 stores, upper floors 5-2s; rents over $30,000, subject to standing first mortgage; only lowest price $290,000; cash $40,000; quick action; principals. Apply A. V. Amy & Co., 160 West 72d St. Endicott 3030.

AMSTERDAM AV., corner south of 106th St., 6 stores; 1st mtge. above $375, standing; 2d mtge. 10 years; rent over $52,000; netting in the neighborhood of $10,000; principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Bway. Cortlandt 4608. Estab. 25 Years.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Five-story triple flat, with stores, adjoining corner, 27x100, $12,000 cash; rent very low. T. Stanley Brennan, Inc., 162 West 57th St. Circle 1127.

CHELSEA—5½-story, triple, with bath; hot water only; fine mortgages completely renovated; rents, 10-room, high altitude, beautiful view, from all parts of property; situated near Hartford, Conn.; no mortgage; value, $30,000; owner now operating the W. B. Cafeteria and the Tasty Restaurant and cannot attend to place; personal calls not wanted. Address by letter only to W. B. Cafeteria, 2,098 Broadway.

CORNER 2D AV. and 44th St.—Two 4-story tenements with stores; size 38.5x82; no leases; low rentals; price $62,500.
HARRISON REALTY SERVICE,
33 West 42d St. Brokers Protected.

HARLEM—Fifth-Lenox; two 5-story; 25x100 each; rents $13,704 both; $36,000 each. Owners, Room 309, 47 W. 42d. Longacre 8386; Penn 3355.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 110TH.
5-story cold water, single flat; mortgages $11,500 standing; price $17,000.
Werstein, 1,476 Broadway. Bryant 2129.

3D AV., (near 26th, west side avenue)—4-story cold water, store, property, size 44x84; layout 2 stores, 2 basements, 4 2s and 4 4s; 1st mortgage 3 years, bank; 2d mortgage, 10 years, standing; price $80,000; cash $25,000; brokers fully protected. Chas. M. De Rosa, 110 West 34th.

LENOX AV.—Two 7-story elevator apartments, first mortgage 15 years; cash $14,000; rents $91,800; principals only. Immerso, 2 East 23d St.

LONGWOOD AV. STORE PROPERTY.
New law 5-story store property; rent $19,746; price $130,000; mortgages $87,000; cash $30,000; balance terms; profit 30 per cent.
Werstein, 1,476 Broadway. Bryant 2129.

MADISON AV. STORE PROPERTY.
Near 126th St.; cash $6,250; rent $5,664; price $38,000; balance terms; profit 30%.

MONROE ST., 125—6-story new law tenement, cold water, with stores; good condition; rent $7,000, price $48,000, cash required $10,000 above 8-year mortgage, first mortgage $24,000, standing, bank. Inquire J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Corner, 100x100, in 140's; highest type construction; ten-story elevator; latest improvements; most apartments two baths and two entrances; well financed; rents $100,000; always 100 per cent, rented; asking $700,000. Owner, V 232 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SUBWAY CORNER
Most ornate and best constructed 6-story elevator apartment on Heights; future subway corner of immense possibilities; will increase in value $100,000 and more; tenants 2 years' leases; low rents; income $100,000; asking $750,000; splendid terms. Owner, V 231 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—5-story non-elevator avenue corner; 100 ft. on avenue with 6 stores; subject to one mortgage only; excellent return; principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Bway. Cortlandt 4608. Est. 25 Years.

YORKVILLE—Bargain, 5-story double, 25x100; all improvements; rent over $7,000; price and terms right. J. M. Kelly Co., 199 East 76th St. Butterfield 7999.

YORKVILLE tenement, five-story, A1 condition; cold water; two 3s, two 4s; old rent $5,400; net profit $2,800.
Charles Metzger, 26 East 126th St.

5½-STORY walk-up, 48 apartments, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8 stores; income over $50,000; 11x100; one mortgage; price and terms right; one block from subwayed "L."

Six-story elevator, 85x100, near 137th St. Broadway subway; income $52,000; cash required $25,000; one mortgage.

5½-Story tax-exempt, 70x123, 2/3s, 4s and 5s; income $31,000; price $190,000; within one block of subway and "L."
Bernard Noonan, 74 West 162d. Jerome 4118.

CORNER tenement, Manhattan Av., $56,000; one mortgage $30,000. Kuhlke, 101 W. 25th.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LAckawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building	Harlem
Times Square	137 West 125th St.
Times Annex	Brooklyn
434 Street	300 Washington St.
West of Broadway	Bronx
Downtown	2,329 Third Av.
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Wall Street	Fordham
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In six months this year The New York Times published 2,102,272 agate lines of real estate advertising, 44% of the combined totals of all New York morning newspapers.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!
PRICE $325,000.
$40,000 CASH.
For a limited time only we are able to sell a six (6) story elevator building, 100x100. Excellent layout. Located south of 116th Street, and 100 feet off Broadway. Recently appraised at $390,000. Standing bank mortgage of $180,000 at 5½%. Also second mortgage of $80,000—6%—due 8 years. Pay off yearly $4,000. Principals only; act quickly.
WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, Inc.,
2,091 Broadway.

FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

JUST COMPLETED.
4-story 16-family houses, rents $8,800 to $9,500; cash from $8,000 down to $11,000; in excellent residential neighborhood; all modern conveniences; near Fordham Road, Nouskajian Realty Co., 317 East Fordham Road. Kellog 4755. Open Sunday.

INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITY.
$25,000 cash buys 3 six-story new-law cold water tenements near 2d Av.; 13 stores; plot 185x100; rent $31,000; about 40 per cent. on investment.
$7,000 cash buys 3 five-story cold water tenements on 2d Av.; plot 78x75; rent about $10,000.
PRESTO REALTY CO.,
226 Thompson St. Spring 4590.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
200-foot front apartment, southern exposure; highest type studio and garden apartment, nearing completion; unusual returns on investment.
H. W. HOEPINS, broker, 522 5th Av.
Murray Hill 4406.

WEST BRONX—3-family frame house, steam heat, hot water; beautiful residential section; price $14,000; present rent (low) $2,040; cash $5,000; net income over 18 per cent. Brown, Wheelock; Harris, Vought & Co., Inc., 20 East 48th. Vanderbilt 0031, extension B.

SIX-STORY new-law apartment house, size 43.6x88x100; good condition; layout 3-3's, 3-4's each floor; first mortgage $17,000 due 1930, 2d mortgage $19,000 due ten years; price $48,000; cash $12,000; renting for $8,500; principals only. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d St.

LAST parcel of old estate, business and residential building in best section of East Broadway; price $38,000; pays over 15 per cent.; large improvements to be made by city within 300 feet will greatly increase value of property. For terms apply T 26 Times.

WILL SELL at assessed valuation to settle estate, double apartment, 10 families, all improvements; 40x100, Southern Boulevard Road and Jackson Av., Bronx; good income; cash $10,000, balance suitable terms. Particulars, address W. Allen, 873 Brook Av., Bronx.

$25,000 CASH will purchase 12-story fireproof loft building, pays 30% above amortization; 10-year second mortgage; $10,000 cash; two new law apartments, 30x100 each, store property, busy section Southern Boulevard, at subway station; pays 25% above amortization. Nolan, 11 East 42d St.

A CHOICE Broadway small fireproof apartment house in the 90s; 4 stores; attractive mortgages; rent about $48,000; good net return with great future.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Bway. Cortlandt 4608. Est. 25 Years.

FIVE-STORY apartment house, West Bronx, 50x100; modern improvements; rent $13,548; price $85,000, cash $20,000.
WEND SCHILD REALTY CO., INC.,
2,129 Bronx Park. Raymond 8556.

CORNER, Melrose section, excellent condition, 25x100, five stores, good mortgages; will take good second mortgage in part payment. OHLSON & Co., 155 West 72d. ENDicott 2460, 2461.

FINE INVESTMENT SPECULATION, UNSURPASSED OPPORTUNITY.
Columbus Av. corner 75th, apartment house; rent $48,820; price $400,000; terms.
Wm. P. Jones & Son., Times Building.

FOR SALE: 203-5 East 205th St., near Mosholu Parkway; 2 3-story dwellings; 6 5's; all imp; rents $3,500; mtgs., $16,250; price $21,500; easy terms. Smith & Smith, 1,123 Bway. Chelsea 9069.

$1,000 PROFIT buys contract wherein $14,000 above 10-year second bought, 2 hot waters, at 231-3 East 17th St.; 30 per cent. net after amortization; remarkable opportunity; operator. F 421 Times.

WEST 56TH—50x100, two five-story flats, under a net lease; fine investment, showing over 12% after amortization; excellent future. Arthur Friedenheit Company, 152 West 42d. Wisconsin 6428.

VALUABLE 6TH AV. CORNER LEASEHOLD, NEAR CENTRAL PARK, FOR IMPROVEMENT WITH 20-STORY APARTMENT OR HOTEL; PRINCIPALS. WOLFSON, 103 PARK AV.

TO SETTLE ESTATE will sell 25x100 5-story hot-water triple, with baths, 2 stores; rents $6,276; price $42,000; cash, $10,000; one mortgage, $14,000; 8th Av., near 152d St. Owner, Box 505, 852 Columbus Av.

OWNER will sell five-story, 25x100, 97th St., between 2d and 3d; small amount of cash; $10,000 first mortgage two years to run; easy terms on second. R 585 Times.

20-FAMILY apartment house, finest section Bronx; layout 3/4s, 1/5; rent $13,340; price $78,500; good terms. Write to Moskowitz, 854 Fox St., or call Orchard 2359.

HIGH-CLASS single flat, 25 feet, near Central Park West; rents $8,250; price right; great future. M. M. Hayward & Co., 2,640 Broadway.

FOR SALE; new elevator apartment, size 164x104; will accept very little cash and second and third mortgages in payment. L. Inc., 190 Times.

PARTNERS cannot agree; sell 12-family house, near 125th St. elevated station, west side; little cash, good terms. Particulars Owners, Harlem 5837.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for investment; section restricted against similar buildings; now paying large returns. R 523 Times.

$13,000 CASH.
Two 25-footers, 118th St., 5th Av.; price $70,000; rent $12,600; handsome profit. John Power, 229 West 42d St.

BARGAIN—49th St., 20-family; cold water; rent nearly $3,000.
OSCAR D. & HERBERT V. DIKE,
220 WEST 42D ST. CHICKERING 2490.

LEASE, 15 years, vicinity 79th, Broadway, 12-story apartment, stores; income $120,000; rent $64,000. Greene Advertising, 350 Madison.

$12,000 CASH over long-term mortgages will buy 60-foot 25-family corner, near Broadway; rents about $20,000. Nehring Brothers, 1,441 St. Nicholas Av.

$6,500 above mortgages buys 5-story walk-up with stores; rent $4,980; price $28,000; well financed; all improvements; West 116th. Kent Realty, 233 West 72d.

A VERY valuable corner on 125th, five stores, apartments above; price $175,000; rent over $20,000; terms arranged. Gramercy Realty Co., 342 Madison Av.

VICINITY BROADWAY-127TH ST., 5-story double flat; rents $6,760; price $40,000; good terms. R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th.

TODAY'S BEST BARGAIN—136th near Willis Av.—5-story double flat; rents $7,000; price $40,000; act quick.
R. A. McENTEE, 546 WEST 113TH ST.

GARMENT CENTRE—7-story loft building; stores; between 7th and 8th Avs.; one mortgage; price $400,000; excellent terms. Edward Polak, Inc., 563 Tremont Av.

WEST SIDE PROPERTIES.
Selected list of apartments, walk-up, plots, avenue store properties; principals. Leon Stein, 40 East 28th. Madison Square 4198.

PROPERTY for sale, East 37th St., near 2d Av.; 50-foot plot with 5-story tenement; suitable for improvement or investment. Apply John P. Peel Co., 362 West 23d St.

BARGAIN; 5-story apartment house, near Stuyvesant Park; 28x92; reasonable; small cash. Graute, 213 East 17th.

ELEVATOR: Columbia section; income $30,000; price $158,000; bargain. Greene Advertising, 350 Madison Av.

$12,000 CASH buys elevator; rentals $33,000; one mortgage. Greene Advertising, 350 Madison Av.

TWO 6-story new law apartment houses, size 89x100, can be bought for almost land value. McCullough & Whitebone, 680 8th Av.

DESIRABLE apartment houses for investment; state cash available. Attorney, 3711 Woolworth Building.

$5,500 CASH over mortgage buys 20-family cold water, Harlem. Owner, Room 309, 47 W. 42d. Longacre 8386.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

$7,000 DOWN buys six-story new-law, cold-water; rents $5,800; price $32,000; principals. Sternlight, 332 East 48th.

NO TENANT TROUBLES—Business building, West 23d, $14,000 nets 30% after amortization; rented. Seidel, 500 5th Av. (405).

COLD WATER, 10-family, for improvement, Lexington Av. and 97th St.; price $30

OFFICES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

4TH, 226 WEST—Small office, telephone, furnished or unfurnished; Room 605.

4TH, 245 WEST (Romax Bldg., near Broadway)—Office with partition; $40 month.

ADELIAN BLDG.—Private outside office, 18x10, newly furnished mahogany switchboard. Suite 1540, 33 West 42d St.

BROAD ST., 20 (Room 1802)—Well-furnished private office, near Wall and Broad Sts.; service optional; moderate rental.

BROADWAY, 170 (CORNER MAIDEN LANE)—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED OFFICE CONSISTING FOUR PRIVATE OFFICES, CASHIER'S, STENOGRAPHER'S AND RECEPTION ROOMS, P. B. X. SWITCHBOARD; AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY AT LOW RENTAL; INSPECTION INVITED. APPLY ROOM 311.

BROADWAY, 135 (914)—Four room suite; will divide; handsomely furnished office at unfurnished rental to May. Rector 7774.

BROADWAY, 1,457—Very desirable private office with firm of certified public accounts. Suite 717. Wisconsin 4772.

BROADWAY, 159 (Room 914)—Daylight, sound proof, private office in small law suite.

BROADWAY, 120 (Equitable Bldg.)—Attractive, large office; partitioned; occupancy immediately. Phone Chickering 1612.

BROADWAY, 220, Suite 2111—2 connecting outside rooms; splendidly located. Cortlandt 4466.

BROADWAY, 1,270, ROOM 316—FURNISHED OFFICE SHOWROOM FOR SALE; EXCEPTIONAL SACRIFICE.

BROADWAY, 32—Office 200 sq. ft., furnished, modern building; reasonable. Hanover 2885.

BROADWAY, 521—Light offices, units, large and small. Crystal & Crystal, Bowling Green 9298.

BROADWAY, 1,658 (51st)—Newly furnished private offices; $25; stenographer, telephone service. Lindsley.

BROADWAY, 160—Desirable suite; will subdivide to suit; 2 large private rooms, reception room. Apply Room 1211.

BROADWAY, 1,819—Large, light, mahogany furnished office, $45. Suite 1422.

BROADWAY, 239 (corner Park Place)—Furnished office, light; sacrifice. Room 17.

BROADWAY, 135—Single office to sublet; attractive rental. Phone Rector 4263.

CHURCH ST., 50—Private office, well furnished, switchboard, stenographic services. Suite 1809.

CHURCH ST., 50, 609—Suite or single office, lease not required.

MADISON AV., 342—Will share large, attractive office, very reasonable. Room 830.

BROADWAY, 1,182—Part of office to let (private). Room 607.

MADISON AV., 542 (Suite 604)—Attractive private front office furnished; with service.

MAIDEN LANE, 10 (near corner Broadway)—Entire floors, 2,200 sq. ft. each, light, all improvements; desirable; low rent, owner on premises. Telephone Cortlandt 4561.

5 PARK PLACE (Dodge Bldg.)—Front private office with use of reception room, cool, light and airy; furnished or unfurnished; new L. B. furniture. Will partition to suit. Service; reasonable. Room 201 Barclay 4292.

PARK ROW, 15—Light, airy, furnished office; reasonable rates. Apply Room 716.

TRINITY BUILDING,
111 Broadway.

Exceptionally desirable light office space overlooking Trinity churchyard, now available in units up to 1,700 sq. ft. Apply Room 1314 or phone Rector 9120.

WALL ST.—Offices, desk rooms, furnished, unfurnished, monthly, longer. Bowling Green 7135.

WALL ST., 56.—Private office, all conveniences. Call Room 522.

ANY desirable person who wants to rent DESK ROOM or a LARGE or SMALL private office, furnished or unfurnished, with TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD SERVICE, where all your calls will be properly answered, where the light is good, office clean, and individual towel service, space for name on office door and hall directory; also mail and telephone service to responsible party, $5 a month; NO LEASE REQUIRED; best proposition in New York; call and convince yourself. Apply DUANE CO., 226 Broadway (one block above City Hall). Phone Worth 0250. This ad will not appear tomorrow.

$75 PER MONTH.

FINE OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS
at
1,182 BROADWAY.

Centurian Building, near 28th St., a high-class 16-story mercantile building.

Renting office on premises.

Mr. McKeon, Madison Square 1232.

OFFICE FOR RENT.

Entire office in the Canadian Pacific Building, about 600 square feet, comprising three private rooms, reception foyer and counting room; two large windows, southern exposure; reasonable rent. Inquire Suite 405, 230 Park Av.

SEVERAL OFFICES available in one of the most accessible office buildings in New York; unusually light and cheerful; facing City Hall Park; one attractive office at $40 per month; others in proportion. Apply on premises to
HERBERT McLEAN PURDY & CO.,
134 Nassau St., Room 1400. Beekman 6805.

SUPERB OFFICES FOR RENT
in the world-known
FLATIRON BUILDING.
Also entire second floor, magnificent banking quarters.
Also top floor, studios.

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES,
$50 monthly and upward.
PENN TERMINAL BUILDING,
7th Av., 30th to 32d St.
18-story modern office building.
Renting Agent, Room 326 Pennsylvania 4488.

OFFICES,
$20 month and up.
238 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

GOING abroad; will sublet reasonably beautiful furnished office divided in three small offices and reception room, furniture all mahogany with glass tops, fine carpet and telephone connections. R 494 Times.

MEDICAL DOCTOR, 88TH ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW BUILDING, UP-TO-DATE MODERN OFFICE, WISHES TO SUBLET SPACE TO SPECIALIST; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. R 566 TIMES.

SMALL offices for rent in heart of Times square; moderate rental. Apply St. Regis Restaurant office, 132 West 43d St. Phone Bryant 5616.

DENTISTS—Absolutely new, modern, complete office and attractive lease for sale, locality 96th St. near 5th Av.; write for appointment. R 529 Times.

SHOWROOM and office for rent; attractively furnished; immediate possession. Fashion Novelties Importing Corporation, 320 5th Av., city.

DESIRABLE light, airy, furnished office space, mahogany desk, new typewriter and desk; phone switchboard operator; bargain, $30 month. 25 West 45th St. Suite 1104.

ATTRACTIVE outside corner office in Loew State Theatre Building; sublease; also desk room, including private office facing Broadway. Apply 1540 Broadway. Bryant 6597.

FREE RENT until Sept. 1, immediate occupancy; furnished or unfurnished; light, modern office in Fisk Building; sublet. Call Circle 1723; reasonable.

DESIRABLE office accommodation, 43d off 8th Av.; modern building; telephone and stenographic service included; $30 monthly. Apply Room 424, 30 East 42d St.

TO LET—Several small, light offices at 109 Broad St., New York City; rent $30 a month and up. See Superintendent on premises.

BRIGHT, cheerful furnished office, very reasonable; also desk space; mail received and forwarded. 1,431 Broadway, corner 40th St., Room 308. Phone Penn 5807.

STUDIOS and offices with north skylight; $30 per month; at 260-262 West 54th St. Apply John de Peel Co., 360 West 23d St.

FOR LEASE, attractive modern front office space, 1,600 feet. 25 West 45th. Hancock Co., 5 Beekman. Cortlandt 6814.

PRIVATE office and desk space, well furnished, telephone extension, full secretarial representation; references required. 152 West 42d. Room 318. Wisconsin 5995.

CORNER room, suitable for office or studio, 25x12; excellent light. H. B. Leech, Gramercy 2294.

PRIVATE office, furnished, or office space; opportunity for lawyer or accountant. Inquire Room 317, Willis, 1,451 Broadway.

TO sublet offices about 1,200 sq. ft., north light, including corner office; will subdivide. Rooms 901-3, 36 West 47th St.

LARGE, light, airy office to sublet; particularly suitable for accountant or lawyer. 1133 Broadway. Chelsea 1398.

EXCLUSIVE—59TH ST.—$35.
Opportunity; window on street; beauty parlor, real estate. Supt., 51 East 59th.

DENTIST'S OFFICE, corner, for rent; also suitable for doctor. 218 Lenox Av.

LIGHT, airy room in suite of lawyer. 116 Nassau St., Room 1002.

ONE room in suite; Hudson Terminal. 8 (91 Times Downtown.

42 NEW FURNISHED OFFICES,
$35 up. 405 Lexington, Suite 221.

DESK ROOM.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

5TH AV., 309-311 (Suite 209)—Mail address, telephone messages carefully taken; $5, 2 months, with use of desk. Ask for Mr. Boardman.

DESK ROOM.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

5TH AV., 246—Furnished private office, $25 monthly, with individual telephone; desk room $15 monthly; mail privilege $5.

5TH AV., 507 (at 42d)—Desk and space, telephone service. Room 903.

5TH AV., 507—Desk, full service, in beautiful, exclusive suite. Murray Hill 5021.

27TH, 33 EAST—Share fully furnished 2-room office, $20. Call to 1 P. M.

42D-BROADWAY (Knickerbocker Bldg., Suite 1121)—Desirable mailing address; your mail and telephone calls received and forwarded, $5.

42D ST. (505 5th Av., Room 501).—Have desk, telephone, mailing privileges; reasonable; references. Murray Hill 7513.

42D, 17 WEST—Desk room, private office, to reliable tenant. Room 464.

42D, 152 WEST—Desk room, handsomely furnished office, service. Room 1215.

BROADWAY, 1,440, Room 557—Desk room with telephone and stenographic services; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 165 (1816)—Desk room, furnished, with phone service or mail privilege.

BROADWAY, 321—Desk, $15; office furnished, $35; services: mail $3. Room 509.

BROADWAY, 321—Desk, $20; large office; mail, telephone privilege, $3. Room 40.

CHURCH, 50—Desk room, light, outside office; telephone service; reasonable. Room 456.

CHURCH ST., 30, Room 312—Furnished office space, with stenographic service.

CHURCH ST., 25—Superior location building, furniture, service; reasonable. Room 912.

KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING (623)—Desk room, private office, mailing privileges, stenographer. Wisconsin 2480.

MADISON, 342 (Room 907)—Desk space in high-class law office; suitable for architect, accountant, &c.

NASSAU, 154 (Room 1417-A)—Desk room or office space; furnished; daylight; privacy; convenience.

NASSAU ST., 154 (Room 621)—Partitioned space, furnished, two desks, typewriter, telephone.

MAIL address, $2; use of desk, private mail box and telephone messages carefully taken, $7.50; private desk, $15 up; free storage space; Building and Telephone Directory; our telephone, Stuyvesant 8300, easy to remember, has 10 lines. Inquire Room 501, 32 Union Square.

MAIL address, $2; use of desk, private mail box and telephone messages carefully taken, $7.50; private desk, $15 up; free storage space; Building and Telephone Directory; our telephone, Stuyvesant 8300, easy to remember, has 10 lines. Inquire Room 501, 32 Union Square.

DESK room, $25; stenographic facilities, mailing privilege; $5. 200 Broadway, Room 210.

SMALL, PRIVATE, FURNISHED OFFICE; TELEPHONE; REASONABLE. 110 WEST 40TH ST., ROOM 308. PENNSYLVANIA 5675.

DESIRABLE small private office; new building; separate entrance; block Grand Central; reasonable. Murray Hill 10150.

DESK ROOM in beautiful office; service; reasonable rent. 1,440 B'dway, Room 1759.

FREE lance artist space, block Times Square; $10 month. R 421 Times.

DESK, $10, office furnished, with service, $25; mail $3. Nelles, 125 Church.

DESK ROOM, elegantly furnished office; Summer rate. 132 West 43d, Room 605.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

All Sections For Sale or Rent.

5TH AV., BELOW 82D.
Two magnificent floors for exclusive club, society organization, decorators, modiste; no brokers. Bryant 4770.

39TH, 45 WEST—Parlor floor store, 1,300 feet. Owner, Riverside 9682, Monday.

49TH, 57 WEST—Spacious parlor floor, any business; long lease; immediate possession.

51ST, 301 WEST—Half of corner floor, one flight, newly renovated; for business. Call afternoons between 4-5.

56TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, spacious parlor floor for dressmaking, gown shop, millinery, corsetiere; two workrooms; sell lease; exceptional opportunity. P 184 Times.

56TH, 52 WEST—Entire parlor floor, suitable for business and living; reasonable.

58TH, 150 WEST—Studio for rent part time. Call mornings, Flushing 6913.

60TH, 21 EAST—Unrestricted parlor or basement for light business; $2,400 each.

76TH, 105 WEST—Sun parlor with bathroom; light business; reasonable rent.

109TH, 302 WEST—Ground floor or duplex street entrance; club, private business.

BAY RIDGE, 5th Av.; store property in the 86th St. section. Arthur Eckstein, Inc., 370 7th Ave. Penn. 4488.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—For rent; opportunity for doctor or dentist to have office and extra rooms in private house; fine location. For particulars address Box 671, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL SECTION—Parlor floor, three rooms and dressing room from 9 to 6 daily on lease; suitable for school or professional use; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1209.

SEAFORD, MERRICK ROAD CORNER.—In heart of town, 200-foot frontage; wonderful opportunity for stores or other businesses. Jesph T. Froelich Co., Merrick Road and Lincoln Ave., Rockville Centre. Tel. Rockville Centre 645.

SIXTH AV., below Nineteenth St.; corner building, steel structure, 33,000 square feet; reasonable rental; direct from builders; security only; brokers protected. R 149 Times.

STATEN ISLAND.
For sale, business building, 2-story brick, 25x75 feet; excellent location, Port Richmond; ground floor; suitable for shoe store, &c.; second floor studio, restaurant or offices. A 777 Times Downtown.

100 WEST 72D,
corner Columbus Av.

Occupancy about Sept. 1; splendid fireproof structure; most accessible location; modern professional or business offices and lodge rooms; also large fireproof basement; about 7,000 square feet. Apply to

PAPAE & CO., 342 Madison Av.
Tel. Vanderbilt 8551, or Trafalgar 2297 on premises.

WEST ENGLEWOOD—Large store opposite station, $50. Yearsley, station street. Watkins 6977.

LARGE FIREPROOF BASEMENT.
Splendid for storage, bowling, &c.; 7,000 feet; electric elevator; rent all or any part; high ceilings; good ventilation; entrance each avenue; southwest corner 72d St. and Columbus Av. PAPAE & CO., 342 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 8551 or Trafalgar 2297 on premises.

GARAGE in immediate vicinity of 34th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs., 5-story building on site, readily convertible and approved plans for residence; owner's possession, location unsurpassed elsewhere in city; rental basis. W 30 Times.

CORNER top loft, 6,200 square feet, fireproof building, steam heat and sprinkler system; rent $4,650. William D. Bloodgood & Co., 1 Madison Plaza South, Long Island City. Tel. Stillwell 6430.

FOR SALE—Garage, stores, business and residential lots and acreage from Long Island City to Manhasset. H. S. Jobes, Broadway and Forest Av., Little Neck, N. Y. See Mr. Gray. Tel. Bayside 2410 or 2653W.

FOR RENT—Space with large window display on Madison Av., near 57th St.; suitable for beauty parlor, &c.; interesting rental. O'Kane Realty Corp., 601 Madison Av. Regent 1411.

TO RENT—Garage fully rented, very cheap; security required; $3,000. Owner cannot attend. Bakerfield Garage, 439 West 218th St., New York.

GROUND FLOOR, 34x100, SUITABLE MANUFACTURING; 15-FT. CEILING. WALVIN CO., 100 10TH AV., NEAR 16TH.

GARAGE lease; bargain; 380 cars; nothing equal. Manhattan. Turner, 41 East 29th.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED.

BUY or lease factory for heavy manufacturing, 40,000 square feet and yard space required; must have good light; Long Island City preferred; immediate possession not essential; will consider factory site. Apply John de Peel Co., 360 West 23d St.

WILL BUY SMALL BUILDING, 25 BY 100, WEST OF BROADWAY, BETWEEN CITY HALL AND 14TH ST.; MUST BE BARGAIN. BUCKLEY, 200 5TH AV., ROOM 1205.

LOFT WANTED LEASE.
For light, clean manufacturing, textile products, about 800 square feet, east side, 256-724 Sts. W 27 Times.

OWNERS—We can guarantee to submit any good city property to at least 50 active investors and promise results. Lasher & Lasher, 1,476 Broadway.

WANTED for business, whole house, Lexington Av. or side street; long lease; letter only. Tatos, 368 Lexington Av.

INVESTOR wants office building, Grand Central or Madison Av. preferred; cash $100,000 or more. R 495 Times.

ARCHITECT wants proposition for alteration and new projects; have clients waiting. Joseph D. Weiss, 175 5th Av.

STUDIO or office for professional use afternoons; reasonable. Y 2355 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 16 EAST—Comfortable room. Summer rates; lady. Call before 8, evenings.

11TH ST., 23 EAST—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; superior house.

11TH, 63 EAST (Hotel Bradford)—Rooms, baths, $5 up.

15TH, 105 EAST (Apt. 72)—Living room and kitchen; private. Stuyvesant 6120.

18TH, 103 EAST—Beautifully furnished, airy room; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 4.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 37 EAST—Single rooms, handsome large front, $10; two connecting, $12.

24TH, 123 EAST—Large front room, smaller room; running water; elevator apartment. Madison Square 6119.

26TH, 117 EAST—Large, attractive parlor; all improvements; two gentlemen; $6 each.

27TH ST., MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—All outside rooms; Summer rates; double rooms, bath, $15; without bath, $10.50-$12; one or two people; hotel service; restaurant; block from two subways; daily, $1.50 up. Madison Square 1784.

27TH, 43 EAST—Clean rooms, running water, shower, roof garden, all conveniences, $1 day. Byington, ninth floor.

27TH, 142 EAST—Comfortable outside rooms, large, small; elevator. Apartment 23.

29TH, 29 EAST (MARTHA WASHINGTON)—500 ROOMS, FIREPROOF; A WOMAN'S HOTEL, ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $12 WEEKLY FOR ONE; $15 FOR TWO, WITH BATH; $21 WEEKLY FOR ONE; $24.50 FOR TWO.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av., Hotel Rutledge)—Women exclusively; newly decorated room, private bath, $16 up weekly; also room, use of bath, $10 up weekly; room with board, $18 up weekly.

30TH, 122 EAST—Comfortable single room for refined business person.

31ST (175 Lexington Av.)—Single outside, shower, elevator; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 15.

31ST ST. (Park Av.)—Desirable room, one, two; elevator apartment. Ashland 2029.

32D, 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford, just east of 5th Av.)—Newly decorated, furnished; outside rooms and suites; complete hotel service; restaurant; weekly rates, single rooms, $15 up; double rooms, $20 up; 2-room suites, $30 up; all with private bath.

34TH, 120 EAST—Attractively furnished, cool, double, single, front rooms; references. Merlin.

34TH, 122 EAST—Large, small rooms; improvements; $7 up. See elevator man.

35TH, 38 EAST—Attractive large room, private bath, furnished, unfurnished; desirable location.

35TH, 40 EAST—Attractive room and bath; also single; running water; reasonable. Call Monday.

36TH, 17 EAST—Double and single rooms; running water; Summer rates; references.

36TH (Lexington Av., 284)—Large room, all conveniences. Call 1 to 6.

38TH (249 Madison)—Private baths, kitchenettes; $13 up; singles, $5.50 up; desirable.

39TH, 29 EAST.
Unusually desirable rooms; owner's home; references.

42D, 53 EAST (Hotel Lenroy, opposite Grand Central Terminal)—Rooms, newly furnished, with, without bath, $2 up; special rates.

52D, 18 EAST—Room and bath, suitable two; references. Plaza 10168.

55TH ST., 53 EAST.
Newly renovated and furnished desirable rooms.

55TH, 157 EAST—2 large, delightful rooms, bath; entire floor; modern; references.

55TH, 14 EAST—South room with roof and private bath; gentleman; $25.

55TH, 14 EAST—Furnished studio apartment, high class; gentleman.

55TH, 53 EAST—Large room with kitchenette, in private house.

58TH—Clean, beautifully furnished room, bath, telephone, electric fan; private family; all conveniences. Regent 8140. Call weekdays.

60TH, 217 EAST—Beautiful large front parlor; running water; airy double rooms; all improvements; newly renovated; L. subways.

60TH, 21 EAST—Unexcelled location and personal address; enormous rooms, comfortable; $12.

60TH, 18 EAST—Room, $40 monthly; with bath, $70. San Jacinto Hotel.

68TH ST., 232 EAST—Desirable room, private house; select surroundings; gentlemen; references.

68TH ST., 220 EAST—Two attractively furnished front rooms.

71ST, 174 EAST—Bachelor suite, attractively furnished; no other roomers. Butterfield 5459.

76TH (971 Madison Av.)—Beautifully furnished large single rooms; conveniences; $7.50 up.

78TH (1,013 Madison Av.)—Beautiful room in quiet, cool, refined surroundings; $8.

78TH, 2 EAST—Large, beautiful room, bath, private house, telephone; reasonable.

79TH, 307 WEST (3B)—2 handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

83D, 131 EAST—Private room for reliable gentleman. 2W.

85TH ST. (Lexington Av.)—Modern apartment, attractive single front room, $8; business person; references exchanged. Butterfield 4924.

88TH, 12 EAST—Attractive parlor, bedroom, refined neighborhood; all conveniences, telephone. Bunten.

93D ST. (at Madison Av.)—Hotel Ashton—Newly decorated furnished rooms with use of bath, $10 weekly up; rooms with private bath, $12 weekly up; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant, excellent restaurant.

95TH, 20 EAST—Large room, running water, near bath; single room, moderate.

96TH ST. (Park Av.)—Large, cozy, light room, running water, adjoining bath, elevator; reasonable; private family. Atwater 8149.

96TH, 50 EAST (Apartment 16)—Comfortable rooms, all improvements; board optional; references.

99TH, 25 EAST—Large outside room, kitchenette, shower, telephone; $8 weekly. Michel.

126TH, 31 EAST—Exceptionally lovely room, housekeeping, suitable refined lady or couple.

140TH, 20 EAST—Large room, kitchenette; Immaculate; phone, electricity; $8 week.

LEXINGTON AV., 330 (39th)—Attractive, extra large front room; suitable for couple or three young ladies; kitchen privilege.

LEXINGTON, 864 (65th)—Large, small rooms, newly decorated and furnished. Rhinelander 9809.

LEXINGTON AV., 324 (38th St.)—Large front or back parlor; Summer rates; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 858 (64th)—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; also floor room.

MADISON AV., 446—Room; business woman's apartment, for business lady. Plaza 8314.

PARK AV., 25—Handsomely furnished, quiet room, bath, service, elevator; business woman.

"ALLERTON HOUSE."

Club residence for men, conveniently located, affording every comfort, with surroundings and service of the select club, lounge, library, squash courts, handball courts; also privileges of the Allerton Country Club—golf, tennis and swimming; rates $9 to $20 a week; transient $2.50-$3 a day for approved residents only.
45 East 55th St. 143 East 39th St.
22 East 38th St. 302 West 22d St.

VERY attractive room for rent; reasonable. Ashland 4983. Irwin.

West Side.

4TH ST., 141 WEST.
(Just off Washington Square)—Have fine old house, like college fraternity house; will rent large, handsome room for two; also room for one, to refined young men, college men preferred. Spring 6663.

4TH, 279 WEST—Reasonable; superior surroundings, refreshing atmosphere, refined home; all modern.

8TH ST., 21 WEST (Apt. 1)—Attractive two-room kitchen suite, Colonial furniture, business girl; $45. Stuyvesant 1869.

9TH, 23 WEST—Single room, bright, attractive, running water, large closet.

10TH, 68 WEST—Living and bedroom, hot water, maid service; reasonable.

10TH, 51 WEST—Studio to rent, $40 monthly. Phone Chelsea 2465.

12TH, 38 WEST—Immaculate, large double room, private bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

13TH, 136 WEST—Large room, electric, water, telephone; gentlemen; references.

16TH ST., 125 WEST (Apt. 145)—Front, modern, quiet; business woman; $10.

22D ST., 422 WEST—Comfortable room with congenial couple, studio apartment, with breakfast; reasonable. Watkins 6828.

22D, 426 WEST—Large, cool, newly decorated room; private bath, electricity, telephone.

22D, 481 WEST—Newly renovated large, small rooms; Summer rates; phone, electricity.

23D, 260 WEST—Single, $6; private bath, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; $12.

24TH, 237 WEST—Newly decorated, single, double rooms; all improvements; $4 up.

27TH, 361 WEST—Sitting room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, modern apartment; no other roomers; $15 to couple or friends appreciating taste, comfort and privacy. Call Sunday after 12, weekdays, evenings; one flight right. Wodni.

35TH ST., 42 WEST (HOTEL GREGORIAN)—SUMMER RATES; LARGE, COOL ROOMS, WITH BATH, $17.50 PER WEEK UP; TWO, $24; SUITES (2), $35.

39TH, 36 WEST—For 2 months, in the heart of shopping and theatrical districts, large room and bath; charmingly furnished; excellent service; references; $90.

43D ST., 235 WEST (HOTEL TIMES SQUARE, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY)—1,000 OUTSIDE ROOMS, WITH RUNNING WATER, $2 FOR ONE, $3 FOR TWO; WITH CONNECTING BATH, $2.50 FOR ONE; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $3 FOR ONE, $4 FOR TWO; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES ON ROOMS WITH CONNECTING OR PRIVATE BATH. PHONE LACKAWANNA 6900.

43D (Broadway)—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, near bath, $12 weekly, up; rooms with private bath, $17.50 weekly, up. Cadillac Hotel.

45TH, 108 WEST—Single, double rooms, all modern improvements; very reasonable.

49TH, 4 WEST—Delightful room, convenience, for congenial business woman. Miss Sunshine.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH ST., 106 WEST—RALEIGH HALL.
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.
Attractively furnished rooms, with and without private bath or shower; club advantages and accommodations, with hotel service.
RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

50TH, 61 WEST—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; single; exclusive home. Babcock.

50TH ST., 63 WEST—Small and large room, private bath. Circle 5550.

51ST, 53 WEST—Single room, private bath; other rooms; running water; references.

52D, 54 WEST—Large handsome room; twin beds; private bath; also single.

55TH, 204 WEST (Hotel Woodward Annex; Apt. 4 southwest)—Handsomely furnished two large rooms, near bath; phone, maid service; one large living room, one large bedroom; suitable for gentlemen or couple; rent $25 per week; reference.

55TH, 204 WEST—Beautiful front room, high class, hotel address; private apartment; greatly reduced rent. Apt. 7 Northeast.

55TH ST. (1,730 Broadway)—Attractive, bright room, telephone and bath opposite; in high-class home. Cliffordale.

55TH, WEST—Single room, $10 week; business man, woman. Phone Circle 2869.

55TH, 69 WEST—Pleasant room with kitchenette, $15; small room, $8.

58TH, 135 WEST—Medium size, newly furnished, clean, running water, near bath, every convenience, one flight up. Cooley.

59TH, 23 WEST—Excellent location, cool, attractively furnished, shower, elevator; $14.

56TH, 20 WEST—Small room to business girl; separate entrance; home privileges.

57TH, 335 WEST—Clean, small, large; $5 up; housekeeping 2-room apartments.

57TH, 349 WEST—1-2-3 rooms, $15 per week up.

58TH (near 5th)—Cool, airy room; unusually attractive; comfortable home. Plaza 1942.

58TH (near 5th Av.)—Large, kitchenette, single, cool, airy, outside. Plaza 7289.

58TH, 347 WEST (near 5th)—Single room, private bath; $9. Phone Plaza 6108.

58TH, 150 WEST—Single, double, bath, running water; $6 up. Circle 7974.

61ST ST., 10 WEST (Hotel Pasadena, corner Broadway)—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms and bath; $12-$15 weekly; elevator, restaurant, telephone and maid service. Columbus 7127.

61ST, 27 WEST—Room for bachelor; hot water, electricity, bath; parlor floor; silent block; accessible; $7. O'Donnel. Columbus 9578.

63RD (NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY, HOTEL SIDNEY)—ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; $2 PER DAY UP; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.

65TH, 7 WEST—Two desirable rooms for single man or couple; with facilities for light housekeeping. See A. W. Richards, or Superintendent.

66TH, 162 WEST—Newly furnished, light housekeeping, single, double, outside; reasonable. Scully.

68TH, 63 WEST—Basement, private entrance, bath, piano; other large, attractive rooms.

69TH, 14 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, $15; MEDIUM ROOM, $10; SKYLIGHT, $5.

69TH, 1 WEST—Beautiful, newly furnished single, double rooms; conveniences. Apt. 6N.

69TH, 119 WEST—Double room, $8; single room, $5; bath, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 143 WEST—Nice front bedroom; bath, shower; gentleman; $10; one flight.

70th, 2 WEST—Bachelor quarters, beautiful, secluded, a replica of an English country lodge, walls hung with Spanish leather, open fireplace, separate entrance. Trafalgar 7761.

70TH (2,025 Broadway, 5C)—Front room, with bath; comfort, conveniences, transportation, house and location ideal; price satisfactorily low.

70TH ST., 345 WEST (Apt. 2D)—Business couple desire lady roomer; $8; elevator; references. Call after 4:30 P. M.

70TH, 55 WEST—Attractive large rooms, private baths, twin beds; $14-$15; single rooms, running water, $7.

70TH, 319 WEST—Comfortable room, kitchenette, bathroom floor, electricity, $12; smaller, $6.

70TH, 251 WEST—Newly opened, beautifully furnished large and small rooms; reasonable.

70TH (2,025 Broadway, Apt. 3D)—Large front, private bath, cool, homelike; reasonable.

70TH (97 Central Park West)—Single room, running water, elevator apartment. Singleton.

70TH, 141 W.—Large attractive room, private bath, kitchenette; also singles; reasonable.

70TH, 209 WEST—Beautiful large front, twin beds, adjoining bath; single room.

70TH, 135 WEST—Select house, attractive, cool rooms, private baths; $12, $14.

70TH, 200 WEST—Large, front, quiet home; reasonable. Devlin, Apt. 5W.

71ST ST., 200 WEST (Sherman Square Hotel)—Single rooms with running water, $14 per week upward; single rooms with bath, $21 per week upward; full hotel service; unexcelled restaurant.

71ST, 55 WEST—Room, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath, shower; exclusive; references.

71ST, 346 WEST—Beautiful room, kitchenette, cold, hot water; $10. 7W. Demiles.

71ST, 360 (corner West End)—Private bath; double, single; kitchenettes; $6-$12.

71ST, 308 WEST—Single, running water; 2 windows; next bath; Summer rates.

71ST, 27 WEST—Large rooms; twin beds; adjoining bath; $10-$12-$16.

71ST, 350 WEST—Double, suitable 2; also single. Apt. 2 South.

72D, 46 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE STUDIO; ALSO DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

72D ST. AND BROADWAY—Room with hot and cold running water, $17.50 per week; complete hotel service. Hotel St. Andrew. Phone Endicott 4080.

72D, 18 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILED BATH; REGULAR KITCHEN.

72D, 163 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH ADJOINING; $10 UP.

72D, 233 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished studio, bath, anteroom, $20. Endicott 4940. Williams.

72D, 332 WEST—Beautiful double room, facing Drive; kitchenette, private bath; references.

72D, 305 WEST—Large room, overlooking Hudson, for one or two; reasonable.

72D (275 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms, private baths; $10 up.

72D, 136 WEST—Double room, kitchenette privileges; reasonable.

74TH, 159 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE, $10; SINGLE, $7; 2-ROOM BASEMENT SUITE, BATH, KITCHENETTE, $12.

74TH, 129 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath, real kitchenette; newly decorated; use of yard; unusual accommodations.

74TH, 3 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE; $20.

74TH, 122-150 WEST—Newly decorated, double, single rooms, private, connecting baths, twin beds; $5, $8, $12, $14.

74TH, 25 WEST—Elegantly furnished single and large rooms, private baths, apartments.

74TH, WEST—Elegant room, exclusive, independent; week days after 2. Endicott 7116.

74TH, 59 WEST—Single, water, adjoining bath; double, suitable 2, 3; reasonable.

74TH (2,131 Broadway)—Very well furnished rooms, one with bath. (Apt. 4C.)

75TH, 309 WEST.
Attractively furnished large rooms, kitchenette adjoining bath; $15, $16, $18; exceptionally clean.

75TH, 2 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, $20; OTHERS, $8.

75TH, 325 WEST—Luxuriously and completely furnished front rooms, private bath; exclusive.

75TH (331 West End)—Nicely furnished large rooms, private baths, kitchenettes, piano.

75TH, 14 WEST—Large, independent room, alcove, bath, kitchenette; $17; medium $10.

75TH, 236 WEST—Gentleman; attractive, twin beds, bath, $14. Susquehanna 2008.

75TH, 327 WEST—Summer rates; newly decorated, running water; with, without bath.

75TH, 112 WEST—Double rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, $15; single, $8-$7.

75TH, 30 WEST—Nice back parlor, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

75TH ST., 116 WEST—Large, double; also single room; gentlemen; references.

75TH, 54 WEST—Double housekeeping room, next to bath; also front parlor.

75TH, 149 WEST—Nicely furnished, single and double rooms; $5, $7, $10.

76TH, 52 WEST—Large rooms, private baths; twin beds; other rooms, running water; select residence; $5.50-$10-$18.

76TH, 325 WEST (Drive)—Newly decorated, comfortable, double, single; small skylight; reasonable.

76TH, 323 WEST—Comfortable, cool rooms, single, double; private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

76TH, 118 WEST—Large, beautiful room; private bath; private house; reasonable; references.

76TH, 51 WEST—Large, comfortable room; telephone; continuously hot water; all conveniences.

76TH, 319 WEST—Exceptionally attractive, medium and double room; unusual private house.

76TH, 305 WEST—Attractive rooms, with, without bath; also unfurnished basement room.

76TH, 42 WEST—Large, small rooms, with bath, twin beds; Summer rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 14 WEST—Exclusive residence opposite museum, large room, bath, dressing room; suitable two gentlemen; also single room.

77TH, 128 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private bath, suitable studio or private; newly renovated house; $14 up; others $10.

77TH, 10 WEST—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; PRIVATE HOUSE; ELEVATORS; $7.

77TH, 150 WEST (near Broadway)—Large single rooms; all improvements; airy; reasonable.

77TH, 154 WEST—Spacious room, twin beds, private bath; comfortable single room.

77TH, 204 WEST—Beautiful double room, private bath, real kitchen; other rooms.

77TH, 183 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchen and double front; all conveniences.

77TH, 101 WEST—Room, $6, large room facing. Trafalgar 1210. Smith.

78TH, 109 WEST—Medium, ground floor, private bath, $10; small, hot-cold running water, $6; owner's home; gentlemen.

78TH, 140 WEST—Beautifully furnished front parlor, bedroom; good piano; every convenience.

78TH, 207 WEST—Single room; also large room; piano; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 200 WEST—Large room, private family; reasonable; business person. Apt. 2.

78TH, 256 WEST—Large front room, bath, kitchenette, single, $8; running water.

79TH, 174 WEST (Apt. 5)—Something different; handsomely furnished front room, twin beds, running water, bath adjoining; $10-$12; lovely single room, $8; elevator.

79TH (410 West End)—Desirable modern single, double; western, southern atmosphere. Martin.

79TH, 202 WEST—Attractive, light, airy room, kitchen; business woman; reasonable. Valentine.

79TH, 156 EAST—Beautiful, large, airy rooms; Summer rates; central locality; references.

79TH, 213 WEST—Large studio room, independent entrance, bath, phone, kitchen; subway.

79TH (410 West End)—Large front room; also single; $5-$10. Ble

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

LARGE, comfortable, airy room, with bath and complete hotel service, furnished; very reasonable rates; 4 minutes from Wall St., 15 from Times Square. Inquire of room clerk, Hotel St. George, Clark and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THREE rooms, private bath; beautiful suburban street, near subway. Navarre 8091.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR—Ocean block, one or two furnished rooms private home; housekeeping privileges; exclusive. Write R 537 Times.

ELMHURST—Large, comfortable room for gentleman with refined French family; all improvements. 3,531 84th.; near station. Havemeyer 2812.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—Gentleman; room adjoining bath; 4 minutes station. Boulevard 6632.

KEW GARDENS—One or two gentlemen use gentleman's apartment. Phone Virginia 9365.

LONG BEACH—Desirable furnished room, new house, private family, near station and beach. 63 West Walnut. Tel. 1591.

LONG BEACH—Two single beds each room, modern conveniences, $20 weekly. Call 576 Park St., Long Beach 807.

LONG BEACH (213 West Pine)—Large room, convenient location; $125; until Sept. 15.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Fine rooms, porches; new house. Advertiser, 419 Beach 123d St.

NICELY furnished single or double room; private family; business women or married couple; short walking distance to station. 343 Pine St., Freeport, L. I.

Westchester County.

HARTSDALE—Vacancies Aug. 1; private house; easy commuting; near golf, tennis. Telephone White Plains 2657. Box 72, Hartsdale.

RYE—Near beach; two rooms, bath, furnished, for Summer. Write or call Sexton, 9 Sanford St., Rye.

FURNISHED room with housekeeping privileges in secluded country house overlooking Hudson; congenial atmosphere for writers. Academy 7470.

New Jersey.

PANGBORN PLACE, 3,484—Beautiful rooms, finest residential section; private family; $8 and $10; near station. Phone Hackensack 5449J.

PLAINFIELD—Front room with connecting bath; also front and back room, connecting; reasonable. 8 713 Times Downtown.

BEACHWOOD, N. J.—Furnished rooms, adjoining bath; hot, cold water; lavatory in each room; near beach. Box 74.

Connecticut.

SHERWOOD COTTAGE—Rooms, with or without board. Pole 105, Myrtle Beach, Milford, Conn. Proprietor, Miss Anna Gienerts.

LARGE finely furnished front room; board optional; respectable couple or two ladies; references. Rohan, 65 East Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

46TH, 74 WEST—Several attractive studios, quiet, refined, cool surroundings; $35, $40.

70TH, 141 WEST—Handsome rooms or entire floors; newly decorated; private house.

76TH, 305 WEST—Newly decorated, large front basement room, running water; reasonable.

114TH ST., 514 WEST (Apt. 1)—Large, front room; large closet; kitchen privileges; $12.

184TH, 701 WEST (N. W. cor. Bway)—New building, 3, 4 rooms, bath, real kitchen; $56-$88; unusual suites for refined people.

184TH, 601 WEST (Apt. 5G)—Two beautiful rooms; light, airy; reasonable.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 235—Two corner rooms, bath. Apt. 1A. Billings 1444.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED gentleman, Gentile, desires large room and bath, with or without kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; would consider apartment in private home between 55th and 60th, east side or Washington Square; possession Aug. 1; reasonable. Write F. M. B., 182 9th Av.

QUIET, comfortable room, preferably with private bath, for day sleeping, wanted by newspaper man; north or west exposure, in residence (no apartment) preferred; must be near west side subway station. Give price, details. F 456 Times.

YOUNG business man wishes large room, running water, below 110th, with small family, including young folks or children; no roomers; please state who in family. Y 2385 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires room, modern conveniences, shower; no other roomers; south of 86th. Give particulars; price. Select from answers; no time investigating. F 408 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes large modern room, small family's apartment, on or near Broadway, 70th-100th St.; only roomer; state particulars, lowest price. F 240 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, Gentile, desires cheerful room, private bath and kitchenette; west side, 72d to 110th St.; not over $90; references exchanged. F 144 Times.

YOUNG Protestant business men; permanent; below 100th, West; twin beds, bath, $20; kitchenette, if desired; family; no other roomers. F 474 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—Bedroom, living and bath connected, for Japanese gentleman, vicinity of 113th St., West. Write to Hara & Co., 443 4th Av.

BUSINESS woman seeks independent furnished room, preferably with running water; 72d-110th, West; particulars. M 931 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS woman desires independent unfurnished room, preferably with running water; 72d-110th West; particulars. M 930 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN, refined American family; medium outside room; West 70s, to 100th; permanent; reasonable; particulars. J 375 Times.

COLLEGE MAN desires outside room, private family, city or suburb; $7; excellent references furnished. M 927 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN, AMERICAN, WANTS CHEERFUL ROOM, BATH OR RUNNING WATER; GOOD LOCATION. J 508 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN desires room refined, congenial family, Riverside Drive preferred; no other roomers; state particulars. M 546 Times.

BACHELOR—Homelike apartment, private family; permanent; reasonable; improvements; particulars. F 133 Times.

GENTLEMAN, single (Christian), wants medium room, south or east exposure; reasonable; state price. M 567 Times.

BUSINESS woman desires room near bath, West 80s; strictly private family; references. R 538 Times.

COUPLE wish room, kitchenette, bath; uptown; west side; $50 month. F 466 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants room with running water, midtown; permanent; $7. D 6 Times.

FOUR ROOMS, housekeeping; country preferred or suburbs; adults. H 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires outside room; no other boarders. M 507 Times.

TOP FLOOR—very quiet private house with private family. M 452 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room. State all particulars. H 4 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED by two bachelors, large unfurnished room near bath; reasonable; write full particulars, including price. R 540 Times.

DESIRABLE room, kitchenette, west side (66th-96th). Call White, Walker 7947. Monday.

SMALL ROOM downtown, to use as a studio; reasonable; state price. J 571 Times.

LARGE room, private family; about $20 month; responsible woman. F 406 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

5TH AV. AND 53D ST.—APARTMENT HOTEL; PALATIAL RESIDENCE; ELEVATOR; STEAM, BATHS; 1, 2, AND 3 ROOM SUITES; RESTAURANT. CIRCLE 1880.

63D, 1 EAST—Delightfully cool double and single rooms; Summer rates; table guests; references.

64TH, 144 EAST (corner Lexington)—Rooms, board optional; all conveniences, electric, phone.

MADISON AV., 213—Attractive single and double rooms; excellent table; references required.

MADISON AV., 213—Attractive single and double rooms; excellent table; meals optional.

PARK AV., 83—Rooms, private baths; exclusive residence; home cooking. Lexington 8091.

West Side.

70TH, 54 WEST — Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath, home surroundings; board; reference.

75TH, 57 WEST (La Rochelle)—Delightfully cool rooms, up high, newly decorated and furnished; real home cooking for particular guests; references. Warren.

75TH, 20 WEST—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

75TH, 26 WEST—Desirable rooms, table guests; references. Miss Edwards.

76TH, 49 WEST—Large front rooms accommodating 2-3, private bath; delicious American-Hungarian cuisine; refined surroundings; reasonable.

76TH, 23 WEST (near Central Park)—Double, single rooms, bath, running water; elevator residence; home cooking. Endicott 4924.

76TH, 138 WEST — Attractive large room, private bath; refined home; references; reasonable.

76TH, 331 WEST—Attractive front parlor, running water, single; French cuisine; references.

84TH, 53 WEST—Large, small; excellent meals; with refined Jewish family. Gans.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH ST., 132 WEST.
62D ST., 124 WEST.

Attractive houses, unique in a city like New York; group capable 250, permitting us to offer service and convenience found only in the residential hotel; modern accommodations; moderate priced; booklet.

90TH, 6 WEST—Refined Jewish home, accommodate gentlemen, couple; excellent board. Fleisch.

90TH, 24 WEST—Handsome double room, every convenience; exceptional table; reasonable. Spier.

91ST, 48 WEST—Cool, attractive rooms; near parks; excellent meals; homelike; reasonable.

93D, 307 WEST — Attractive single, double rooms, running water; all conveniences. 4W.

93D, 254-256 WEST—Single, double, connecting rooms; private baths; home cooking.

93D, 4 WEST (AP)—Lady offers excellent home board, couple, gentlemen.

98TH, 18 WEST—Desirable rooms; business people's home; safe, clean; good meals.

105TH, 76 WEST—Good rooms, good food, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424—Unusual accommodations for congenial gentleman in high-class bachelor apartment; meals and service; freedom; facing park; shower, piano, victrola, radio, &c.; $25 weekly. Academy 4343. Jefferds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 875—Attractive room facing river; home cooking; $12.50 up. Robinson.

RIVERSIDE (324 West 107th)—Large rooms, spacious closets; other rooms; board optional.

WEST END AV.—Large room, bath; excellent home table; gentleman. Endicott 7080.

EVELYN LODGE, overlooking bay, 25 min. delightful sail Manhattan; 50 airy, outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; parlors, porches, lawns; very attractive; 16 acres. One management; moderate rates. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Booklet. St. George 379.

EXCEPTIONAL home with board for semi-invalids or elderly ladies, kindness, care, radio connections, front rooms; nurse. Morningside 2159.

SCIENTIFIC diet, exquisitely clean room given semi-invalid in refined home. 385 Central Park West, Apt. 8 south.

COMFORTABLE home surroundings; care for elderly people, invalids. A 1180 Times Harlem.

CHILDREN, ideal location; mother's care; private home. Particulars Sedgwick 6032.

NURSE will board and care for convalescent or aged lady. Morningside 9776.

Staten Island.

A GOOD HOME for a little girl; woman of refinement, living in healthful and accessible part of Staten Island, would take into her home little girl of good family, 5 or 6 years old; she would personally give her the best of care; terms reasonable. R 391 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM with bath and board wanted for middle-aged couple in or near city, from Aug. 1; prefer private family; references exchanged. H. Meyer, 562 West 164th St., New York City. Phone Wadsworth 6778.

ONE or two rooms and board for three Jewish young business women in American boarding house or family hotel; give details. F 420 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Connecticut.

HADDAM, Conn.—Old homestead, near Connecticut River, below Haddam; attractive country home, modern improvements, delicious home-cooked food; few guests, $18 up. Mrs. Edwin Shaller.

ROCKVILLE, Conn.—Connecticut hills; ideal spot for rest; rates $12 per week. Miss Etherton, Box 68.

SHARON, Conn.—Guests wanted; fruit, vegetables; home cooking; modern improvements; $15 and $18; references exchanged. Terrace Lawn Farm. Mrs. E. R. Chapman.

WESTPORT, Conn.—Large sunny rooms, with home cooking; near bathing. Westport 1410, Box 68.

BAY VIEW HEIGHTS, Milford, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; comfortable room and board, home cooking, $20 per week; near bathing beach. Mrs. J. Murray.

BONNIE VIEW LODGE, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Litchfield County, foothills of Berkshires; 1,200 feet elevation; modern throughout; home cooking; water sports, dancing, saddle horses.

CAMP NA-WA-KWA—Can accommodate 3 more girls for August, ages 6-12; $15 weekly. Address Mrs. C. Couch, Clinton, Conn.

CAMP-ON-DA-WA, Brookfield, Conn., 80 miles from New York in Berkshires; clean, clear private lake equipped for boating and bathing; splendid shade; camp house with phone and bath; camp activities; separate accommodations and supervision for children; $20 per week.

RIPPOWAM LODGE.
THE IDEAL CAMP.
LONG RIDGE ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN.

A most delightful place for a day, week or a week or a day; wooded lands; private lakes; model farm; boating, bathing, canoeing, tennis, basketball, baseball; large dance hall; cottages, bungalows and tents; all bungalows have baths, hot and cold running water; one hour from Grand Central; reasonable rates. Telephone Stamford 1241. Bus service from the station.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR YOUR VACATION.

THE TWIN PINES, Northville, Conn.—Modern, homelike place in the Berkshires; 3 miles to Lake Waramaug; excellent table; bus from New Milford Station 25 cents; stables; Christian ownership; $18 and up; booklets. Mrs. J. Ruen Prep.

FOR CHILDREN—A first-class camp in the Berkshires 80 miles from New York City, having a few vacancies, will accept five children, boys or girls, from 6 to 16 years, Aug. 1 to Sept. 8, for $100. CAMP-ON-DA-WA, Brookfield, Conn.

BOYS' CAMP; had to enlarge facilities so can accommodate a few more boys, ages 6-12 for August; $15 weekly; booklet. C. S. Couch, Clinton, Conn.

FOR convalescents and those desiring complete rest, congenial surroundings, care, attention if desired. Broadview Resthome, Wilton, Conn.

ACCOMMODATIONS for two in farm home, near Hanimanasett (Conn.) State Park; Americans. Mrs. W. H. Sturtze, Clinton, Conn.

SUMMER guests wanted at country home in Berkshires; all improvements; all sports; excellent table. P. O. Box 408, Canaan, Conn.

BOARD ON SOUND—Beautiful beach; own products; reasonable rates. Lorenz, Madison, Conn.

WITH small family; one minute to water; $25. Ring Sound Beach 143.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Double room or suite; shower; commuting distance; near beach; breakfast optional. Phone Bayside 1979 W.

DOUGLASTON—Single, double rooms, with meals, for the Summer; near station and beach; 25 minutes from Penn Station; business people preferred. Bayside 1288 W.

LONG BEACH.
429 W. Penn—Ocean rooms; excellent table. Mrs. Feigin, Long Beach 286.

LONG BEACH, 429 West Penn St.—Ocean rooms, excellent table. Mrs. Feigin, Long Beach 286.

LONG BEACH—Catering to refined guests. 50 West 69th St. Phone 1022.

ROCKAWAY BEACH (84½ North 101st)—Mrs. Cooper has accommodations for two ladies.

SAG HARBOR—Furnished rooms to let by week or month or small apartments; light housekeeping privileges; reasonable. Mrs. Tyall, Vail House, Sag Harbor, L. I.

ALVIN, Sayville, L. I.—A small and charming hotel, private baths, modern rooms, exceptional cuisine, select clientele; bathing, golf, sailing; terms moderate. L. A. Maddren.

ARTIST LAKE BOYS SCHOOL, Middle Island, L. I.; all year; young boys; Summer camp; $30 monthly; booklet.

LILY POND HOUSE, SAG HARBOR—BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. RATES MODERATE. BUTTERFIELD 2900.

THE HOMESTEAD, FAR ROCKAWAY, BROADWAY & ROANOKE AV.

Select family hotel, excellent meals. Beautiful grounds, moderate rates. Telephone, Far Rockaway 4834.

THE NEW SHIRLEY, 1,417 Greenwood Av., convenient to station, beach; attractive rooms with bath; Christian family. Miss Saman. Phone Far Rockaway 5074.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Beautifully situated near Garden City; best accommodations; rooms, single and suite; excellent table and service. Booklet, Hempstead 455.

VACATIONS for business girls and women, 70 miles South Shore; sea bathing; wonderful meals; free auto service; $16 weekly. Camp Phi Lamma Beta, P. O. Box 1,268, City Hall Station.

CHRONIC or mental patients; graduate nurse would like one or two patients in her private home on beach; best care and attention. Morningside 4495.

CAN accommodate two with room and board or kitchen privilege; near station; ten minutes Grand Central. Mansfield, 3,942 64th St., Woodside, L. I.

WILL board one boy in private country home for Summer; bathing; reasonable. Horton, East Rockaway, L. I. Tel. Valley Stream 2020J.

DOUBLE room with high-class board available for one lady or gentleman; $1 to $1.50. Aug. 16. Mrs. Mayers, Woodmere, L. I. Phone Cedarhurst 2901.

New Jersey.

GLEN RIDGE—Attractive room, bath if desired; excellent meals; superior home; beautiful grounds; billiards; garage. J 540 Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J. (97 Baker St.)—A quiet spot, five minutes from station; suitable for commuters; large rooms; home cooking; permanent or transcient.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

RAMSEY—Private home; exceptional table; excellent location; swimming; commuting; conveniences. Mrs. Hosking.

RIDGEWOOD—Rest home for invalids preferring home atmosphere to sanatorium or hospital; excellent food with nursing care. Phone 371-M. 205 S. Van Dien Av.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Private family; beautiful grounds; boating, bathing; elegant room, bath; excellent table; $5 per day. Worth.

SUMMIT, N. J. (19 Euclid Av.)—A large room with twin beds, hot and cold running water, with an eight windowed sun porch; excellent table; six minutes from station; also single room. F. M. Best.

TENAFLY—Owner Dutch Colonial stone house wants few paying guests; large, airy rooms, excellent table, large lawn, shade trees, garage; Christian family. Huyler, Box 743.

DE VITTE'S school and camp, Morganville, N. J., for boys and girls; booklet.

HOTEL ATLANTIC (Atlantic Highlands, N. J., opposite station)—Three boat lines; open the year around; special rates to families. Mme. Amitri Saltri, manager. Phone Atlantic Highlands 843 or Harlem 1063.

IVY HALL—Situated at the entrance of Tumbling Down Park, extends its hospitality to the tired, the sick and the well; we have single rooms and rooms with bath; excellent table; boating, bathing. Reba Lloyd, M. D., Bridgeton, N. J. Telephone 639.

KEEWAHNAW HOUSE, Manasquan, N. J.—New, attractive, homelike conditions; near ocean, stations; excellent table from our own place; adults; special week-end rates.

NAVESINK HOUSE,
NAVESINK, N. J.

Open for women boarders; a restful spot among Highland Hills of Monmouth County; very accessible New York City and seashore; home cooking; reasonable. Write Mrs. Louise D. Card, Manager.

RIDGEFIELD SANITARIUM.

Pleasant home surroundings and special care for

AGED PEOPLE,

convalescent and chronic invalids; experienced nurses, visiting physician. Prospect Av., Ridgefield, N. J. Telephone Moraemere 2150.

ROSE HAVEN—School and camp; co-ed 4-10; educational advantages; swimming pool. Box A. Tenafly, N. J. Phone Dumont 177.

WATCHUNG FARM — Good board, nice rooms; high elevation; rates $12, week-ends $2.50; home comforts. Bound Brook, R. 2, Box 23.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS with shakened mentality requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large modern house, spacious grounds; attractive rooms; best of care; attentive nurses, experienced physicians. Lynwood Lodge, West Englewood, N. J. Telephone Englewood 394.

UNUSUALLY appealing private home; cheerful, airy rooms; spacious grounds; delicious meals; easy commuting; true homelike atmosphere; quiet, restful; garage; golf; bathing near. Acken, Haworth.

CHILDREN from 4 to 10 years boarded on farm, near Lake Hopatcong; good care; comfortable surroundings; special rates for entire season. Address Mrs. ROCK BOUND HOUSE, Ledgewood, N. J.

CAN accommodate several boarders on farm, short drive to Atlantic City; all conveniences; table abundantly supplied; $15 week. Beattie, Mensahoro Road, Vineland, N. J.

LARGE country and seaside home, grounds, vegetable garden, tennis, billiards; good table. Phone Spring Lake 322. P. O. Box 137, Sea Girt, N. J.

FARMER wants guest on real wild farm; delightful scenery, mountains, good eats; $14. Havalook Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

COMMUTING, boarding, farm; refined; cooking special diets; full comfort; adults only. Box 292, Montvale, N. J.

EVERY advantage for refined little girl, Summer; New York, Winter. Caldwell 1185.

MOUNTAIN farm wants child to board. Mrs. Ida Owenbrook, Belle Mead, N. J.

New York State.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Large rooms, home cooking, $15-$18; references. Metropolitan Safe Deposit Co., 1 Madison Av. Ashland 2122.

ELDRED, N. Y. (Sullivan County).—Accommodations for few business people; real country, bathing, amusements near by. Inquire Flatbush 9738.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange Co., N. Y.—Can accommodate family of four or five through month of August. Mrs. Hardin.

KENT, N. Y.—Exclusive mountain home can accommodate few select guests who desire quiet restful place; reasonable. Gray, Carmel, R. F. D. No. 2. Telephone Carmel 130F23.

MOUNT KISCO—Large airy room, dressing room, lavatory, suitable couple or single, private house; large grounds; fine table; near country club; fishing, riding; good commuting; reasonable. Nichols, Bowling Green 2878.

NYACK, N. Y.—A private family can accommodate few guests; excellent table, fresh vegetables; terms reasonable. 79 1st Av.

ROSCOE, N. Y. (High Farm)—Quiet, small, select house, clean, choice table; bath; every comfort; simple life; 475 acres farm; 2,000 feet above sea level; trout stream; woods, rambles, fine views, springs.

STAATSBURG, N. Y.—Lake view farm; boating, bathing and fishing on premises. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, Staatsburg, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES—Large farm, beautiful residence; bathrooms, telephone, shade, garage; milk, cream, poultry; reasonable. Misses Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

BROOKSIDE MANOR—Modern Dutch Colonial sleeping porches, sun parlors; own dairy and garden products; woods, lake, brook, parking for cars, garage, saddle horses, community building for week-end parties; rates $12.50 to $20 per week. Phone Mrs. L. W. Miller, Middletown, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Walden, N. Y.—Electric, bath, phone; just the place for a pleasant vacation; real rest; home of good; beautiful shaded veranda and lawns; booklet. Phone 108M. Mrs. Hinck.

HORSESHOE RIDING FARM, Mahopac, N. Y. (R. F. D. 1)—Saddle horses; ideal place for riding and instruction; boating, bathing and fishing; good food. Mrs. J. B. Young, phone Mahopac 175F 11.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM—$12. Mrs. H. J. Briggs, Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ORATAMIN CAMP, West Nyack, N. Y.—One hour from New York; comfortable, well-equipped camp for interesting adults desiring either complete quiet or varied activities, both social and athletic; riding, swimming, tennis, &c; unusual rates and atmosphere. New York Office, Tel. Plaza 8854.

SUMMER boarders accommodated at Whipple Farms, in the Helderbergs; beautifully located, with view across State to Green Mountains; 1,000 feet elevation; references. Henry A. Whipple, Prop., Altamont, N. Y.

OPEN your vacation at Shady Lane Farm, 4 miles Schuylerville and 8 to Saratoga Springs. For particulars write Mrs. H. C. Goff, Schuylerville, Shady Lane Farm, R. D. 2, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN living in country would take charge of invalid or slight mental case (gentleman); used to sick room; interested in all sports; references exchanged. Y 2278 Times Annex.

BOARD on farm near Kingston, improvements; beautiful lake; own produce, table abundantly supplied; $18 weekly. Beyersdorfer, Whiteport, N. Y.

NURSE will take nervous or mental cases in quiet country home in the mountains; best care and diet; reasonable rate. Y 2250 Times Annex.

QUAKER COTTAGE—Old Colonial house in Berkshires for writers, artists, collegians; $15; references. Mrs. John Schoolcraft, Wingdale, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE modern residence on lake; private family; few guests; mountains, fishing, best home cooking. Y 2378 Times Annex.

SPEND your vacation in Lake Placid; accommodations in private home; rates reasonable. B. R. Bull, Lake Placid.

IDEAL environment; tots 2-5, supervised play. 508 Blvd. W., Mt. Lakes, N. J.

Staten Island.

HARBOR VIEW, St. George, S. I.—Ideal all-year-round home; excellent table; Jap service; moderate rates. 44 Central Av. Phone 1845 Tompkinsville.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Open all year; steam heat; ideal for commuters; two minutes train; country surroundings; spacious grounds. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE has the best commuting service; a few comfortable rooms, quaintly furnished, available at 61 Sagamore Road, near station; large grounds, porches, exceptional table; reasonable. Tel. Bronxville 1959.

DOBBS FERRY—Now available, 40 minutes from Grand Central; couple seeking exceptional accommodations with delightful country surroundings can secure large room, southeastern exposure, twin beds; best of home cooking; valet, tennis, garage. Box 41.

HIGHLAND, N. Y.—Mountain Edgewood Farm—Invigorating, mountains, farm produce; electricity; shady grounds; good table; $12. Emma Brown.

HIGHLAND, N. Y.—Maple Rest Farm, homelike, home cooking; beautiful scenery; electricity, telephone; $12. Mrs. Frank Powers.

KATONAH, N. Y. (Wildwood)—Pleasant country home; quiet, refined; tennis, boating and fishing; booklet.

NEW ROCHELLE—Harrison cottages; rooms with and without baths; first-class meals; open all year. 126 Sickles Av. Phone 4613.

POST HAVEN (517 Pelham Road)—Attractive home, beautiful grounds, overlooking Sound; bathing; easy commuting; excellent table; reasonable. New Rochelle 3448.

YONKERS—Home for invalids, chronics, elderly people; pleasant surroundings; moderate rates. Stevenson, 574 Palisades Av. Yonkers 7635.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

KIRKLAWN, RYE, N. Y.—Tel. 256; exclusive 1 to 4 rooms, sleeping porches, 4 acres shaded lawns; garage; near station, and schools; 3 minutes to all churches and schools; special rates season or year, week-ends. T. Henry Walsh.

MOTOR INN FARM, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Tel. 292—Excellent meals, rooms; special rates to permanent guests and week-ends.

PARKWAY INN, Katonah—Refined surroundings, wonderful scenery; large, airy rooms; best home table; boating, fishing; references. Telephone 277.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM, Yonkers, N. Y.—Psycho-therapeutic treatment for nervous, functional disorders and addictions; also receive patients needing care, with or without treatment; booklet upon request. Telephone 5321 Yonkers.

VERNON LODGE, 45 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Ideally situated home; refined American atmosphere, combining country charm with city comforts; 3 minutes' walk to electrified New Haven R. R.; 28 minutes to Grand Central; excellent cuisine; separate tables; spacious porches; private baths. Phone Hillcrest 2670.

ELDERLY couple or one or two semi-invalids, preferably gentleman, may find a real home, comfortable rooms, food that nourishes and builds, kind attention and care; lovely surroundings; private lake; near golf; 38 minutes Grand Central; about $40 each weekly. Phone 5792 White Plains, or F 423 Times.

BEAUTIFUL views, grounds, walks, trees. Airy rooms, large porches. Convalescents, invalids, chronics, elderly. Nurse's care day and night. Moderate rates. 63 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. Ludlow Station. Yonkers 1333.

FOR beautiful situation, cool breezes, lovely views, best food, airy rooms, select people, quietness, comforts; flowers, birds; easy to go to Glenwood Lodge, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 5414. Booklet.

VACANCY open for refined elderly lady or gentleman; permanent; no objection to invalid; nurse care; select food; modern house; everything the best. 217 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 7560.

FAMILY would take refined boarders in country home, Westchester County; near golf ground, boating, fishing. J 570 Times.

LARGE room, cheerful surroundings, for elderly lady or gentleman; every comfort of home; permanent. W 5 Times.

HAVING large house with grounds would board children between ages 3-7; very good home; all year. W 4 Times.

NURSE has large, cheerful room for elderly lady or couple; best of care given. W 19 Times.

ROOM, board, pleasant home; bathing; two, $10 each. Y 2390 Times Annex.

Other Sections.

MILL VILLAGE, N. H., SUNRISE FARM—Wanted, business people; large farm among mountains; bath, piano, radio. Address Mrs. Spedle A. Newton.

MT. POCONO, PA.

Montauk—Golf and saddle horses; rates $18 to $25.

PIKE COUNTY, PA.

Woodland Farmhouse, Shohola, Pa., delightfully situated; recreation, rest, good home table. Margaret Ridley.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Rest-A-While Cottage, altitude 1,800 feet; modern improvements; farm products; unexcelled table; $18 up. Mrs. E. Vuttemenel.

OAKWOOD FARM.

If you would enjoy a good vacation come to Oakwood and you will come again; booklet. F. E. Moore, South Gardiner, Me.

SUNNYSIDE, Towanda, Pa.—Ideal country life; fine air; every modern comfort; mountains, autoing, bathing; excellent cuisine. Misses Lamb.

FOREST CREST FARM, Mt. Bethel, Pa., all improvements; accommodates twelve; $14 per week. Mrs. Edna Stocker.

EXCLUSIVE INN, in quiet New England Village, will accommodate a few boarders; adults preferred. Rates: Single $45, couple $75 per week. Particulars given on inquiry. A. C. Haight, 200 West 72d St., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WESTCHESTER, Harisdale or White Plains; gentleman wants first-class accommodations with garage near station or bus line; give full details. H 22 Times.

PHYSICIAN, convalescent operation, Christian, requires little attention; preference knowledge nursing; $100 month. F 216 Times.

YOUNG couple will board or sublet small place, Westchester, near Sound, beginning August. Hotel Shelton, Apt. 503.

TWO gentlemen want accommodations (August) near water; one hour to city. Mac-Adam, 128 West 80th St., city.

GENTLEMAN desires fortnight's accommodations, Catskills, Adirondacks; state rates, details. F 450 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, 9 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; COMPLETE CHARGE. F 407 TIMES.

ADVERTISING—Experienced layout, sale plans, write copy, make finished drawings, capable managing manufacturer's advertising sale or sale promotion. H 308 Times.

ADVERTISING art student desires position on small odd jobs. Y 2384 Times Annex.

ART DECORATION, pillows, draperies, bed covers, lamp shades; also repairs your own material. Write Jean, 162 East 85th.

BOOKKEEPER,
EXECUTIVE,
ACCOUNTANT.

College trained, 10 years' experience, thoroughly conversant in credit collections, financial statements, investments, tax reports, desires connection with firm having suitable opening; salary $3,000; capable stenographer. F 452 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced, capable taking charge, desires connection with publishing or advertising concern. Shirley Kaplan, Spring 3528.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 10 years' detailed office experience; trial balance, &c.; best references; $30. L. Grey, Audubon 5017.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, competent, full charge, double entry, trial balances, statements; advertising, import experience. P 442 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, complete charge, trial balance, controls; $35. Starlitch, 1,692 Union St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST desires position with reliable firm; six years' experience; salary no object. M 898 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing worker, capable taking complete charge. F 418 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (Jewish), 7 years' experience trial balance, desires part time work. H 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, knowledge stenography, handle correspondence; 4 years' experience. F 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 16 years' experience, financial statement, controlling accounts, balances. H 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 12 years, Christian, complete charge office, $30. Telephone Franklin 4451.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, capable taking full charge; well recommended. M 915 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist; experienced; A1 references; Christian. 187 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk or hostess in country hotel; university training; state particulars. F 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years, $25; general office work. A 771 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $15; beginner; alert. Florence Pearlman. Telephone Intervale 4014.

BOOKKEEPER, extensive experience, full set, controls, trial balances; $25. Goldenberg, 1,738 Lexington.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, experienced; Sabbath observer; best references. M 511 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, 5 years advertising agency experience; high class office only. W 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, fifteen years' experience; capable take full charge. M 564 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, neat and competent; permanent or temporary. F 477 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, full charge office; 6 years' experience; $25. F 238 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, full charge; part or full time. Benjamin, 835 Fox St.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 4 years' experience. A 776 Times Downtown.

CASHIER-CHECKER, foods; woman 45; expert. Write Box 1011, 159 East 34th.

CLERICAL—Expert at figures, office detail, capable, conscientious. 14 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

CLERICAL work; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; experienced. Selmon, 620 East 161st.

CLERK, typist, executive, receptionist, seeks position high-class office; knowledge Spanish-French. Apt. 3A, 3,810 Broadway, Wadsworth 7810.

COUNSELOR, dancing instructor, girls' camp during August. K 313 Times.

DECORATOR, thoroughly experienced; festooned draperies; artistic bedrooms; draw curtains; slip covers; Oriental dream lamp shades; dainty Summer dresses; $6 daily. Harriette, 206 West 106th.

DECORATOR (French), draperies, spreads, curtains, pillows, houses, stores; home; out. Academy 2768.

DENTAL NURSE, assistant, fully capable and experienced. F 158 Times.

DESIGNER, creative, managerial experience, style centre, desires opportunity; references. F 426 Times.

DRESSMAKER as head dressmaking department; thoroughly understands all branches of business, both work room and floor management; also designing; many years' experience, high-class house. Box 333, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER, experienced gowns, Summer dresses, remodeling; home, out. Schuyler 1996. Miss Smith.

DRESSMAKER, gowns, dresses; remodeling. Delagie, 147 West 75th. Endicott 1167.

EDITOR'S Assistant, familiar with manuscript reading and revision; salary $30 and position with a future. F 454 Times.

FILE CLERK, young woman, Christian, neat, accurate, experienced. Intervale 6122.

FINISHER, colored, first class on fine dresses, dressmaker or factory. Morningside 3101.

GIRL, with B. A. degree wishes occupation in law office for experience. M 521 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE open for engagement; would take patient abroad or would consider institutional position. Y 2351 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER takes children to park mornings, afternoons or will take care all day if desired. Phone Riverside 4031.

LADY, distinguished Parisian (matron) desires position in high-class and exclusive shop; speaks English, French, Italian, a little Spanish; former teacher. F 208 Times.

MASSEUSE, 107200, American young lady, formerly 5th Av.; ladies. 50 West 95th.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

EXCEPTIONAL NEW YORK EXPERIENCE; HIGH CLASS MATRONS, DRESS, TAILORED HATS; BEST REFERENCES. F 442 TIMES.

MODEL, size 18, refined, attractive, wants position. M 525 Times.

NURSE, young woman wishes position in doctor's office. A 1202 Times Bronx.

PIANIST, expert, for dancing; prefer position playing ballet, classical dancing. Call afternoons, 13 West 67th.

SALESLADY—French speaking lady as saleslady in French shop or store to sell French articles. P 453 Times.

SALESWOMAN, very unusual type, with record of executive ability and broad business and merchandising experience, with exceptional references, wishes connection with reliable business house anywhere. H 20 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, good knowledge of bookkeeping, can take charge office, handling correspondence and all details; accurate; several years' experience; available Sept. 1, New York City or vicinity. P 447 Times.

SECRETARY.

Well educated, able correspondent, expert stenographer, accustomed to responsibility; long experience advertising, publishing, chain store organization; thoroughly dependable. M 924 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Due to closing our New York office we are desirous of finding a position for our secretary who has had charge of same; she is capable, reliable with personality; salary $25. Hill, 1 Wadsworth St., Boston.

SECRETARY, stenographer, efficient, varied experience, college education, accustomed to

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

Rate 40 cents per agate line.

MALE

CHAUFFEUR, light colored. August-September; present employer going abroad. Audubon 8666.

CHAUFFEUR, young, experienced, private, references; also Saturday, Sunday. Darnay, 50 East 81st.

CHAUFFEUR—12 years' experience all makes cars; reliable. 190 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, handy man, experienced, wishes position. O. Boeni, 527 East 117th.

CHAUFFEUR WISHES POSITION, PRIVATE; REFERENCES. HARLEM 4065, STEWART.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 15 years' mechanic, best cars; references. Riverside 6160.

CHAUFFEUR, city or country; reference. H. Ryan, 507 Henry St., Brooklyn.

CHEF Frenchman, best cuisine; bachelor's housekeeper; dainty little dinners. F 234 Times.

COMPANION to elderly gentleman, practical nurse, desires position; 30 years old; highest references. Horvath, 418 East 123d St.

COMPANION for gentlemen, young man, wishes to go Europe. D 7 Times.

COMPUTIST, Japanese, no objection to duties, would like steady position in family; reliable, obliging; give full particulars; excellent personal references. J 537 Times.

COOK, 60, camp or kitchen work. Anderson, 250 3d Av.

COUPLE, German Protestants, wife good cook, pastry, husband gardener, hand miller, desire steady year-round position, private estate, country. Y 2223 Times Annex.

COUPLE, light colored, position city, country; man, cook; wife, chambermaid, waitress, experienced. Delgado, 485 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE, colored; mand and wife; janitor, superintendent; neat, reliable; good renter, thoroughly experienced; excellent reference. Bas, 228 West 121st.

COUPLE, white, exceptional; experienced cook; chauffeur; good driver; go any place; no laundry. Write, Smith, 174 Lafayette Av.

COUPLE, Swedish; butler, can drive car; wife, cook and chambermaid or entire charge of home, 1, 2 in family. Ahlson, 134 West 119th.

COUPLE, man steward, wife chef, desire positions; take charge restaurant, hotel, club; city experience, references. J 576 Times.

COUPLE, experienced, Viennese cook, competent, wishes housman, small family, entire charge; $160. Write Couple 175 East 84 St.

COUPLE, Japanese, charge small family or gentleman's place; has good reference. Tel. 193 Columbus. Yamanashi, 17 West 63d St.

COUPLE wants position as cook and butler, country preferred; references. Davis, 108 West 124th St., City. Bradhurst 6062.

COUPLE, prefer country; chauffeur, maid; reference. Evans, 246 West 129th. Mornbside 7145.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, particularly well qualified in accounting for organizations engaged in exploitation of natural resources, seeks opportunity to make himself useful; (seven years' experience in this capacity). I am not a cheap man, but am willing to give you opportunity to appraise my worth before permanent arrangements are made. R 509 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, 7 years' public and private experience, good educational and practical background; wants part or full time connection with New York State certified public accountant or continuous job; willing to undergo reasonable trial period to satisfy as both of desirability of connection. R 80 Times.

ACCOUNTANT BOOKKEEPER, complete change; systems, financial statements, payroll; assisting in purchasing and awarding subcontracts; six years' construction and real estate experience; interested New York or Florida openings. M 922 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE EXECUTIVE. Experienced accountant with executive and constructive ability, having complete knowledge double entry systems, statements, statistics, seeks connection where merit will obtain consideration; modern opening salary; excellent credentials. M 559 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE. English-Scotch, Protestant, native-born American, age 23, single; salary $2,100 or thereabouts; knowledge of financial statements, control accounts, comparative analyses and graphic charts; will go out of city. M Times 165, Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager, thoroughly experienced; accounting, systematization, credits, financial reports, diplomatic executive; exceptional references, experience public accounting, desires permanent position of responsibility and trust. M 509 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 36, WITH C. P. A. EXPERIENCE, WISHES POSITION FROM NOW UNTIL OCT. 1. PHONE JOHN 2996 OR WRITE L 928 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, credit man, office manager, age 37, Christian, 14 years' commercial and accounting experience, desires permanent position; best references. L 236 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, holding responsible position, available in few days, good practical experience, will take charge office force; Christian; $5,000. M 940 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT 35, Christian, married, large corporation experience as chief accountant, seeks opportunity in general capacity with progressive concern. L 914 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, 6 years accountant and office manager, 2 years public accountant, desires position with public accountant or as office manager. M 466 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, senior, three years' public experience, desires part time position to keep small set of books; best of references. F 228 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, 8 years' public experience, desires connection with reliable commercial firm; best of references; salary secondary. G 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR—Open books, accounting systems; auditing; statements prepared; bookkeeping service; moderate charges. K 321 Times.

ACCOUNTANT JR., New York University graduate, six years varied bookkeeping experience, desires certified connection. M 901 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, high grade, 20 years' experience, desires certified firm, desires position requiring such experience. A 783 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 24, Pace graduate, experienced accountant and bookkeeper will consider permanent or temporary position. H 2 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, bookkeeper, 23; N. Y. U. senior; four years' experience, various accounts; willing worker. F 449 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wishes position with certified firm; college graduate; experienced. H 30 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, 6 years' credit office manager; university graduate; C. P. A. experience. M 481 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, accounting graduate, desires certified connection. M 928 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 31, university graduate, experienced, competent, reliable. M 900 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, experienced semi-senior; university graduate; salary $40. F 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires part-time with accountant. F 439 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 1-3 days weekly; $10. P. O. Box 17, Bloomfield, N. J. Bloomfield 6239J.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, desires part-time bookkeeping position. K 522 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, desires part-time position connection. M 542 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER,

experienced, capable of taking full charge or as first class assistant to advertising manager; furniture or department store preference; anywhere in East; references. M 529 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN OF IDEAS.

Twelve years' successful reputation sales promotion and mail order merchandising; manage complete campaigns, A to Z; capable artist, copy writer, layout, printing, multigraphing, engraving, &c.; seeks first-class connection; moderate salary to start. 2 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ADVERTISING — Experienced successful space salesman and department manager, having good agency acquaintances and familiar with New York and Eastern large national advertisers, class and different trade fields accounts, open for engagement; highest references. H 312 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT (28), DIRECT MAIL SPECIALIST, COMPETENT COMPLETELY HANDLE PRINTING, CORRESPONDENCE, SALES PROMOTION. J 561 Times.

ADVERTISING—Young man now handling a mass of printing and business paper advertising, seeks change. F 404 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, experienced, able; only live publications considered. Y 2112 Times Annex.

ART DIRECTOR of large school system seeking greater possibilities for advancement in field of business, wants opportunity to enter an industrial or commercial enterprise requiring a man possessing good taste, appreciation of art values, initiative and administrative ability. M 536 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ARTIST, young man, student, position in studio. 2,471 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT SALES ADVERTISING MANAGER, Christian, 34; experienced grocery lines, wide trade acquaintance, exceptional correspondent, familiar all modern sales and merchandising methods, can employ and handle men. F 178 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Work in confidential capacity and close cooperation with busy executive; good education, excellent sales and advertising experience; nice appearance; Christian; references. M 534 Times.

ASSISTANT, semi-technical or business, college graduate, age 24; two years' experience. M 944 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office sales, finance management, middle-aged; formerly executive large corporations; thorough knowledge consolidations, reorganizations, underwriting, banking; salary and contingent. B 311 Times.

AUTO FINANCE MAN

We have an attractive opportunity for a man thoroughly experienced in the business of buying auto time paper on new and used cars; state experience in reply. H 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager (25), 8 years' experience, thorough knowledge of credits, collections, correspondence and advertising, college education, ambitious for a future, not a job, with a reliable firm; initiative, ambitious, capable of assuming all responsibilities. M 945 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 25, 7 years' experience with iron and steel contractor, familiar with plan reading and estimating, desires connection with advancing firm, either same or kindred line or contractor. Address Box 118, 219 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, 5 years' experience as general clerk in private bank, English, German, Jewish and all Slavonian languages, desire position with future; best references. Y 2092 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER—ACCOUNTANT.

Thoroughly competent bookkeeper, accountant; collection, general office efficiency man; extensive experience; exceptional references; available immediately. H 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 14 years' experience; New York University graduate; a thorough and assiduous worker; capable constructive man; excellent correspondent; salary $40. H 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cost accountant, 10 years' experience on cost, production, time study work; B. S. in Econ. Box 189 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Tel. Lafayette 3260.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 26; university graduate; competent accountant; experienced with credits and correspondence; salary $40. F 203 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, paymaster and general office man; thoroughly experienced; best references; particularly experienced lumber business. H 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, college man, with executive ability, desires opportunity; stenographer; start $30; best of references. F 473 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, 30, single, country club and hotel experience; full charge; excellent references. K 320 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, high-class man, hard worker; quick at figures; foreign languages; typist. M 512 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27, Christian; anything, temporary, permanent; salary secondary. F 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, ten years' varied experience; good all around office man; salary $40, A 1209 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable of entire management; correspondence; collection; credits. M 541 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 25, 7 years' experience, controlling accounts; correspondent. J 578 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, to possess initiative; have executive ability. A 1104 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, well educated, experienced, desires position; salary $25. F 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit manager; full charge; local references; reasonable salary. M 513 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, expert college education; executive ability; salary $40. W 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER—Experienced all-around young man. F 473 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, wishes position. Foster, 436 West 35th.

BOY, clean-cut Irish-American, age 17, wants job with chance for advancement; do anything legitimate; good references; can go anywhere. K 312 Times.

BROAD SILKS.

Straight commission salesman, with an exceptional following among the highest type stores, wants a line of broad silks for Kansas, Oklahoma and the Pacific Coast trade. Y 2349 Times Annex.

BUILDING Construction—Young man, 26, wishes position with architect or builder, high and technical school graduate, 3 years' experience in buildings; good connection desired; salary no object. F. B., 9,812 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

BUYER, INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, JUNIOR BOYS' CLOTHING, EXPERT MERCHANDISE HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS, BIG SALES PROMOTER, WELL KNOWN IN THE MARKET, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, IS OPEN FOR PROPOSITION FROM DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE CITY, NEWARK OR PHILADELPHIA; SALARY NO OBJECT UNTIL RESULTS ARE SHOWN. Y 2291 TIMES ANNEX.

BUYER, 8 years' experience fur, braid trimmings, laces, ribbons, also familiar children's wear, desires locate New York; accept reasonable salary. X 2274 Times Annex.

BUYER-MANAGER, live wire, 14 years experience retail cloak, dress store, New York, Brooklyn. 12 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, wishes steady position, commercial; careful driver; good reference. A. Thomas, 2,522 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 18 years' experience, desires private position; $30. Burnett, Schuyler 0089.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' experience high-grade cars; private. Hanson, Endicott 4507.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, commercial trucks; 9 years' experience; reliable, honest; willing. H 36 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, commercial or private; good references. Decatur 7294.

CHEF, Japanese, desires position in tea house, hotel, club or restaurant. H. K., Chickering 0733.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, recent graduate, would like to get industrially located with chance for advancement. F 448 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERK, young man, 8 years' office and factory experience, specializing in time, payroll, labor distribution, production and cost work, systematizing and compiling figures for most all purposes; permanent; Aug. 1; references; interview requested. F 441 Times.

CLERK, TYPIST, 24; alert, willing; six years' reference. Y 230 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT and estimator, civil engineer, 31; last three years in responsible charge of reinforced concrete construction; also experienced in carpentry, masonry and general building contracting. Y 2060 Times Annex.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, finishing 15-story apartment house, will be free Aug. 1; 18 years' experience on construction of apartment houses, theatres and office buildings. A Ilg, 2,656 Decatur Av., Bronx.

CONSTRUCTION MAN, draughtsman, executive; expediter, marble, stone, desires engagement or representation of building material caliber. F 188 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, 15 years' experience fireproof apartment houses, commercial business buildings; best reference. F 265 Times.

COOK, Japanese, good, excellent valet, desires bachelor place; speaks English well; city or country. Tami, 165 East 56th, Plaza 6349.

CREDIT MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT.

Tactful, accurate and resourceful man of 38, thoroughly versed in every phase of mercantile credits and collections, possessing enviable record of accomplishments; 18 years' unusual experience; married; salary moderate. F 181 Times.

CREDIT, collection, office manager, wholesale dry goods experience, with jobbing and retail store trade; at present connected with large concern; highest credentials past and present employers. N 895 Times Downtown.

CREDIT or office manager, collections; mail order experience; 31; married; college graduate. W 23 Times.

CREW MANAGER, linguist, owning truck and roadster, seeks employment or proposition; state particulars. John Pirro, Bellmore, L. I.

DESIGNER-DRAFTSMAN, 24, can render, wishes permanent connection; work rock bottom; prove ability; highest references. M 478 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural steel, young man, five years' experience as draftsman, detailer, designer, estimator or structural ornamental, miscellaneous iron work; best references. F 405 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; apartments, residences, lofts, public buildings; alteration; steel design, sketches, details; accurate, rapid; $65. K 323 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with varied experience, wishes position. 3 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, technical graduate, wants position. K 328 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, wants position as tracer or detailer; Swede. F 399 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, executive expediter, marble, stone, desires engagement or representation. F 189 Times.

DRUG BUYER, 30, pharmacist, thorough knowledge all branches, open for A-1 proposition; best of references. G 4 Times.

DRUG SALESMAN, 30, Ph. G., 12 years' experience, large following; best references; desires A-1 connection. M 554 Times.

EDITOR

trade journal and newspaper; experienced advertising, soliciting and editorial work; university graduate; wishes connection; or attractive proposition; now employed. Y 2345 Times Annex.

EDITOR, 5 years' experience, editing trade publications; write a good news story or editorial; layout, make up, rewrite, engraving and art work; 34, married; available soon. S 680 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 35 years of age, Russian, 10 years' experience, offers his service in electrical line or as a draftsman. Address Electrical Engineer, A. P., 347 East 14th St.

ELECTRICIAN, 25; experienced; 6 years' maintenance and wiring, motors, lights; position electrician or assistant. Cook, 500 West 58th.

ENGINEER—Electrical and mechanical engineer, expert valuation and hydro-electric construction work, desires to connect with progressive firm; present employer has been informed about this ad. M 929 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER,

broad experience in general engineering practice, waterworks, refrigeration, reinforced concrete, technical graduate. M 515 Times.

ENGINEER, experienced in field and office, apartments and industrial buildings, concrete and steel; graduate; licensed. F 481 Times.

ENGINEER, electrical, wants spare-time work drafting, layouts, estimates. F 455 Times.

ERECTING SUPERINTENDENT, sixteen months traveling erecting machinery; installed concrete, steel, wood and electrical erection, all from blue print; age 28; single. B 315 Times.

ESTIMATOR,

graduate civil engineer, architect, 20 years' general building experience, superintending, contracting, desires position with; familiar with every branch of trade in residential, public, commercial work; hustler, personality, engaged in speculation work; now available. F 103 Times.

ESTIMATOR, DRAFTSMAN for woodworking shop, young man, thoroughly acquainted with all details of cabinet and millwork business. M 156 Times.

ESTIMATOR, executive, expediter, marble, stone, desires engagement or representation. F 187 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Young business man, 32, married, having just liquidated his own business, desires permanent connection with legitimate organization, where results are required and made the basis for compensation; dependable; thoroughness and team work ability are the fundamentals of this advertiser's training. K 317 Times.

EXECUTIVE,

experienced sales promoter, advertising manager, now with textile mill organization selling medical and dental trade, formerly manager large trade association; located Central West, but desires return to New York; now visiting New York. F 98 Times.

EXECUTIVE

desires connection as treasurer or office manager with manufacturing or mercantile concern; can offer you long experience and intimate knowledge of organization, production, accounting and administration of corporations in various lines; if your organization has a vacancy for a reliable man, capable of executing duties in a methodical way, the writer will, if invited, provide all further particulars in detail. F 433 Times.

EXCUTIVE, sales manager, steel, technical or building products, offers national experience in sales and advertising through contractors, engineers, industrials, dealers and jobbers; here is your opportunity to secure the services of a thoroughly competent executive who knows all the obstacles to this class of merchandising and who can carry you through to big business. D 5 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

As Treasurer or Controller.

New York University graduate in accounting; fifteen years' experience as office, credit and collection manager, controller, treasurer and director covering the various phases of business, including organization, finance, management, credits and collections, &c.; excellent references covering positions of trust W 85 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Manager, capable handling mercantile office or plant; 15 years' experience merchandising, including direction sales, purchasing, credits, &c.; married; 35 years old; Protestant; good education, appearance and personality. Address W. T. S., 739 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE, 40, married, experienced in industrial credit, auditing, accounting, warehouse management and personnel; has exceptional ability and tact in handling large organizations on economical basis; present employed at $5,000; conference by appointment; best of references. Y 2283 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE

Major executive in all phases of business organization—finance, production, sales; university graduate in accounting and engineering; department store and manufacturing experience; age 38; salary $6,000. Y 2352 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, mechanical, 32, experienced at developing an efficient working force, made or female able to suggest methods for improving production, possessed with tact and initiative; technically trained; not afraid of work. Box 80, Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, 45, CHRISTIAN.

A1 record sales and office management; systematic, good organizer, forceful correspondent, energy, initiative, tact, sound judgment.

Y 2319 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE furniture salesman, young, well educated, Christian; experienced in sales, advertising and sales management, knows Eastern trade, desires connection with manufacturer. Y 2377 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, junior, 8 years' experience accounting, cost accounting, desires position with opportunity for advancement; thorough knowledge Hollerith electric tabulating machines. F 224 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 30, experienced sell, manage office, correspondence, credits; stenographer; wants good opportunity; finest credentials. N 905 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, American, 40, experienced all details office management and sales, desires connection with live organization. F 410 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, organization campaigns, drives; experienced local, national, desires proposition. M 559 Times.

EXECUTIVE, marble stone, quantities, expediter, desires engagement or representation. F 185 Times.

FACTORY EXPERT; mechanical engineer, master mechanic, 28 years' experience cutting cost, increasing production by improved methods; highly skilled in development of labor-saving machinery; 10 years' chief engineer and factory manager; superior executive. J 581 Times.

FOREMAN, specialist assembling electrical mechanical devices. Dutcher, 242 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE SALESMAN covering New York State open for bedroom and table lines. B. H. Leishman, 228 West 25th.

HOTEL MANAGER—Experienced man and wife, thoroughly competent, to entirely manage small first-class hotel in Florida season 1925-26; references exchanged. F. E. Breen, Seventh Lake House, Adirondack Mountains, Inlet, N. Y.

HOTEL MAN

with 15 years' experience; has worked in all departments from bell boy to manager; employed at present, but will consider good proposition. J 587 Times.

INVESTMENT BANKING.

Capable, ambitious young man desires hard work and responsibility, and is willing to work at moderate salary while demonstrating ability.

Twenty-five years old, college graduate, excellent personal habits, experienced in selling and in accounting. A 787 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, clinical work, analyses, desires position. M 469 Times.

MAINTENANCE MAN, all around repairs; married; own tools. Skrivanek, 414 East 70th.

MAN, 30, single, university graduate, experienced accountant-bookkeeper, ambitious, hard worker, English, French, Italian, German; willing to go everywhere; salary secondary to opportunity offered; references, cash bond; to start at once. M 552 Times.

MAN, experienced college graduate, young, ambitious, experienced writing copy, personnel work, formerly assistant sales manager, desires assistant to major executive nationally known manufacturer, wants position nights. H 23 Times.

MAN, available, experienced in sales and successful in training and handling of men is open for position with live and responsible company; give full details in replying for interview; all replies treated confidential. M 508 Times.

MAN, respectable, honest, with new Maxwell business car, would like position with some reputable concern; best of references given and required. James Hoar, 172 South Portland Av., Brooklyn. Sterling 6287.

MAN—South American young man, graduated, speaking English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, wishes position in an American firm; good information. J 574 Times.

MAN, 30, experienced in lumber and interior trim; capable of handling yard and shipping department; also factory cost. Box 644, 585 West 181st.

MAN with education seeks position requiring intelligence; familiar with foreign languages; moderate salary; references. J 541 Times.

MAN, 34, initiative, tact, personality, desires connection with reputable firm; moderate salary, commission. F 206 Times.

MAN, twenty years' experience dock and lumber yard, checker or interviewer. Spence, care Barrow, 156 West 170th.

MAN, 65, wants occupation; good habits; references; $15 week. J 490 Times.

MAN, employed during the day, wants evening work. L 931 Times Downtown.

MANAGER — INSTALMENT FURNITURE, AT PRESENT CONNECTED WITH LARGE LOCAL CONCERN IN ABOVE CAPACITY; THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH MOST PRACTICAL MODERN METHODS OF ACCOUNTING, COLLECTING, CREDITS AND WAREHOUSING; AGE 35; 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; NOT ADVERSE TO LEAVING CITY. O 158 TIMES.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, machine designer, with broad experience developing, designing, building models, shop experience, capable overcoming difficulties, resourceful, wishes situation with concern engaged in experimental work. M 556 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, wide experience designing, constructing industrial and mining plants, desires engineering or sales connection. H 18 Times.

MILLINERY SALESMAN covering Western States, California, Oregon, Washington, will represent manufacturer, $2-$3 line; commission. B. L., 249 Times.

NATURALIST, fish, game, animals, desires offer, propagation, protection, research. M 560 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE,

department manager, expert correspondent; qualified for position of trust as confidential assistant high official; can take full charge office affairs; efficient, courteous, tactful; rich in experience. M 907 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, fifteen years' experience credits, collections, finance; systematizer; dependable; high-calibre executive; university education; highest credentials; minimum salary $4,000. Box 645, 1,393 Broadway.

OFFICE MANAGER, accustomed to handling large force; thoroughly accomplished systematizer; many years with large cotton house, now dissolving; salary commensurate. F 210 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 26, married, 10 years' experience, bookkeeper, correspondent, credit, collections; sales ability. Telephone Palisade 1537.

OFFICE MANAGER and sales, thoroughly experienced, strictly reliable, high-power salesman, open for proposition. F 167 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, systematizer, organizer, lawyer; free now. K 302 Times.

PAINTING-DECORATING, reasonable, Furman, 680 East 140th St. Ludlow 9417J.

PHARMACIST, 25, college graduate, with drug concern, salesman; manufacturing with future; speaks Italian and French. A 175 Times Harlem.

PRINTING—Expert compositor and layout man, specialist advertising typography, booklet, direct mail, artistic job work, desires part time position evenings, four to six hours; knowledge all angles of printing, engraving; moderate salary. S 731 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION MANAGER.

University education; 43 years old; married.

Twenty years' experience with big concerns in East and West.

With large building material concern since 1920, successfully directing manufacturing operations of 18 industrial properties.

Prior to that with foundry, aircraft and shipbuilding concerns in about same capacity.

Experienced in sales and executive operation as well as production.

Excellent reasons for desiring change.

X 2407 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, electrical and mechanical, 20 years' practical experience in handling and supervising of male and female help in the latest production methods; experience on pattern and foundry work; age 40; American. Y 2293 Times Annex.

PROVISION SALESMAN.

Creator of new business, go-getter, past eight years practical and selling experience; New York references. F 138 Times.

PURCHASING Agent Assistant—Young man, 26, desires to connect with a Public Utility company, outside of New York City. 169 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

RADIO SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE.

Opportunity for manufacturer to organize for latest direct-to-dealer selling, merchandising; executive understands organization, training salesmen, advertising, manufacturing and exporting. Y 2205 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER and collector; 16 years' experience; can take full charge; knows value of repairs; married, 37; best of references. J 558 Times.

REAL ESTATE man, Swallan, American born, wishes position collecting and take charge of repairs. H 8 Times.

RESEARCH, foreign and American; versatile American artist. J 579 Times.

SALES DIRECTOR.

I want to connect with large wholesale drug supply concern where splendid selling qualifications will be recognized.

Am live-wire, wide-awake salesman and sales director, well known in the trade; graduate pharmacist; age 30; excellent character; thorough knowledge every branch of the business; salary and commission. Address F 172 TIMES.

SALES AND BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.

Well-appearing level-headed, thoroughly trained business man available, 15 years' experience textiles and wholesale dry goods; qualifications include proven sales records, sales directing, merchandising and general executive ability; age 35, married; highest credentials; conference by appointment. K 325 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES ENGINEER.

Thorough mechanical engineer with broad experience in new business development; New York connection. F 469 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE,

ten years' successful selling and executive experience; owns automobile and can travel extensively; interested in securing proposition of real merit only; would consider opening sales office good territory; America; college education; references exchanged. J 591 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

Have you an opening for a high grade man, age 34, with 15 years' practical experience as sales manager and sales promotion work? Expert correspondent; will guarantee results. F 200 Times.

SALES PRODUCER.

Young business man, 32, married, having just liquidated his own business, desires permanent connection with established organization where results are required and trade the basis for compensation; only legitimate proposition capable of repeat business considered. M 537 Times.

SALESMAN.

Result-producing man, promoted to district manager by internationally known concern after two years as retail salesman, seeks opening where ability and conscientious endeavor will gain recognition; will sacrifice large salary for future possibilities. A 775 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Forceful, vigorous, natural-born salesman, one who has outsold all others with past firm, desires connection with progressive organization; aggressive but friendly, pleasant but shrewd, well educated, widely traveled, and a convincing talker. F 468 Times.

SALESMAN, 31, executive experience, organizing and managing sales forces, desires connection anything offering future; radio, automobile, musical experience; enviable record of past proven by actual sales records; willing to travel. M 949 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, sales manager, 30, Christian; university man; exceptional references; can meet and interest anybody; many years' experience selling big propositions; permanent position with high-class concern; metropolitan district; no stocks or insurance. M 468 Times.

SALESMAN, sales manager, 30, strong personality, possesses initiative, exceptional selling ability; traveled extensively; familiar with jobbing trade; open for immediate proposition reliable concern; minimum salary $4,000; references furnished. M 524 Times.

SALESMANAGER, creative, initiative, tact and vision, possessing enviable records of personal sales and organization building desires connection with some concern where results will govern compensation; no schemes, stocks or insurance. F 192 Times.

SALESMAN specializing, introducing high-grade food products, delicacies, &c., established clientele wholesale, retail grocery trade Greater New York, Long Island, New England, desires connection with progressive organization. H 34 Times.

SALESMAN, executive, extraordinary sales and office record, highly recommended, sell anything; local, travel; prefer specialty; coast preferred; moderate salary plus or drawing against commissions. "B.," Apartment 45, 219 East 196th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, covering Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, department stores, wants position with reliable concern; popular priced silk hosiery, silk underwear preferred; drawing account against commission, or salary. F 199 Times.

SALESMAN, age 45, 25 years' experience, 4 years as manager, seeking connection; jobbers of stationery, ice cream, restaurants and cigar stores in the metropolitan district; best references furnished. J 524 Times.

SALESMAN, self supporting, making over $75 weekly, is open for additional line yielding over $50 weekly; books or ready ideas need not answer; work on commission. A 766 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, possessing initiative, character, experience in import and domestic factory line, seeks reliable connection; commission with drawing account only considered. M 549 Times.

SALESMAN, leaving for Florida, would like connection with manufacturer or jobber, dress goods, hosiery, silks and shoes; small salary and commission; unquestionable references. J 536 Times.

SALESMAN seeks reputable connection for local territory; drawing account not imperative, but fine must support hard work and earnest effort; highest credentials. K 334 Times.

SALESMAN, road experience, following with department stores, drug and jewelry shops, open for live proposition. D 10 Times.

YOUNG man, 24, Jewish American, desires position; highest references. M 561 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in wholesale dry goods, is desirous of connecting with reliable firm for metropolitan territory; conscientious, energetic. Box 581, 585 West 181st.

SALESMAN, technical or building products; reputable, good appearance; wide acquaintance; seeks permanent position with future, salary basis. M 357 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, with ambition and integrity, desires change of line; available for first-class proposition with future; no insurance, stocks. L 920 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, live wire, experienced, desires connection progressive manufacturer, jobber; metropolitan territory; finest references. N 904 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 26, desires thoroughly reliable connection metropolitan district; six years' business experience; college graduate. A 772 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires a good line merchandise for metropolitan district; energetic, conscientious. Box M. D., 585 West 181st.

SALESMAN with 15 years successful road experience, must discontinue traveling, desires good local business connection. J 550 Times.

SALESMAN, thorough acquaintance Middle West, now here, highest references, open for engagement. 193 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMAN, retail ladies', gents' furnishing, desires evening position. A 795 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, first-class wholesale clothiers or manufacturers; excellent experience; highest references. J 532 Times.

SALESMAN or executive; young man, until recently in manufacturing business, desires connection with reliable firm. G 13 Times.

SALESMAN, dry goods, territory New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, wishes position with reliable concern. F 443 Times.

SALESMAN, bookkeeper or collector, man, 45, Christian; highest reference. Tel. Lenox 2014, Box 88, 1,517 3d Av.

SALESMAN, covering Northern New Jersey, wants lines for automotive, contractors or hardware trades. F 141 Times.

SALESMAN, with car, established retail dry goods trade, metropolitan district, seeks popular priced line. H 49 Times.

SALESMAN, with following on lamp shade and dress trimming, seeks position with reputable house. K 337 Times.

SALESMAN, selling popular-price ladies' bags Middle West, desires line beaded and better-grade bags. F 232 Times.

SALESMAN, marble stone, executive, able, stone, desires engagement or representation. F 186 Times.

SALESMAN-SALES MANAGER, drugs, cosmetics, former proprietor, seeks permanent connection. F 221 Times.

SALESMAN, producer, wants representation for live manufacturer; metropolitan territory. F 239 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, going Nicaragua, seeks representation any line. Kattengell, 473 Manhattan Av.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced marine and auto accessories. M. Sachs, 1,283 Hoe Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, aged 28; excellent character; travel anywhere; legitimate proposition. F 454 Times.

SALESMAN-BOOKKEEPER, 27; auto accessories experience; road, city; references. J 560 Times.

SALESMAN, manufacturer's line except clothing; department store experience. F 180 Times.

SALESMAN considering chance will accept proposition in near-by territory. F 183 Times.

SALESMAN, broad experience; college education; executive ability. M 950 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and business executive wants good connection; state proposition. J 590 Times.

SALESMAN, side line, entire South; established trade; drawing account. J 544 Times.

SALESMAN, grocery; 40; experienced, capable; city and resorts grocers. H 314 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, road experience, seeks connection with reliable firm. F 419 Times.

SALESMAN, $5,000-$10,000 year man, wants good line. L 908 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Chicago resident here for novelty line; commission. P 438 Times.

SALESMAN and office executive desires outside or inside position. D 12 Times.

SALES MANAGER—Can handle direct stock-selling campaign, market specialties, establish State agencies, negotiate important transactions; organizing, executive, creative, business building, promotion ability; $200 weekly against commission. J 568 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Ten years' experience; good organizer; has ability to build good sales organization and the personality to handle men; would consider good field position. M 909 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER—I have a high-pressure sales organization; can market your product through jobbers, retail stores, or direct to consumers; replies treated in strict confidence. Y 2289 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, stenographer, expert, 38, unmarried, recently returned from South America, desires permanent responsible position, preferably Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico; speaks Spanish; would accept contract; excellent references. E 137 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 32, 15 years' experience, capable correspondent, executive ability, appearance, personality; can drive car. 1490 Times Fordham.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 30, thoroughly experienced along legal, commercial and engineering lines; best references; $35. M 936 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, German, English, wants position import, export, foreign banking; Independent worker; salary $35. M 920 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 36, ten years' varied experience; $30. M 937 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; college man; Christian; $35. B 210 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 6 years' experience; best references; hard worker. M 476 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT; thoroughly experienced, seeks responsible connection, sales office preferred; $30-$35 up. Stenographer, 245 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER, 26, knowledge accounting; 10 years' experience; Protestant; $35. F 229 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office routine, 5 years' experience; $23. Frank, 448 East 84th.

STOCK RECORD MAN, experienced, accurate, efficient; executive ability; capable taking entire charge department or office; sales experience; prefer dry goods connection. F 212 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, German-American, no children; engineer; experience in oil burning, competent on all repairs, pumps, elevators, electric, plumbing, steamfitting, &c.; good, economic manager, disposition over help; in time in charge of new, repair work of couple high-class elevator, walk-up apartment houses; like to change now or interim references; new house preferred; city, country. Box 7, 208 East 86th.

SUPERINTENDENT PRIVAT

Closing Hours for Advertisements

Sunday Edition

WEDNESDAY, 6 P. M.—Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.
THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate with cuts, photographs, matrices or drawings.
FRIDAY, 3 P. M.—Editorial Section.
FRIDAY, 6 P. M.—Undisplay classified, Business Opportunities.
SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified, subject to omission.

Daily Edition

Advertisements for daily edition must be received before 4 P. M. day preceding publication.

Classified Advertising Rates

Minimum space 2 lines.	Agate line of 6 words.
Situations Wanted	45c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	55c
Boarders and Board Wanted	55c
Help Wanted	55c
*Salesmen Wanted	60c
Lost and Found	60c
Real Estate, &c.	60c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	60c
Country Board	60c
For Sale	70c
Automobile Exchange	70c
Agents Wanted	75c
Mortgage Loans	80c
Employment Agencies	90c
Public Notices	$1.00
Business Opportunities	$1.00
	Per Word
Buyers' Wants, Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Exchange (Sundays)	12c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted until midnight.
Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.
*In salesmen advertisements basis of compensation, either salary or commission, and article or service offered must be stated.
Reward of $100 offered by The New York Times for information leading to arrest and conviction of any one inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The Times.

Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, 42d Street, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 165 Broadway
Harlem, 127 West 125th St.
Brooklyn, 400 Washington St.
Bronx, 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Fordham, 11 E. Fordham Rd.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FIGURE DIRECTOR—For position in Young Woman's Christian Association in Plainfield, N. J.; gentlewoman of pleasing personality, fond of girls; must be strong and willing; write for particulars to Mrs. A. L. C. Marsh, 212 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER-DIETICIAN at rest home in the country; ideal working and living conditions. Write, stating age and experience, V 889 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, city apartment hotel (100 rooms), active, 35 to 40 years old; give references; $85 month, room, meals. H 40 Times.

JANITRESS, neat appearance, for apartment house, first floor apartment, no switchboard, no cellar work. Apply Monday 10:30 to 11, 145 West 12th St.

KINDERGARTEN teacher wanted at once to take care of children in Summer resort; state salary and experience. Schroon Manor, Schroon Lake.

LADIES (5)—An opportunity to work in Asbury Park and Long Branch; direct selling to consumer; new patented undergarment; large income on commission. Apply Monday between 9 and 12. Room 704, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

LADY, refined, to interest prospects in private school courses; no actual selling by you; we sell the sales ourselves; drawing account against commission. Call Monday, 3-4 P. M., 246 5th Av., 2d floor.

LADY with rheumatism requires slight personal assistance and light housekeeping for two; call; no nurses; sleep in. 524 West 123d, Apt. A2.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, $20. Brenner & Burris, 19 West 44th St.

MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, who understands organizing; direct selling proposition; opportunity. Box 321 Realservice, 15 East 40th.

MILLINERS,
EXPERIENCED, APPLY ALL WEEK MISS BRAKER, 7TH FLOOR
L. P. HOLLANDER CO.,
5TH AV., AT 46TH.

MILLINERY BUYER WANTED—Young woman between ages of 30 and 35 to take charge of the millinery department of Utica, N. Y.; must have executive ability and be capable of training millinery help; apply by letter only giving full particulars. Perber Millinery Co., 201 5th Av.

MILLINERY BUYER, large department store located Virginia; Southern experience preferred; must know market thoroughly; state full details past record, salary, &c. Box 45, 228 West 42d St.

MILLINERS and copyists; only those accustomed to retail trade. J. J. Jones, 12 East 56th.

MILLINER DESIGNER.
One of the leading wholesale millinery houses in this city requires the services of a clever designer who has ability in creating new things in $6 and $7.50 hats; the position offers unlimited possibilities. Box 347, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

MILLINERY FORELADY,
EXPERIENCED BETTER HATS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY RIGHT PARTY. JEROME HATS, 63 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY MODEL, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN SHOWROOM. GERBER MARKS, 29 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY
TRIMMERS AND COPYISTS,
experienced on popular-priced hats; piece work; only those with draping experience need apply.
SILVER ROSENBERG, INC.,
57 WEST 38.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
MUST BE TALL AND ATTRACTIVE; LONG SEASON; HIGH SALARY.
CANADAY DRESS CO.,
116 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, SLENDER, REFINED YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSES.
KANE KOSTUMES,
213 WEST 35TH, 12TH FLOOR.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE,
FOR COATS.
SALARY NO OBJECT.
MOYSES & SON,
501 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
DISTINCTIVE TYPE, FOR FINE DRESSES; REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL.
LARRYMADE, 500 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH CLASS DRESS HOUSE.
KORT LEE FROCKS,
1,370 BROADWAY.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
TALL SLIM GIRL
FOR EXCLUSIVE GOWNS.
BERT ROSENTHAL HARRISON,
463 SEVENTH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE STYLE AND EXPERIENCE, LONG SEASON.
C. H. D. ROBINS CO.,
463 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON DRESSES; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, LONG SEASON; HIGHEST PAY.
GOOD DRESSMAKERS, 221 WEST 37TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE; SALARY NO OBJECT.
ELF DRESS CO.,
240 WEST 35TH.

MILLINERY MODEL,
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY FOR MILLINERY SHOWROOM.
RICHARD SENTNER,
63 WEST 38TH ST.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MODELS—STOUT.
And one to take charge of The Stout Department.
SAMPLE FIGURE
42½ WAISTLINE.
Experience on dresses necessary good salary; pleasant associates.
Ask for Miss Cunningham.
BELLEFAIR STOUT DRESS CO.,
463 7TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

MODELS.
SAMPLE FIGURES,
SIZES 16.
Experienced on dresses; good salary; long season; pleasant associates.
CLEAN ATMOSPHERE.
Ask for Miss Cunningham.
LEVY-SHULMAN & CO., INC.,
463 7TH AV. At 35th St.

MODELS, SIZE 18
TO SHOW ULTRA CLOTHS;
must have personal style and refinement;
GOOD SALARY; APPLY ALL WEEK.
BROWN BROTHERS,
498 SEVENTH AV.

MODELS. MODELS.
MISSES' SIZE 16.
LADIES' SIZE 36.
SHOWROOM LEADING COAT HOUSE. Long season apply Monday Morning.
SPERBER, FRANK & ENGEL,
1,359 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
YOUNG LADIES
TO TRY ON COATS
IN OUR SHOWROOM;
APPLY ALL WEEK.
HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE,
FOR DRESSES.
LONG SEASON.
J. M. SILVERMAN,
498 7TH AV.

MODELS, MILLINERY,
VOGUE HAT COMPANY,
5 EAST 37TH ST.

MODELS ON DRESSES.
SIZE 16; TALL, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS FOR SHOWROOM.
WM. H. DAVIDOW SONS CO.,
550 7TH AVENUE.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
coat and suit house; long season.
JACOB SPERBER, INC.,
20 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, EXPERIENCED, SIZE 16, OF ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, FOR HIGH-CLASS WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; CALL ALL WEEK; STEADY WORK; GOOD SALARY. WEBSTER & AARON, 247 WEST 37TH STREET.

MODELS, ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 16.
GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION.
REGINA KOBLER, 205 WEST 36th.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
EXPERIENCED, LARGE COAT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION.
1,359 BROADWAY, 6TH FLOOR.

MODEL—Size 18 or 36, of neat appearance; would prefer one with some knowledge of typewriting; steady position. R. Reich & Son, 1,239 Broadway.

MODEL—EXPERIENCED, SIZE 16, TO TRY ON COATS; HIGHEST SALARY; LONG SEASON. SCHRANK, SMOLEN & ALPERT, 270 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS, sizes 16-18, stylish, attractive; long season; best salary. Sturman Dress Co., Inc., 134 West 37th.

MODEL, size 16, refined, high-class dress-making establishment; permanent position. Magdar, Inc., 5 East 52d.

NURSE, not over 35 years of age; New York State R. N. at country rest home; ideal working and living conditions. Address Resident Manager, Sherwood Hall, Warwick, N. Y.

NURSES, undergraduates, day and night duty. Apply Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parway, Av. A, Brooklyn.

NURSE, graduate, or woman doctor for assistant to physician in office; laboratory and X-ray qualifications preferred. W 41 Times.

NURSE, undergraduate, for physician's office, resident or non-resident, to act as assistant to nurse in charge. University 4280.

NURSES, undergraduate, for day and night duty. Apply Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A, Brooklyn.

NURSES—Undergraduates, general day duty; graduates night duty. Dr. Yasuna's Maternity Hospital, Lexington Av., corner 101st St.

NURSES, undergraduate, fully competent for day and night; general duty. Bushwick Hospital, Foxcroft 7200.

NURSE, graduate, for general floor duty. Y 2373 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
for clerical work; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; experienced, accurate worker will find congenial and permanent position. Call Diamond Brothers, 268 West 36th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST WITH SOME OFFICE EXPERIENCE; WHOLESALE HOUSE. STATE PARTICULARS, SALARY. R. S. 740 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—MUST BE CAREFUL AND ACCURATE. DIAMOND BROS., 268 WEST 36TH.

OFFICE CLERK in order department, executive ability; unusual opportunity. Jacobs Bros. Co., 223 Wallabout St., corner Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

OPERATORS
experienced on 2-6 children's dresses.
ROSENAU BROTHERS,
1,270 BROADWAY, ROOM 508.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT, one interested in becoming placement manager for established and successful commercial employment agency. Miss Walker, Room 603, 103 Park Av. (41st St.).

PERSONNEL SERVICE, 2 RECTOR.
Collection correspondent, insurance surety experience, boys.

PIANIST, part time, good sight reader, for exclusive dancing school ballet training given for services. M 562 Times.

READER—YOUNG WOMAN WANTED FOR SEMI-INVALID ON OCEAN-GOING YACHT CRUISING IN FOREIGN WATERS; PREFER SOME ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ON HOSPITAL SHIP, AS MUST BE SEASICK-PROOF; GOOD HEALTH, EDUCATION AND CULTURE NECESSARY; CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCE REFERENCES REQUIRED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS A 757 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RECEPTION CLERK.
Young lady with pleasing personality, sales room wholesome drygoods house; splendid opportunity for intelligent, tactful person; write stating qualifications, including salary. Box Y. Z., 214 Times.

ROOM CLERK, experienced, for Summer resort or adult camp; capable of doing own correspondence. Box 217, Wingdale, N. Y.

SALESLADY in high-class specialty gown shop, one with downtown specialty shop experience; good appearance; A1 reference; good salary and commissions; steady position. La Rue Shoppe, 158 West 45th.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SALESLADIES—Chain store piano, phonograph and radio concern are open for salesladies in branch stores; only high-calibre salesladies experienced in musical or furniture line need apply; good compensation for right parties. Address Sales Department, Greeley Music Shops, Inc., 224 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, with selling experience, willing to travel, not over thirty-five years of age, small in stature, to sell and demonstrate ironing machines; salary and commission; should reside in either Bronx or Westchester County. Phone Bryant 3528 for appointment.

SALESLADY to sell sketches to the cutting-up trade; salary and commission; wonderful opportunity for right party. Progressive Fashion Publishing Corporation, 320 Fifth Avenue.

SALESLADY—Must be experienced, hosiery, underwear, corsets, &c.; nice position for right party. Phoenix Women's Shop, 107 West 42d.

SALESLADIES—Ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps as side line; only out-of-town representatives considered; commission basis. August Bros., 43 East 20th St.

SALESLADIES—Experienced only; hosiery, gloves, underwear. The Jewel Shop, 104 Nassau St.

SALESLADY, experienced, dress shop; good salary. 114 East Fordham Road.

SALESWOMEN.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
INFANTS' WEAR SHOP,
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN
of exceptional ability who have a thorough knowledge of infants' wear.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
8th floor,
7 West 37th St.

SALESWOMEN
CANDY
R. H. MACY & CO., INC., REQUIRE SALESWOMEN WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE BETTER NEW YORK CANDY SHOPS. APPLY ANY TIME DURING THE DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIRST BALCONY, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, NEW WEST BUILDING.

SALESWOMEN.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require experienced saleswomen in their art needle work, china and glassware, muslin underwear and women's neckwear. Apply after 9 A. M., at Superintendent's office, sixth floor.

SALESWOMEN.
No matter what you have sold or not sold before, we will teach you how to sell REAL ESTATE. How to make real money. If you will WORK, WORK, WORK. Commission. See Mr. Held at 2:30 Monday, 951 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESWOMEN, (2) — ONE PREFERABLY WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. DAVID H. SMITH & SONS, 5,111 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.—
LARGE DOWNTOWN CORPORATION
desires the services of an experienced stenographer; permanent position; complete or partial high school education required; in reply state age, education, experience, telephone number and salary received in last position. V 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity in a downtown financial institution for a young woman who is a competent stenographer and typist, with additional experience in statistical or financial work; high school or college graduate preferred; congenial surroundings as assistant to a busy executive; salary $25 to start; state age, education, experience and religion. Savings, 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED FOR PERMANENT POSITION.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
R. HOE & CO.,
504 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER,
high-type girl of good appearance and education, who is accustomed to working in nice surroundings; there are several openings; salaries $20-$28; well-known oil corporation. Call 61 Broadway, 17th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.
Permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement in large downtown company, is open to thoroughly experienced young lady, about 22, who is capable stenographer and can transcribe accurately and quickly, using Underwood machine; salary at start $25 per week; give qualifications. V 884 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
An accurate stenographer with some business experience will find good opportunity in downtown financial institution; position has secretarial possibilities; starting salary, about $100 a month and luncheon; state age, education and experience. K. M. N., 324 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, for stenographic and general office duties; reply in own handwriting; salary to start $115 per month. R 557 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, wanted as secretary to executive in long established advertising agency; an excellent position replete with opportunity and congenial work for young woman of education; salary liberal to the young woman who can qualify. Address with record of experience and references L. T., 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, about 23 years of age, for personnel department of large publishing organization; college girl preferred; must be competent stenographer, capable of handling correspondence independently and meeting people; write fully, giving age, education, experience and salary desired. C 1040 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER—Large insurance company requires the services of a young woman who is experienced; must be capable of taking rapid dictation. A good future and permanent position if satisfactory. Salary to start $20-$25, depending upon experience and ability. Write, stating age, experience and education. T 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for public accountants' office; must have had previous similar experience, including wide carriage statements, and be good and accurate with shorthand; permanent position and excellent opportunity for right person. Apply in person. 141 Broadway, Room 918.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced, diligent and intelligent worker; good opoprtunity for one of executive ability. For appointment
PHONE BUTTERFIELD 5550.

STENOGRAPHER in downtown real estate office for one month, from Aug. 3; must be competent, also understand small switchboard; hours 10 to 5; salary $30 week; state experience and references. Address F. B., 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Quick and accurate at taking dictation and transcribing notes, attractive working conditions in uptown office; advancement; give age, religion, education and experience; salary $25. R 564 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Expert correspondent; must be able to compose a perfect letter; one looking for a permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; $25 per week to start. Write and give phone number. W 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Exceptional opportunity; permanent position; high school graduate preferred; answer own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, religion, and salary desired; give phone number. V 885 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, real estate experience. Galinger, 358 5th Av. Wisconsin 2290.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wholesale house. W 85 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENCILERS, experienced on greeting cards; permanent work. Norcross, 244 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER—WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN FOR OCEAN-GOING SHIP; MUST BE SEASICK-PROOF; EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF RAPID TYPEWRITING; BOTH CHARACTER AND BUSINESS REFERENCES REQUIRED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY DESIRED. A 756 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS.
TWO EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITH LARGE ADVERTISING COMPANY FOR WELL-EDUCATED, REFINED YOUNG WOMEN WITH ABOUT TWO AND FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THESE POSITIONS ARE STEPPING STONES TO HIGH-SALARIED SECRETARIAL POSITIONS; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, SALARIES EARNED, RELIGION AND TELEPHONE NUMBER. PRESIDENT, T 47 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large mercantile organization in vicinity of Borough Hall seeks a young woman, not over 22 years, for its employment department; work will be secretarial, clerical and filing, as well as of an executive nature during absence of managers; excellent opportunity for successful candidate to thoroughly learn employment work, and advance accordingly; office closed on Saturdays during Summer; salary to start $20 weekly; please be brief in stating age, education, religion and experience. 1 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER.
COMPETENT WOMAN WANTED; SALARY TO BEGIN $25 PER WEEK; MORE WHEN ACQUAINTED WITH THE WORK; SITUATION PERMANENT; BUSINESS WELL ESTABLISHED; ANSWER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE.
H 805 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
Executive office of retail establishment desires stenographer and office assistant between 21 and 25 years of age; this position holds possibilities of a secretarial nature; personality besides experience and initiative are desirable qualifications; answer should include age, details of experience and salaries received. A. P., 227 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS—FOUR
young women, between 20 and 30 years, having pleasing personality and high school education; rapid in taking dictation, accurate in transcribing; five-day week. Apply Thursday, Personnel Department, 6th floor, Macfadden Publications, 1,926 Broadway (64th St.).

STENOGRAPHERS (2) — ONE PREFERABLY WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. DAVID H. SMITH & SONS, 5,111 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.—
LARGE DOWNTOWN CORPORATION
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STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity in a downtown financial institution for a young woman who is a competent stenographer and typist, with additional experience in statistical or financial work; high school or college graduate preferred; congenial surroundings as assistant to a busy executive; salary $25 to start; state age, education, experience and religion. Savings, 661 Times Downtown.

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EXPERIENCED FOR PERMANENT POSITION.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
R. HOE & CO.,
504 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

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high-type girl of good appearance and education, who is accustomed to working in nice surroundings; there are several openings; salaries $20-$28; well-known oil corporation. Call 61 Broadway, 17th floor.

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STENOGRAPHER, real estate experience. Galinger, 358 5th Av. Wisconsin 2290.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wholesale house. W 85 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHERS.
A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK HAS TWO OPENINGS IN ITS STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT FOR EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS WHO ARE CAPABLE OF BEING ADVANCED TO SECRETARIAL POSITIONS; THESE ARE UNUSUALLY GOOD POSITIONS AND WILL PAY FROM $1,410 TO $1,500 TO START, DEPENDING UPON EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. IN REPLYING GIVE YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER, NATIONALITY AND GENERAL BUSINESS RECORD. WRITE BOX S. N., ROOM 308, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must have at least 4-5 years of practical experience and 3-4 years of high school training. Apply by letter only, stating age, education, experience, salary.
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES,
540 EAST 80TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, 21 years or over, high school education, at least 2 years' business experience; must be willing worker, possessing initiative, willing to operate dictating machine; type of girl capable of earning rapid advancement to more responsible position; starting salary $28 per week. Write, stating in detail age, religion, qualification, &c., S 756 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with ability to operate Monitor board, in construction office at Larchmont; pleasant surroundings; advancement as merited. Harry Rich Mooney, Box 348, Larchmont, N. Y. Phone Larchmont 1300.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady for correspondence and specification work; preferably with experience in an architect's or builder's office. Write, giving full particulars, age, experience, salary, references, &c. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Opportunity for young lady of good education, ability to do good work and able to assume some responsibility advertising; must be good typist. W. A., 650 N. Y. Times Boroklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—A firm of C. P. A.'s has an opening for a bright, efficient young lady who is a competent typist; state age, salary and experience. H. L. 198 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity; state age, experience, references and salary expected; office located in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. B B 87 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER of secretarial ability; accurate; rapid; experienced in business; must transcribe notes and write correctly; $30; permanent. Telephone 2335 Walker and make appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced; good education, Brooklyn manufacturing concern; good opportunity; state experience, salary and religion. Box 38, 228 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 2 year's experience; permanent position, large cotton goods house; apply by letter stating full qualifications, salary to start. S 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with commercial experience; must be neat and accurate; permanent position; state age, experience, religion and salary desired. S 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Export executive requires secretary-stenographer; must be thoroughly competent. Reply, stating experience and salary. S 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, high school graduate; opportunity for advancement. Call or write Chilvers Bookbinding Co., Cary Building, 126 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, must have several years' experience, preferably in the flour brokerage business; give references, state salary and religion. L 922 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, temporary position, possibility making same permanent; salary depending upon ability. Apply between 9-10 Monday morning 17 Battery Place, Room 1523.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent at both, quick at figures, well experienced; importing concern; must come well recommended; state age, salary, experience, education. R 594 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable relieving busy executive entire detail; willing start $25; wonderful opportunity advancement right party; state experience, references, religion. S 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
Young lady, about 23 years old; must be intelligent, quick and accurate; good opportunity; reply, stating age, experience, religion and salary. Box 918, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; neat, willing, quick, accurate; state age, education, religion, experience; salary $100 monthly start; permanent position. Box 907, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ASLAN MFG. CO., 38 EAST 21ST.

STENOGRAPHER with at least 3 years' experience typing, billing, etc., in factory office. General Insulate Co., 1,008-1,024 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute for 3 or 4 weeks; experienced operator only; salary $20 week. E. & J. Bass, Inc., 618 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for six weeks; possibility of permanent position; state in detail experience and education, salary desired. V 866 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with interior decorator or kindred line preferred, for mornings only; state age, education, experience and salary. R 472 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, age 17-20, wanted by large corporation; hours 9-4:30; good surroundings and advancement. G. L., Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
experienced, for large publishing house; give details, including education, religion, salary expected. Box 908, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, neat, accurate; must be experienced on Remington typewriter; state age, education, experience and salary desired. W 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, one who has had general office experience; must be competent; $25 to start. Apply by letter only, Fred R. Hill & Co., Inc., 301 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, neat, accurate; must be experienced on Remington typewriter; state age, education and salary desired. L. H., 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, cotton converting house, only one having experience in credit department of textile house considered. Box 895, 2501 World Tower Building.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced, over 28 years of age; state full particulars, experience, salary, &c. F 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for office of wholesale dry goods house; stenographer and typist. State experience, references and salary desired. H 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted in the collection department of publishing house; experience necessary; apply by letter. T 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, WITH AT LEAST ONE YEAR EXPERIENCE IN DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED. 7TH FLOOR, 1,370 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, in sales office of Brooklyn shoe factory; salary $18 to $20 week; giving full details. 10 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER, under 30, experienced, accurate, dependable, refined, office; Noiseless; state qualifications and religion; $30. M 474 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in busy law office. Write, stating qualifications and salary desired. A 773 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker wanted; must be familiar with office routine; state qualifications, references and salary expected. M 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one or two years' experience, for office of manufacturer, near Grand Central; state age, experience, religion, references and salary desired. W 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, clerical work; some experience; $14 weekly. Call Monday morning 8:30. Colorfast Shirt Co., 627 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, intelligent; ideal surroundings for refined, ambitious girl; salary $22-$25. Call O'Hare, 145 West 57th St., 4th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, willing; excellent opportunity right person; import firm; state age, experience, salary desired. W 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conversant with chemical, metal, import and export; for three weeks only. Ore & Chemical Corp., 40 Rector St., Room 712.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, BRIGHT, ACCURATE AND RAPID; GIVE PARTICULARS AND SALARY; STATE RELIGION. R. S., 720 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping desirable but not essential; state age, qualifications and minimum salary. R 590 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, KNOWLEDGE OF BILLING MACHINE PREFERRED. SAMUEL DORFMAN, 224 WEST 35TH.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, bright girl, two years experience; also capable waiting on trade. Y 2361 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, state age, education, experience if any and salary desired. T 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large publishing house, must be experienced; state age, references, experience and salary. R 461 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, experienced. W 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, architectural preferred; salary $20-$25. R 546 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with ability to make posters. R 482 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, accurate, rapid, willing worker; good opportunity. Write, stating reference, salary expected. S 730 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 3 years experience, fast, accurate; in reply give experience, salary, phone number. S 745 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for permanent desirable position; salary to start $20; state entire experience in written application. R 594 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, high school or college education, intelligent; state age, experience and salary expected. R 593 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Times Square district, law office; good appearance, some experience preferred. R 571 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, Brooklyn office; state salary and experience. 198 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; write particulars and salary expected. W 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position; experienced; good education; small office; $25-$30. A. H. Grebe & Co., 109 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER and to be generally useful in office; right salary to the right party. Room 505, 366 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with legal training, for teaching shorthand class; must be extremely capable. W 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, legal or real estate experience; state age, salary, experience. 4 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHERE, experienced in all office details, accurate and fast worker; textile line; $30. H. O., 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; must have 4 years' experience; knowledge of export desirable. Bachrach Bros., 663 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, familiar with dictaphone, or willing to learn; $25. Wing Mfg. Co., 352 West 13th, 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, willing to start at $10 a week; advancement if satisfactory. S. E. Johnson, 140 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER-BILL CLERK, substitute two weeks. Charles S. Drew Co., 588 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, in office of C. P. A.; permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement. S 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT; salary to start, $18. Moore, Room 406, 874 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; write fully, references, salary expected. Advertiser, 245 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position; salary $23. Pease Piano Co., Leggett Av. and Barry St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high-grade, experienced in taking rapid dictation, high school graduate. Call Repetti, Stillwell 6793.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, general office; experienced, bright, neat; state religion, salary; immediate. W 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for adult camp. Box 217, Wingdale, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, bright and capable of assuming responsibility; state age, experience. S 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; Borough Hall vicinity. 100 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER, hours 9-1, permanent position; salary $10. 1,260 Broadway, Room 715.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced only. Royal Lace Paper Works, 350 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, beginner, Italian attraction. Trapani & Manifredonia, 2,730 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing concern; state fully experience, education, religion, salary. R 593 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must have knowledge of bookkeeping; efficient and thoroughly experienced. Phone Whitehall 5903. Mr. Wolf.

STOCK GIRL.
HENRY BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
require refined young lady over 19, neat appearance, to act as stock girl; must be alert and willing.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, trade journal; must be thoroughly experienced handling large mailing list; no others need apply; state experience. R 542 Times.

SUPERVISOR for boys' and girls' department in a Chicago Jewish orphan home. See Mr. D. L. Weinfeld, 1,560 Amsterdam

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

E. A. FOUST & CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS,
1441 Broadway. 10th Floor. Cort. 5494.
MRS. E. E. BROOKE.

TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHERS.
Many openings; 1-2 wks, 1 mo., all summer. For your convenience this office opens at 9 a.m. ...$25-$30
ASST. BUYER—Underwear; thoro exp.$40-$50
TRANSLATORS—(1) Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, German or Dutch ...$40
(1) French, Spanish and 1 other lan. ...$40
DEMONSTRATOR—Cover Northeast territory, attractive young woman 25-30 yrs.; all expenses and salary ...$150 mo.
SECY.-STENO—College grad. for professional man prominent institution, hours 9-4...$35
SECY.-STENO—Very accurate, interesting work with executive ...$30-$35
SECY.-STENO—Engineer, D. T., exceptional future ...$30 up
STENO—Work into executive position; level-headed young woman 28-30 yrs. ...$30 up and lunch
STENO—Prominent brokers; neat, capable American girl with good commercial exp. ...$30
(1) Insurance exp. broker's office D. T. $30
Many others in all lines. Immediate placement practically assured, clean-cut American girls with good business background ...$30
FILE CLERK—Subject filing, good future.$22
(3) Some exp. H. S. grad. pref. ...$18-$20
TYPISTS—Numerous openings up and downtown, 2-4 yrs. H. S. and exper. ...$18-$22-$25
STENO—Small uptown office, relieve pwkd. ...$25
(1) Good at figures, for ideas prominent financial organization ...$25
For the girl with 1-2 yrs exp; a wide field with assured future ...$25
STENO.SECY.—Assist head personnel dept. good attractive position ...$22
COMPT. OPER—Downtown, probably temporary ...$30
CLERK—H. S. grad, bright beginner.$15-$18

AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
3 EAST 42D ST.-170 BROADWAY.
Registration free. Interviews 8 A. M.-2 P. M.
THE A. V. E.
is the Avenue of Success
for the girl with the higher education.
Registration requirements: College or High School diploma or equivalent.
Plenty of worth-while positions!
There is one around to fit them!
In September the situation will be reversed. Why not practice foresight? Why not adopt the farmer's maxim: "Make hay while the sun shines"?
The positions listed require Americans, under 30 years, unless otherwise stated:
MAIL SUPERVISOR, 30-35 years, Mail room experience ...$1,800.
SECRETARIAL Stenographer (Investment Co.), able to handle correspondence without dictation, keep records, &c.; $1,800.
SECRETARIAL Stenographer, small Department office; near Penn. Station; $1,800.
SECRETARIAL Stenographer (Social Service, Brooklyn, open Sept. 1), $1,800.
2 SECRETARIAL Stenographers (Motion Picture experience preferred), $1,500-$1,800.
SECRETARIAL Stenographer (Motors, Advertising Dept.), $30.
LEGAL Stenographers (3), $35; (2), $30.
2 SPANISH-ENGLISH Stenographers, $35 up.
10 STENOGRAPHIC Openings, many affording unusual opportunities for advancement, in the highest-type offices, including Banking, Educational, Publishing, Medical, Public Service, Coal, Oil, Steel, &c.; $25-$28-$30-$32. Beginners, $18-$20-$22.
10 TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHERS, $30.
TYPISTS—(1) C. P. A. office (tabulating experience), $25; (3) Public Utilities, $22-$25; (1) Typist-Relief Switchboard, $22; (10) Banks-Insurance, $80-$90 month; (1) Engraving (Bronx resident), $15.
OPERATORS — Burroughs-Comptometer-Dictaphone-Remington-Wahl, $23-$25-$30.
STATISTICAL CLERK, $22; FILERS, $18.

RIGHT NEXT TO THE BIG HOLE
THAT USED TO BE A BANK.
Approach to our building is obscured by excavations at Fifth Avenue and 41st Street. But our office is worth looking for. See these opportunities:
In Bermuda: Secretary; all expenses, maintenance and $40 a month.
Secretary-stenographer, $35.
Stenographer, temporary, $35.
Steno., little experience, $20-$22.
Typist, $22.
Clerk, no experience, $18.
Comptometer operator, $25.
Ellis Bookkeeping Mach. operator, $25.
ALICE DANA COLTER,
A. D. Colter Employment Agency,
8 East 41st St.
"We can generally find a place for you."

HOLIDAYS WELL SPENT
Mean a return in new pep, new ambition, and a new desire to get on the right track.
We can capitalize the pep, the ambition and the desire by placing you fittingly with a high-class banking, commercial or insurance company whether you are a clerk, typist, stenographer or executive secretary.
POSITION SECURING BUREAU, Inc., 280 Broadway, cor. Fulton St., Room 315. Miss A. Baker officiating in the vacation absence of Miss Bessie E. Miller.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church St., bet. Cortlandt-Liberty.
"SERVICE WITH A SMILE."
LEDGER CLERK, uptown ...$22
CLERKS, H. S. grad., beginners...$17-$20
CLERK, 2-3 years college ...$25
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive activity, excellent opportunity ...$35
STENOGRAPHERS, permanent, insurance, banking, brokerage, commercial...$25-$30
STENOGRAPHERS, several, temporary ...$30
TYPISTS, temporary-permanent ...$20-$25
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, salary open.
BOOKKEEPER, charge simple set ...$30

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING,
50 CHURCH ST.
UPTOWN OFFICE
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING,
342 MADISON AV.
ALL POSITIONS LISTED AT BOTH OFFICES.
We have 100 actual openings with finest firms in city.
BOOKKEEPERS $20-$25. TYPISTS $17-$22.
STENOGRAPHERS $17-$35. CL'KS $17-$20.
MACHINE OPERATORS, all kinds, $25-$30.
Experienced and Beginners.

ASSOCIATED EMP. BU., 20 BROAD ST.
Ability and personality needed in many high-grade positions. STENOGRAPHERS, coun., real estate (2) and Stock Exch. houses, $25-$35; TYPISTS, copy, tab., Wall St. letters, $18-$22; (1) acct. dept., good opp., $23; (1) learn Underwood, open; (2) addressog., $85 mo; (2) multig., $25; many Burros Sft., $100 mo.; Meon-Hop. Sft., Holerith Key Punch, $23; asst. librarian, Fr., Span., $25.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.
17 West 42d St. Interviews 9-2.
STENOGRAPHERS—ATTENTION!
Highest salaries now obtainable all lines.
EKPNG., MACHINE OPERATORS.
Ellis Ell.-Fish., $25; Boro., $30; Comptoms., $25.
BOOKKP.-STENO., under 35 yrs. ...$35-$40

CADMUS OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU,
15 William St.
WHY NOT LOCATE IN AN OFFICE WHERE BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE ARE APPRECIATIVE? Daily calls are received from high-class law firms seeking competent young women; also other positions. No registration fee.

PERSONNEL PLACEMENT, 17 WEST 42D.
STENOGRAPHERS!
ADJUSTORS, auto finance, exp., open.
CLERKS, posting, $23; billing, $23.
CLERK, A1 personality, $25.
SOLICITORS, exp. newspaper local display advertising, 4 Florida, $50.

MISS C. I. McGUINNESS,
CARE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION,
42 WEST 44TH ST.
Positions available for competent stenographers in high-class law offices; also temporary.

WE ADVISE
August instead of September to look for a good permanent position, especially in stenographic, secretarial fields.
WEAVER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
17 EAST 45TH ST.

EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
118 West 45th St. Mrs. Curtiss, formerly of Remington Typewriter Co.
Secretary, engineering, downtown, $50; Secretaries-Stenographers, many openings ranging from $25 to $40.

MRS. MERCY S. INGALLS
EXPERT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
7 West 42d St.
Pennsylvania 6882.
Splendid openings; good salaries; stenographers, typists, bookkepers, &c.
Permanent or temporary.

ALMA MATHESIUS, Personnel Adviser,
507 5th Av. Vanderbilt 0498
Stenos., good openings, uptn. dtn., $20-$35; typists, $75-$100; dictaphone, $110-$120; cashier-bkper., $100 and meals; addressograph-graph., $85; multigraph, $100; Burroughs statement, $1,100 and profit-sharing.

G. L. KRAY PLACEMENT BUREAU,
1 WEST 47TH ST., OFF 5TH AV.
Our openings: Stenographers, $25-$30; typists, $18 up; Ellis and Moon operators; Burroughs and bookkeepers; personal attention.

PLACEMENT COMPANY,
15 EAST 40TH ST.
Secty-Steno., some bookkeeping, uptown...$40
Several secretarial openings ...$35
Temporary stenographers, uptown...$5-$8 day

MISS SULLIVAN,
366 5th Av. Wisconsin 1683.
I have many openings for high-grade stenographers, bookkeepers, &c. Come in.

MACKEY AGENCY, 25 W. 42D ST.
Stenos., $25-$32; substitutes, $5-$8 day; typ.-clerk, $22; switchboard-reception, $20; filing, $20; typists, dictaphone, comptometer.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES,
1,609 Liggett Bldg. 41 East 42d St.
1,512 Benenson Bldg. 165 Broadway.
PARTIAL LIST OF POSITIONS:
BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20-$22-$25-$30-$35.
Bookkeeper-Sr. for Mfg. Co. ...$30-$35
Bkpr., with dept. store exp. ...$35
Bookkeeper-Typist, full charge ...$30-$35
Bookkeeper, furniture exp. ...$30
Bkpr.-Typist for printing co. ...$25
Bookkeeper, cloak and suit co. ...$25
Bookkeeper (retail), Bklyn. ...$23
Bookkeeper-Typist (Bronx) ...$23
Bookkeeper, full charge ...$20-$22
Asst. Bkpr.-Typist ...$18-$20
Ledger Clerk, accts. rec. ...$22
Asst. Bkpr., Greenpoint asc. ...$18
BOOKKEEPERS—MACHINES—
Burr. Bkpr., Brooklyn ...$25
Burr. Bookkeeper, exp. ...$25 up
Elliott-Fisher Bkpr., ribbon co. ...$25
Moon-Hopkins Bkpr., for bank ...$25 up
DEVICE OPERATORS—
Compt. Oper., chain store exp. ...$23-$25
Compt. Oper., machine co. ...$25
Compt. Oper., rubber co., 9-5 ...$25
Switchboard-Typist, piano co. ...$18
Switchboard, some typing exp. ...$17-$18
Furr. Statement Opers (3), banks..$22-$27
Elliott-Fisher Biller, magazine co. ...$25
Key Punch Opr., chain stores ...$22
Multigraph Oper., exp. ...$25 up
Addressograph Oper., for lawyers ...$25
CLERKS—
Mail Clerk, L. I. City ...$15-$25
Addressing, long hand ...$10
Information Clerk, older girl ...$95 Mo.
Filing, gen. clerk ...$16
Clerk, good penman, L. I. C. ...$75 Mo.
TYPISTS—
Typist, know dict., 42d St. ...$18
Typist-Billing, 9-5 hrs. ...$15
Typist, some billing, L. I. C. ...$75-$85
Typist, relieve switchboard ...$25 up
STENOGRPS. & SECRETARIES. $22-$40
Secretary-Steno. to bank official age 24-36, pref. some coll. training ...$40
Secretary-Steno., age 28-35, well educated, asst. Pres. Bklyn firm ...$40
Steno., some very good temp. positions, 2 to 8 weeks ...$30-$35
Steno.-Bookkeeper, 60th St. ...$25
Steno.-Secty., West 57th St., advtg. co.$35
Steno.-Bkpr., small D. T. office ...$35
Steno., instruction exp. ...$30
Steno.-Secty., 17th St., good hrs. ...$30
Bkpr.-Steno., Beaver St. ...$30
Steno.-Secty., dept. store ...$30
Steno.-Bkpr., attractive appr. ...$30
Steno., manage r. of off., L. I. C. ...$30
Stenos (2), small 57th St. off. ...$30
Steno.-Secty., ins., brokerage ...$30
Steno., r. e. exp., Bklyn. ...$30
Steno.-Bill Clerk, East 42d St. ...$28
Steno.-Secty., exclusive 5th Av. ...$28
Steno.-Bkpr., r. e., Bklyn...$30 and bonus
STENOGRAPHERS, $25—
Order Clerk, Church St.; r. r. exp. pref.
Noiseless machine; sales office, only girl; small office. Woolworth Bldg.
switchboard opr. ...$25-$25-$25
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25—
Steno., expt., unlimited future ...$23
Steno.-Biller, stock records ...$20-$25
Steno., legal exp., Bklyn. ...$20-$23
Steno., consulting eng., small off. ...$23
Steno., general office ...$22
Steno. and full charge bkpr. ...$20-$25
Steno., ins. exp. ...$20-$22
Steno., Jamaica bank ...$22
Steno., cloak and suit exp. ...$22
Steno. auto supplies ...$22
Steno., asst. bookkeeper ...$20-$25
Steno., broadcasting station ...$20-$25
Steno., tail. charge circulating library..$20
Steno. and Tel. Operator ...$18
Stenos., beginners with or without high school education ...$12-$18
OTHER POSITIONS OPEN.
Any position may be secured at
41 East 42 St. or 165 Broadway

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Hudson Terminal Building,
30 Church St., N. Y. C.
Founded in 1909 by
Otto T. Bannard, Robert W. de Forest, J. Pierpont Morgan, L. F. Loree, John D. Rockefeller and twenty-four other business leaders.
Dept. A—MRS. NEWINS.
Temp. Steno.—Unlimited demand ...$5-$8
Law Steno.—Downtown ...$38-$40
Secy.-Steno.—Adv. pref. ...$35
Secy.-Steno.—Knowl. bkpg. ...$35
Bkpr.-Typist—Experienced girl ...$35
Bkpr.-Steno.—Hotel position ...$35
Secy.-Steno.—Small office ...$30
Secy.-Steno.—Brooklyn position ...$30
Secy.-Steno.—Cotton brokers ...$30
Germ. Eng.-Steno. ...$30
Secy.-Steno.—Advg. pref. ...$25-$27
Steno.—Unusual environment ...$25
Clerk-Steno.—Steel concern ...$25
Steno.—Small office; open Aug. 1 ...$25
Steno.—Bond house ...$25
File Clerk-Mail Supervisor ...$25
Dept. C—MISS GIBSON.
Steno.—Near Grand Central; expr. ...$20
Clerk—Some steno.; Wall St. law ...$20
Steno.—Brooklyn bank; good ...$20-$25
Ledger Clerk—Uptown; expr. ...$22
Bkpr.—Expr. D. E., work supervised..$20-$25
Typist—Neat, touch operator ...$22
Reception Clerk—Uptown; assist doctor ...$20-$23
File Clerk—Pine St.; alphabetic ...$20
Steno.—D. T. real estate office ...$22
Steno.-Clerk—Boys' Club; good ...$20-$25
Steno.—120 B'way exp. ...$90-$100 mo.
Steno.—50 Church St.; electric ...$20-$25
Steno.-Secy.—Expr.; real estate ...$20-$25
Accounting Clerk—A1 personality ...$20
Library Clerk—42d St. ...$20
Steno.—Slight knowledge bkpg. ...$20
Dept. D—MISS LOOMIS.
Steno.—West side; experience ...$80-$100
Bkpr.-Steno.—Take charge bks.; fair steno. ...$18-$22
Ledger Clerk—Thorough experience ...$18
Bkpr.—H. S. G., no experience ...$18
Clerk—Alert, intelligent beginner ...$18
File Clerk—Brokerage experience; H. S. ...$18
File Clerk—Library Bureau system..$18-$20
Bill Clerk-Typist—Expr., refined girl..$18-$22
Typist—Excellent organization; expr..$18-$20
Typist—Downtown; copy work ...$18-$20
Typist—Expr. preferred; personality ...$18
Dept. E—MISS SLATTERY.
Clerk—Filing; good penman ...$16
Typist—Brooklyn; 6 mos. exp. ...$17
Clerk—Knowl. bkpg. & compt. opr. ...$15
Steno.—Neat, well-bred beginner ...$15
Typist—Consider beg. if rapid ...$17-$18
Clerk—Uptown, knowl. bkpg. ...$18
Dept. F (Machine Oprs.)—MISS HILL.
Key Punch Oper—Downtown; exp. ...$25
Sw. Oper.—Exp. filing and operating ...$20
Compt. Oper.—Uptown; rubber firm; exp.$25
Moon-Hopkins Oper.—Thoroughly exp. ...$25
Elliott-Fisher-Bkpr.—Banking firm; 2-3 yrs. exp. ...$25
Dict. Oper.—Sales corresp. work; exp. ...$30
Sw. Opr.-Typist—Exp. both forms of work.$25
Dict. Oper.-Steno.—Col. Circle section.$30-$35
Dept. G (Insurance)—MISS HILL.
Steno.—Ins. brok. exp.; care for corr. ...$27.50
Steno.—Downtown; prefer ins. exp. ...$25
Typist—Rapid, accurate; hrs. 9-5 ...$80 mo.
Clerk—Exp. posting; in ins. office ...$60 mo.
Steno.—Must have fire ins. exp. ...$23
The "NATIONAL,"
30 Church St.

AMERICAN
Employment Exchange, Inc.,
and
150 Broadway (7th floor)
41 East 42d Street (6th floor)
STENOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIES.
Two, legal ...$35-$45
Mercantile exp.; attractive ...$35
Brokerage; Wall St. exp.; A1 firm ...$32
Bank Executive; excellent future ...$30
Export-Import; expd.; small office ...$30
Bank; college grad.; banking exp. ...$30
Ins., or Brokerage; expd.; small office..$30
Insurance or Technical exp.; good future.$30
Textile exp.; excellent connection ...$25
Small Law office ...$25
Brokerage exp. ...$25
Insurance exp.; attractive opening ...$25
Motion-pictures company ...$25
Appreciative advertising company ...$25
Real Estate ...$25
Noiseless operator; congenial office ...$25
Construction ...$22
Engineering concern; advancement ...$25
Some H. S. or business school ...$20
Exp., neat business girl ...$22
Information clerk; Newark concern..$18-$22
Good experience; fine position ...$22
High school grad., exp.; small office.$20-$22
Numerous openings; temporary work, 2-6 weeks ...$20-$25
Experienced; small office ...start $18
Monitor board oper., 6 months' exp.; Brooklyn ...$18
High school graduate ...$75 month start
BOOKKEEPERS-STENOGRAPHERS.
Hotel; good opp.; noon luncheon ...$35
Engineering executive; supervise; D. E. bookkeeping ...$35
Automobile; expd.; good future ...$35
Good exp.; temporary for Summer ...$20
MACHINE OPERATORS.
E. F. Bookkeeper, well expd. ...$30
Dictaphone Opers. (3); publishing-advt. ...$25
Key Punch Operators ...$23
Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeper ...$25
Burr. Cal Mach. Oper., expd. ...$20
E.-F. Biller; know. steno.; accurate, neat.$22
TYPISTS.
Advertising exp. ...$25
One year's exp.; Ins. ...$18
And File Clerk; expd. ...$18 start
And Clerk, plug board oper. ...$18
CLERKS.
H. S. grad., good penman ...$15
File Clerk, exp., know. typing ...$17
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
Monitor Board and Typist, exp. ...$16
Plug Board Oper. and Typist, exp. ...$18
BOOKKEEPERS.
Full charge ...$35
Accounts pay. ledger ...$22
STATISTICAL CLK., mining and engineering exp.; attractive office ...$30-$40
OFFICE MGR.; supervise 8 girls, bkpg. dept. ...$35
FIDELE BUREAU, 516 FIFTH AV.
Nurses, graduates, undergraduates.
DESIRABLE PLACEMENTS.
Splendid Openings. STENOS.-TYPISTS, $20-$30. LEXUTT-POST Agency, 16 Exchange Pl.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

ROSE E. BOYD, 30 BROAD ST.
Field Secy; interest in social service and knowl. appeal work and financial campaigns necessary, $3,600-expenses; Steno-Secy; Spanish Engl. dict. $35; Steno. (credit mgr) $28; Stenos; some expr. $25; Switchboard Oper. $125; File Clerk, $22.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
60 BROADWAY.
Legal, brokerage and com. stenos., $35-$30-$25. Sub. stenos., $6-$7 a day. Typist-file clerk, $25. Typists, $25-$20. Clerk, figuring, $25. Switchbd. opr.-typists (2), $25-$22. Clerks, &c.

ELLIOTT-FISHER, $25; stenographer, $25; typist, $17; bookkeeper, $22; switchboard typist. Greater N. Y. Agency, 358 Fulton, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical; numerous positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BRISTOL BUREAU, 500 5TH AV.
Secretaries, stenographers, typists and stock clerks. Call 9-1.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.
Nation-wide demand for trained people in hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafeterias and tea rooms; hotel business now fourth industry of this country; thousands of new, big hotels and dining places will open this year; begin now to prepare for one of these positions.
Liberal pay, quick promotions, fine living and elegant surroundings; these are but a few of the advantages awaiting the trained hotel executive; the Lewis intensive training course prepares you in a few weeks' time for entrance into the field; our graduates are now holding preferred positions in best and biggest hotels in New York City and leading hotels, clubs and restaurants everywhere; many now operate their own establishments; course of study is endorsed by nationally known hotel owners and managers; executives drawing $10,000 to $50,000 a year.
Get into this rich, uncrowded field and enjoy big success; get out of the humdrum of routine work into a field that teems with opportunity, diversion and human interest; complete course and personal guidance cost but a few cents a day; free registration in our employment bureau included; our "money-back" guarantee gives you absolute protection; free illustrated book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY," fully explains all. Send for it now.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS,
Desk 136. Washington, D. C.

E. BURNHAM SCHOOL
OF BEAUTY CULTURE.
Finest instructions in all branches of beauty culture and hairdressing; DAY and EVENING CLASSES; EASY TERMS OR CASH DISCOUNT. The E. BURNHAM DIPLOMA definitely assures your success. Open daily for inspection and registration from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday, Friday until 9 P. M.
E. BURNHAM, INC.,
Established 1871.
Telephone Wisconsin 7647, Bush Building,
130 West 42d St., New York City.

MARCELLING, manicuring, water waving; private individual instruction, Jeanne King, 38 Gramercy Park (corner East 21st St.) Gramercy 2810.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB—3 months, $10. Collegiate Secretarial Institute, 345 Madison Av. Murray Hill 7510.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING "30 DAYS." MRS. MILLER, Inc., 217 West 125th St. Morningside 7417. Evening session.

DOMESTIC HELP WANTED
Rate 15 cents per agate line.

FEMALE.

COMPANION—A well-educated American, about 45 years old, to act as companion to a lady (not an invalid) living in the country within 50 miles of New York 8 months of the year and in the city the balance of the time. I particularly require some one having a cheerful disposition and tact; in replying please give every detail of experience and qualifications, stating religion and family connections. R 434 Times.

COOK and general houseworker, experienced, for small Christian family; Long Island Summer home until Sept. 15, after that Flatbush, Brooklyn; liberal wages; arrange for interview. G. L. Miller, S 725 Times Downtown, or phone Franklin 2175.

COOK, woman, seashore camp colony, small cafeteria; only first-class cook; no greasy food cook wanted; state wages. Mr. Mack, Hills Colony, Southampton, L. I.

COOK—Woman who can make good homemade pie and cake to do pastry cooking for restaurant. Apply Monday, Cherry Tree, 27 Pearl St.

COOK and kitchenmaid for Saratoga Springs; first-class references required. Telephone Rhinelander 2712.

COOK and housekeeper, experienced; references; no laundry. 106 Mowbray Place, Kew Gardens, L. I. Phone Virginia 10222.

COOK—Plain cooking small boarding house in mountains; good wages. Trafalgar 5357.

GIRL to learn hair dressing and beauty parlor work in exchange for light housework for one lady; reference required; delightful seashore. Appleton's Beauty Parlor, 142 3d Av., Long Branch, N. J. Phone 615.

HOUSEWORKER for business woman; Jewish-American family, 3 adults; must understand cooking. Tuesday morning, 1st floor, Shapiro, 425 Dean St., Brooklyn, Atlantic Av. Station.

HOUSEKEEPER-NURSE, white; supervise care one child, family of three; small house. Write, giving age, experience, salary expected, Mrs. D. McGraw, Short Hills, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER, general, for small family; modern house in country; references required. Phone Bowling Green 10160 or write Frye, 14th floor, 20 Exchange Place.

HOUSEKEEPER, country, plain cooking; 3 adults, one child; oil stove; $75. 10 East 78th. Call 11-1 Monday.

KINDERGARTNER or nursery governess, part time, for two little girls; knowledge of French, if possible. Write Mrs. Martyn, 136 East 67th St.

LAUNDRESS, expert, references; experienced only; family wash to take home. Call Caledonia 5828. Monday after 10 A. M.

MASSEUSE, neat, pleasant, good salary and commission; state age. W 94 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, competent, middle-aged woman, assist care of baby and light housework; best personal references required. Maffett, 802 West 181st. Apt. 5b.

NURSE, chambermaid; child 19 months old; apply 81 Magnolia Av., Mount Vernon. Phone Hillcrest 2753J.

NURSE—Mother's helper, capable, willing; one child, 2 adults; city references required. Academy 5266.

NURSE for 2 children, competent, congenial home; state salary and references. Apply Box 40, 1204 St. James Building.

NURSE for baby 1 year old (trained preferred). Telephone Bryant 7600, Monday.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, cultured, Larchmont, Summer; 4-year girl. Apply before 2 P. M. Samson, 35 West 81st.

WOMAN, white, take charge small furnished house; must be good cleaner; references. Call Sunday, 5-7, 25 West 55th.

FEMALE.

YOUNG LADY, refined, intelligent, assist with two small children; good home and salary. Telephone Raymond 7814.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist mother with household duties in country home, 18 miles New York City; good home and surroundings; room to self; write details as to salary expected, references, &c. S 732 Times Downtown.

TWO GIRLS, white, mother and daughter or two friends, for attractive house, Hartsdale, near station; one girl must be good cook; good living conditions; family three adults; mention nationality, how long in last place, references, wages wanted. T 54 Times.

OFFER room exchange for few hours housework daily. Norton, 292 West 92d.

MALE.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, willing to work about house and grounds in Westchester, 25 miles from New York; married man preferred; regret no accommodation for children; state experience, &c. F 412 Times.

CHAUFFEUR (white), competent mechanic, wanted, private family in New Rochelle; one who is conscientious and not afraid of work. Write, stating experience, salary and nationality. V 897 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, middle aged; Cadillac; handy around house; board, lodging; white only; state salary and references. Box 61, 228 West 42d St.

CHAUFFEUR—Competent, honest, willing, single, for country; first-class man only apply with references. Call Monday between 4 and 5. Room 610, 120 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, experienced P.-A.; personal references; $35. A 797 Times Downtown.

COUPLE for the Country—Man to be generally useful. Must understand garden, be able to do some carpenter work, painting and general repairing; active, willing and agreeable.
Woman to do laundry work, help in the main house; cleaning and making herself generally useful.
Excellent quarters; gas, light and heat furnished; state wages expected; references; full details as to qualifications; excellent place where right couple will be well taken care of if satisfactory. Reply Box 561, Rye, New York.

COUPLE, white, first-class cook, butler, houseman (handy); conscientious and not afraid to work; good home, references required. Write, stating experience, references and nationality. V 896 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, white, Scarsdale, family adults; excellent position; attractive room; state nationality, age, references, wages wanted; wife must be good cook. T 53 Times.

MAN and wife, German preferred, to take charge of small apartment house. Telephone Susquehanna 0759.

VALET—Light cooking and housekeeper for bachelor; high-class man only; English preferred; salary $120; permanent position. M 451 Times.

WAITRESS for private home in country; must be neat, smart, willing; steady position year round; state age, experience, references and wages. R 547 Times.

WANTED—In a country community, for children, 90 miles from N. Y., man and wife; must be educated, cultured and refined. Telephone after 10 A. M. Monday for appointment, Regent 1562.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANTS with sales ability for exclusive sale in States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine; marvelous new complete bookkeeping system and income tax record; accountants say it is "wonder of age"; a real system for $10; here is your chance to work up wonderful accounting business of your own; 60% commission. F 392 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE—Opportunity for high school graduate interested in accounting to connect with leading firm of certified public accountants; must be willing to begin at bottom and prove ability for advancement; reply stating age, education, previous experience, if any. T 52 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.
semi-seniors and juniors for firm of certified public accountants; apply by letter, stating academic and technical education, experience, salary expected. W 21 Times.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-senior, with several years' practical auditing experience; permanent position with C. P. A.; salary fair, hours 9-5:30; state age and qualifications in application. W 45 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Certified public accountant has opening for a competent semi-senior; write, stating experience, education and salary desired. W 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, capable typing reports for C. P. A. firm; state age, training, experience, salary. M 545 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; complete set books; experienced bookkeeper only need apply; hospital or hotel preferred. 32 East 40th.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public; could use junior; state salary, particulars. W 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS on staff of C. P. A.'s; opportunity for ambitious and qualified applicants. Box 555, Realservice, 15 East 40th St.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, for C. P. A. firm; state experience and salary. W 44 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Instruction.

TEA ROOM TRAINING ORGANIZATION,
33 West 42d St. Longacre 4448.
SEPT. 15 CLASS NOW FORMING.
We train you to organize and manage a TEA ROOM, MOTOR INN, CAFETERIA and COFFEE SHOP; 1,900 students; 53 New York's most successful Tea Rooms and Cafeterias operated by our methods; practical work in Tea Rooms and Cafeterias of our students; training by Helen Woods (former Employ. Mgr. six largest New York hotels), ORIGINATOR OF TEA ROOM TRAINING.
We help you to secure a position or start in business.
Send for Booklet K.

LEARN
TEA ROOM BUSINESS.
COURSE STARTING SEPT. 9.
You learn to organize and manage a tea room, cafeteria or motor inn; our tea room operated in connection with the school daily demonstrates the value of our methods; you are assisted in starting your own business or in securing a position; day and evening classes; resident and corresponding courses; Call or write for Booklet B. Ware School of Tea Room Management, 52 West 39th St.

FIFTH AVENUE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
The Littlest School in New York.
Perfect your system or learn Pitman.
ASK MISS LYNCH FOR PLAN.
Private tutoring; no classes; each taught individually, as if alone in the school; appreciated by serious students whose aim is to be EXPERT upon finishing.
MURRAY HILL 0530.
503 5th Av. Corner 42d.

LEARN CANDY MAKING.
ORIGINAL SCHOOL—12TH YEAR.
Earn money at home. Fascinating profitable business. Expert instructions. Enroll now. Call or send for Booklet.
THE CANDY INSTITUTE,
ELINOR G. HANNA, PRINCIPAL,
60 West 50th St. CIRCLE 6086.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
IN ONE MONTH,
by Prof. Miller, who taught at Columbia Univ. 5 years; open all year; rooms fan cooled. MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND, 1,465 Broadway (42d St.). Phone Wisconsin 9880. No connection with any other school.

SELF-SUPPORT IN A MONTH.
We train and place girls and women; term three or four weeks; day or night classes. Call or phone.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
19 West 44th St.

STENOGRAPHY — Become 200-word-minute executive secretary, law, court, legislative reporter, instead of mere 100-word office stenographer; office training course; court examinations. Lusk Shorthand Reporters, 229 West 42d.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, millinery thoroughly taught; individual instruction; day and evening classes; open all year; established 1892; free catalog; free advice. Phone Longacre 7232. McDowell School, 36 West 40th St.

LEARN candy making; simple, profitable; special Summer course. Director Dorit K. Weigert, Instructor Y. W. C. A. IRIDOR SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL CANDY MAKERS, 17 West 49th St.

BASSE ACADEMY OF BEAUTY CULTURE,
20 East 46th St.
Here you receive practical instruction under trained experts; convenient terms; don't hesitate. Call on us any time.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
527 5th Av., at 44th St.
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 10.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Salaries average $25 to $40 a week after only 30 to 60 days' coaching; illustrative lessons, Moon's Secretarial Schools, 50 East 42d St., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISING COPYWRITER—We want a man who can write convincing copy, not a beginner, who "thinks" he can write, but an experienced writer, who has demonstrated his ability and has had at least four years' experience; ability to make layouts will be helpful; to the right man a steady position with a good future is open with a large agency; no applications will be considered without complete history of your experience, age, salary desired. Address in confidence Y 2309 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTY MEN
Can earn big money on a commission basis; fine opportunity. Call Roya Radio Corp., 119 West 19th St. See Mr. Parker.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, producers who can qualify as district managers; established quarterly publication, endorsed by labor and other organizations; organizing sales force now to open new territory; commissions weekly; permanent positions; manager will be in New York for interviews about Aug. 2. Y 2216 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING—MAIL ORDER AND FOLLOW-UP LETTER WRITER for a growing trade-marked candy manufacturing business just established in Newark. Write full particulars, experience and salary wanted. Drawer A, Clinton Hill Station, Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by medium-sized agency; sound cooperation offered to a young man who knows he can make good; salary and commission; our staff notified of this advertisement. Y 2290 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AGENCY copywriter; man with good ideas and layout ability; agency experienced; available immediately; write fully, giving past connections and earnings. R 583 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for Atlantic City's official pageant program; 20 per cent. commission; send references. Coast News Service, 160 South Kentucky Av., Atlantic City.

ADVERTISING WRITER, experience theatrical reviews, exposition and fraternal publicity; state details, experience, salary expected. F 217 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Very attractive publication; commission and stock to right party; write fully. J 396 Times.

AISLE MANAGERS.
L. S. Plaut & Company, Newark, N. J., in preparation for the opening of their new store, are receiving applications from experienced men for positions as division superintendents; must be tall, of good appearance, experienced in department store systems and between 30 and 40 years of age. Apply either by letter or in person.

ARCHITECTURAL—All around man, design and construction, to take charge of drafting room, high-class work, churches and schools; state experience and salary; steady position; all correspondence strictly confidential. M 505 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsmen, preferably those experienced in New York City buildings; steady positions to right men. Call or write full particulars. Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for high-class fireproof work; experienced men only. Write, stating age, experience, religion and salary expected, H 46 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN wanted; 10 first-class architectural draftsmen; theatre experience desired but not essential. W 48 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—Familiar with country house scale drawings and details; state experience, salary expected. Box 565, 1,293 Broadway.

ARTIST—COMMERCIAL
For advertising department of Washington's fastest growing department store; one with general experience in illustrating and still life. Submit samples and letter to
G. I. Snowden,
care of The Hecht Co.,
Washington, D. C.

ARTIST—First-class letterer and designer. Call with samples Monday, before 10 or after 4, Mr. Watts, Room 1414, 250 West 57th St.

ARTIST, first-class commercial black and white figure man having studio; experienced; also need good letterer and designer. T 5 Times.

ARTIST, boy 17, good, object drawing, learn photo retouching. Apply with samples, A. N. Visco, 150 Nassau St.

ARTIST, good modern letterer and designer; must have advertising experience. The 4 Arts, 8 East 41st St. Murray Hill 2469.

ASSEMBLY EXPERT.
Assistant Production Manager—Established radio manufacturer now open for man experienced in time study and layout of assembly operations; automotive or electrical assembly experience desired; radio knowledge not necessary; good salary with quick advancement in proportion to increased production; only serious, fully experienced assembly man need apply. Write (do not call

MALE HELP WANTED.

MORTGAGE SOLICITORS to join live organization; commission and profit-sharing features; active leads; excellent opportunities. Seaboard Investing Co., 62 Cedar St. Telephone John 5864.

MORTGAGE MAN with experience, good proposition for right man; commission. Room 57, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEWSPAPER circulation opportunity for intelligent, educated, husky man who has no highfalutin ideas about getting his hands dirty; prefer married man, between 25 and 30; start $2,500; if not worth more in 6 months, he's wanted at all; state age, experience, present salary; your confidence will be respected. Y 2375 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Large mercantile house requires services of young man about 25 years of age for account payable division; must understand bookkeeping and correspondence; salary $30 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; include all details necessary for a decision. S. H., 198 Times.

OFFICE BOY—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

President of large and highest rated commercial firm wishes personal office boy.

Rare chance through daily contact with heads of departments, can thoroughly learn all important details and eventually head department.

Requirements—High-grade, very neat, bright boy of good health.

Call Monday and Tuesday morning between 9-12. 1,350 Broadway, 17th floor.

OFFICE BOY for Broadway theatrical office; splendid chance for advancement; short hours; give age, salary wanted to start, nationality and references in own handwriting; apply by letter only. Cinema Theatre Attraction Exchange, 1,546 Broadway.

OFFICE CLERK wanted for general cost work in Brooklyn; answer in own handwriting, stating experience, references, age, religion and salary expected. Faithful, 199 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

OXY-ACETYLENE GAS WELDER, experienced welding kitchen utensils; all light gauge work; only competent men need apply. Republic Stamping and Enameling Co., 50 Union Square.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING SALES MANAGER; HIGH-CLASS PLANT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH GOOD CUSTOMER CONNECTION; SALARY. F 447 TIMES.

PHYSICIAN, experienced internist, to assist full time; permanent position; opportunity. Write, giving detailed experience. R 455 Times.

PHYSICIAN, registered, in New Jersey, as assistant in advertising medical office; salary $75 weekly. F 140 Times.

PIANO TUNER and repairer, thoroughly experienced; permanent position; good salary, best living conditions. Apply at once, J. W. Ackerly, Patchogue, L. I. Phone Patchogue 999.

PORTER.

Splendid steady position for white porter who can furnish best references as to honesty, sobriety, character; active, intelligent married man preferred; also knowledge shipping and parcel post; state full particulars whether employed or unemployed at present, salary expected, age, religion, references, recent employers. M 517 Times.

PORTER with experience packing dry goods; willing to clean offices; permanent position; city references required. F 464 Times.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT.

New York publisher who owns five publications, old established, is erecting new building and installing a modern printing plant; wants a high-grade superintendent to take charge of the mechanical department; must be a man who is capable of estimating on all kinds of high-grade printing; bank and personal references exchanged; plant 26 miles from New York; a man who can make investment in preferred stock of company preferred, but this is not essential; this position pays $5,200 a year and percentage on gross business turned out. W 19 Times.

PRINTING mechanic, by distributor and importer of printing machinery; should have experience in erecting, adjusting, repairing and operating printing and automatic machinery; some experience as pressman desirable; only those answering giving complete information will be considered. A 755 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION MANAGER wanted to take charge of manufacturing plant in Pennsylvania; must have a successful record as an executive and be able to build up large volume production; write, stating age, experience, references, salary expected, &c. R 375 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN.

Large corporation has opening for high-class man who has had experience in appraising the value of sites for retail purposes, and has fair knowledge of legal work involved in making leases, regulating assessments, &c.; must possess keen business sense, be about 35 years of age, able to furnish bond and ready to travel as the work may require.

In confidential application, state age, past experience and salary earned; family responsibilities and religion.

R. E. S. 420 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER

to take full charge of land development in Greater New York; must be thoroughly experienced and capable. Apply Room 500, 160 Pearl St., near Wall St.

REAL ESTATE—Services of salesman required; knowledge of Manhattan and Heights values essential; commission basis; no drawing account; corporation established over 25 years. Box 902, 2501 World Tower Building.

REAL ESTATE.

Leasing broker, experienced mid-town section, excellent opportunity; commission basis. Room 1702, 505 Fifth Av.

REAL ESTATE CANVASSER for Manhattan; corporation established 25 years; liberal commission basis; no drawing account. Box 900, 2501 World Tower Building.

REAL ESTATE MAN, experienced in selling, leasing or mortgages, to manage department; liberal commission arrangement. R 505 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK.

ELECTRICAL AND HARDWARE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. IN RACE, STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

T. L. MADDEN,
414 EAST 41ST ST.

RECEIVING CLERK, experience in coat or dress house essential. 1,333 Broadway, 8th floor.

REPORTER for trade paper, experienced in commodity markets; state age, experience, salary. F 836 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT manager, capable of taking charge of two high-class tea rooms with large clientele in midtown district; only high calibre man of good appearance with long experience and successful record considered, but to him a good proposition will be offered; give full details, age, experience, references and salary wanted in first letter. M 531 Times.

RIDING instructor for children's camps, experienced gentleman only; salary and commission. Write full qualifications to J. F. Mitchell, Camp Mitchell, Tyler Hill, Pa.

ROOM CLERK, experienced, for Summer resort or adult camp; capable of doing own correspondence. Box 217, Wingdale, N. Y.

RUG STOCKMEN.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED RUG STOCKMEN. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SIXTH FLOOR.

SALES CREW MANAGER

to direct a selling organization to go to the radio retailer on an established product, radio accessories. We want a man who can hire, train and manage a selling crew in and around Greater New York and who has had the actual experience and training in such work; good salary and permanent connection. Write, giving full details, to Joseph S. Edelman, care Sterling Advertising Service, 58 West 40th St., city.

SALES engineer with mechanical training for Bridgeport manufacturing company; salary $50 to $100 per week, depending on experience, age and ability. Y 2273 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Young man, of good moral character, to call on the cloak, dress and allied trades with our line of trimmings; we offer an opportunity of earning a good salary and commission; those who are familiar with this line and can furnish satisfactory references will be considered. Box 914, 2501 World Tower Building.

SALESMAN, sell office supplies; state age and salary expected. F 201 Times.

SECRETARY—Young man, about 28 years of age, for executive of large publishing organization; college education preferred; must be competent stenographer; also capable of handling correspondence independently; write fully, giving age, education, experience and salary expected. C 1038 Times Annex.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, with commercial experience, capable take over full care important detail and sales correspondence; state record, age, salary desired. B. A., 128 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK,

for fine dresses; must be very capable and possess highest credentials; to such party we offer a very good position. R 556 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, also estimator, in a plumbing and heating house; give reference and full particulars in first letter. Y 2372 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced sash, door and moulding warehouse; references required; steady job. G. Blur-berg, 103 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant, must be experienced, for silk house; state age, references and salary desired. W 1 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; good references. S 758 Times Downtown.

SHOE BUYER.

Progressive retail store is interested to locate an experienced shoe buyer not over 35 years of age, who has thorough knowledge of popular-priced shoes and market; must have live ideas, be able to merchandise a stock and successfully manage the department; this may be a broader field for some capable assistant at present in a large store; all replies must contain details of experience, including locations and salaries received. B. R., 217 Times.

SODA DISPENSER, experienced, to go out of town. American Hotels Corporation, 25 West 45th St.

SOLICITOR WANTED, RAYON DYEING. Local company, specializing dyeing of FAST INDANTHRENE COLORS on Rayon, looking for experienced solicitor with established trade; commission basis; either part or whole time; attractive proposition to right party; applications treated strictly confidential. Reply B. B., 85 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER

TO ASSIST MANAGER OF HAIR NET DEPARTMENT IN LARGE WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, ABLE TO ATTEND TO DETAIL WORK AND DEVELOP INTO SALESMAN; APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 343, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.

GIMBEL BROTHER, INC.,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER FOR ONE OF THEIR EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
CUYLER BUILDING, 4TH FLOOR,
125 WEST 31ST ST.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted; experienced young man, willing to assume responsibility; good chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary desired. S 720 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Legal experience necessary; must be rapid and accurate; salary commensurate with ability; state age, experience and education. S 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Business experience not essential; must be capable transcribing notes accurately; good typist; young man; give references; state religion, age, salary. W 11 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent at both; quick at figures, well experienced; importing concern; must come well recommended; state age, salary, experience, education. W 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, knowledge of grammar, good speller; state age, education, experience and salary desired. B. C., 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young, single, American; English-Spanish translator; prepared go Colombia immediately. F 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, male; state experience, religion and salary expected. L 927 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced in the insurance brokerage business. Y 2252 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with general office experience; write, stating age, salary and references. W 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in insurance office; state salary and experience. S 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for music house; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary. S 1238 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, permanent position; $12 to $14. Room 603, 457 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for reporting testimony; must be unusually capable. W 88 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in keeping furniture records. Call Monday morning, 220 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

STOCK CLERK and packer, experienced; state age, record, salary. B. G., 133 Times.

STONE CARVERS for artificial limestone plant using air tools; also plaster mold workers, &c.; permanent work. Address J., P. O. Box 1194, Jacksonville, Fla.

SUB DIE MACHINIST wanted who is thoroughly experienced in making sub dies for drawing metal plates, &c. Apply to clock movements and instrument work; factory South Brooklyn; state age, nationality; give complete record of experience. Box 56, 294 5th St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT — Assistant superintendent of construction wanted at once; experienced in theatres and hotels; state age, experience, salary. B. B., 84 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, 4-story apartment; references required. Y 2276 Times Annex.

SUPERVISOR for boys' and girls' department in a Chicago Jewish orphan home. See Mr. B. L. Weinfeld at 1,560 Amsterdam Av., Edgecombe 0640.

SUPERVISORS for boys' and girls' department in Chicago Jewish orphans' home. See Mr. Weinfeld, 1,560 Amsterdam.

SURVEYOR-COMPUTER.

A New York City surveyor wishes to employ several young men as computers; knowledge of trigonometry and the use of logarithmic tables essential. Reply by mail, stating age, technical education, experience and salary expected. P 854 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER and material clerk wanted by engineering and contracting corporation; do not reply unless you have had considerable experience in this kind of position; state age, salary and telephone number. R 553 Times.

TRUCK MECHANIC, all-round A1 man, years of experience; good opportunity to live man; no dead wood wanted. Apply 8 A. M. Monday, See Mr. Murray, 17 9th Av., Long Island City.

WELDERS,
COWLMAKERS, TOOLMAKERS,
METAL FITTING MEN,
AEROPLANE EXPERIENCE.
CURTISS
AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORP.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

WINDOW DRESSER, sign writer, experienced. National Drug Stores Corp., 215 Greene St.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card-writer, capable of promoting sales. Apply in person, Bell Department Store, Pleasantville, N. Y. Christian firm.

YOUNG MAN—AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, UNMARRIED, WITH GOOD APPEARANCE, PERSONALITY AND ANTECEDENTS, AMBITIOUS TO BECOME TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR EXCLUSIVE IMPORTER; WILLING TO START WITH SMALL SALARY BUT WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR IMMEDIATE ADVANCEMENT. WE WILL NOT GRANT INTERVIEW UNLESS YOU HAVE SOLD LACES, NECKWEAR, VERLINGS OR HANDKERCHIEFS. W 66 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN 17-18, office boy in drafting room of large corporation; state age, salary expected, &c. V 887 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 30, experienced in handling mail desk in large downtown fire insurance office; must be thoroughly reliable and competent; answers should state age, experience, education and salary expected. A 759 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20,

as stock clerk in art embroidery department of wholesale dry goods house, preferably with some experience. Address, with particulars, Embroidery, Box 195 Madison Square.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, excellent opportunity in large Bronx office; must be good penman, good at addition, preferably with knowledge of bookkeeping; about $24 to start; rapid advancement; permanent. B. B., 1,258 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, clerk, wanted for permanent position with large corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, religion and salary desired. 9 Times 165 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, capable, experienced in hosiery line, knowledge of shipping, Spanish and sales, to call on exporters and people using case lots; salary and commission. S 683 Times Downtown.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN to assist head of order department in large manufacturing concern; good correspondent; state age, education, experience and salary desired. L. F., 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, German preferred, capable take short hand, learn import business; keen, active mind, having honest interest learn get ahead; opportunity right party. N 906 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 22, office work in wholesale sales room; must be stenographer; excellent chance for young man to make future for himself. Y 2259 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, as order clerk and junior inside salesman, upholstery jobbing house; unusual opportunity; state experience, salary desired Box 450, 200 Fitzgerald Building.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, wanted to act as rental agent by real estate concern; salary $20 per week. R 560 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, about 20 years old, as typist and stenographer; must be a resident of Brooklyn. Address W. U., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 21, high school or college education, in sales department of large publishing house; salary and commission. 15 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

YOUNG MAN to assist head of order department in large manufacturing concern; good correspondent; state age, education, experience and salary desired. W 61 Times.

YOUNG MEN for office work familiar with Elliott Fisher billing machine; state age and salary wanted in own handwriting. R 568 Times.

YOUNG MAN for stationery store; experience preferred; opportunity courteous, willing worker; state age, salary, qualifications. F 255 Times.

YOUNG MAN AS PARCEL POST AND RECEIVING CLERK, WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE. C. H., 150 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 20, collect rents tenement houses, assist office; knowledge typewriting; state age, religion and salary. Real Estate, F 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN with college or high school education to start in underwriting department of large fire insurance company. Box 116, City Hall Station.

YOUNG MAN, recent high school graduate, good stenographer, in sales department; state age, salary. W 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance and bright, for antique and decorating business; chance for advancement. B 307 Times.

YOUNG MAN, some shop experience, to learn good trade, Union Wire Die Co., 250 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN with legal training wanted by large corporation. F. F., Box 70 Station D.

CHECK THIS OVER WITH YOUR WIFE.

Do some of these limitations apply to your present work: Inadequate fixed income, absence from home, investment risk, no future vision, ambition stifled, unhealthful, uncongenial, uninteresting routine; no independence, unethical features, no stimulation or compensation for initiative, ambition or self-expression; Will politics, pull, reorganization, ill-health or old age shelve you when your financial needs are greatest? Does any one begrudge you an increased income.

If you have "that something" you can leave such limitations behind. Few know whether they have "that something" or not. We have found it in accountants, tax experts, secretaries, engineers, salesmen, executives, college men, athletes, professional men, &c. You may have it.

Would you like to know? We employ Mr. Hoopingarner, selection expert of New York University, at our expense, not yours, to discover "that something," which means ability to earn an adequate immediate commission income from selling life insurance, together with an assured future income from renewal commissions. A new future is open to you if he discovers these qualities in you. Scientific selection, modern methods, thorough training and competent supervision have made success far beyond the average of men now in our organization. Mr. Hoopingarner will give you a frank opinion. See him Monday or Wednesday, 9 until 5, Room 1405, 25 West 43d St., or phone for appointment on other days Vanderbilt 4907.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TITLE GUARANTEE CO. OF 972 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J., HAS AN OPENING FOR A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN ALL DETAILS OF A MORTGAGE AND TITLE COMPANY, AS ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT. THIS IS A NEW COMPANY WITH A $1,000,000 CAPITALIZATION, AND TO ONE HOLDING A SIMILAR POSITION, WHOSE FUTURE IS LIMITED, IT OFFERS AN EXCELLANT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY CONFIDENTIAL LETTER. P 469 TIMES.

WE want a sales force organizer who can establish a sales organization in some of the principal cities of the Middle West, New England and Middle Atlantic States, or in any of them.

We manufacture brushes of all kinds and are jobbers in all kinds of janitorial supplies, selling to schools, public institutions, jobbers or the trade, or any one.

We would request that you state in your letter, in a general way, what you have done, if you think you can meet our demands, and what you think should be the method in our case; state salary. Y 2251 Times Annex.

DIRECT BY MAIL.

Washington's fastest growing department store requires the services of a man or woman who can organize a direct by mail department and execute sales and prestige building literature; must be experienced. Apply by letter, with samples, to

G. J. Snowden,
care of The Hecht Co.,
Washington, D. C.

LARGE paper mill in Northern Quebec, Canada, needs a number of graduate engineers in pulp and paper mill experience for construction work; chemists, chemical engineers, field engineers, draftsmen, construction superintendent and estimator; also man to look after correspondence regarding supplies, including machinery; experienced men only need apply. Give full particulars in first application regarding age, education, experience, married or single and salary required; also telephone number, to Box Y 2286 Times Annex.

HIGH-GRADE
YOUNG MEN WANTED.

For insurance engineering work; about 22 to 30 years, with engineering training (technical graduates preferred), or mechanical, elevator or construction experience; unusual opportunity for men who possess character, personality, ambition and ability, who will work hard, study, and qualify for advancement; fair starting salary. Call Mr. Seymour, July 28, between 10 and 2, Room 810, 270 Madison Av. (at 39th St.).

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY
FOR RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATE.

Real estate mortgage firm desires capable young man for responsible position; experience not necessary as we are more interested in ability; write, stating education, age, religion and salary desired. K. T., Box 671 Times Downtown.

BUILDER wants partner or working foreman to take full charge of carpenter shop and mill; must be practical man with experience at the bench, and be able to estimate and lay out work from drawings without technical help or supervision. Apply by letter only in first instance to Frederic Francis & Co., accountants, auditors, 23 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.

PROMINENT manufacturer will employ young man in Jersey City branch who understands thoroughly metal roofing and metal lath; first qualification is that he understand how office must back up sales force since most of this work will fall to him; give age, experience and reasons why job would appeal to you. T 28 Times.

WANTED for Florida, man who understands manufacturing of porcelain; also man who understands manufacture of rubber compositions and Bakelite products. Phone Cortlandt 5890.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for man with good education to call with unique educational service on business men; bond required; old-established concern; commission. Write for interview Y 2382 Times Annex.

ALL around factory man; good opportunity for willing worker; 25-35 years old; $25 per week. Charles F. Gledhill Co., 77-87 Creamer St., Brooklyn, near Columbia St.

10 MEN wanted by Fuller Brush Company to sell direct to consumer; experience unnecessary; big commission. Call 2-5, 250 West 57th St.

GOOD double entry bookkeeper, produce commission house experience; apply by letter, giving full experience and qualifications; excellent chance. L. 936 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE ENGINEER, timekeeper, material clerk, lines and grades for reinforced concrete building construction; state salary desired. Y 2374 Times Annex.

BRIGHT boy, willing worker, office and warehouse. Apply own handwriting. A 768 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WANTED by prominent real estate concern. R 561 Times.

Employment Agencies.

A. L. G. FRITZ,
40 WEST 40TH ST. PENN. 9738.
Recent Graduate Automotive Engineer $2,400
Engineer Automobile Elec. Equipment...Open
Mechanics, exper. truck repairing.....75c hr.
Ask for Mr. McKone.

MACKEY AGENCY, 25 WEST 42D ST.
STENOGS.-(1) Traffic (passenger pfd.), exp., $140; (1) capable secy., $35.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,

150 Broadway (7th floor)
and
41 East 42d St. (6th floor).

EXECUTIVE AND COMMERCIAL DEPTS.

BUYER & MDSE. MAN capable handling "bargain basement" .....Up to $20,000
MECHANICAL ENG.—Sales ability, machine tool exp.; big opportunity .....Up to $100
PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY MAN—Conduct R. E. campaign, N. J. ....$5,000 D. A.
SECRETARY, single, to exec. financial pub., 150-200 words per minute.....$75
SALESMEN with sales records, autos, exp, not essential .....$70 and commission
SEC.-STENO., age 25, eng. grad. (1) Boston, (1) N. Y., (1) eng. grad., public utility experience preferred .....Salary open
SALES ENGINEERS, E. E. grad., age 25-32; fine opportunity. Salary, bonus and comm.
ACCT., Jewish Welfare Org., Ohio $65
BKPR.-CASHIER, Spanish., Eng., single, high-grade American; locate S. A. $60
ESTIMATOR, sales ability, interior wood trim .....$50-$60
SALESMAN, complete line paints and varnishes and allied products, Brooklyn Branch, Bklyn, $50; Estimating ability, interior wood trim, sal. $50-$60; plumbing supplies .....$50 D. A.
ARCH. DRAFTSMAN, 25 yrs., ind., bldgs., mills, floors .....$40-$60
PROD. MAN, not over 30, supervising ability .....$40 and bonus
SALESMAN, hats, familiar raw material, $40
BKPR., Span.-Eng., import, export exp...$40
CREDIT COHRO., analyze accts. rec. $35
JR. ACCOUNTANT $30
STENO. knowledge books $30
COST CLERK, (2), rich. exp. .....$25-$30
CREDIT MAN, assist exec.; mfg. exp. $30
COLLEGE GRAD., M. E. or E. E.; good math. $30
INVOICE CLK., knowl. bkng. and typing..$30
LEDGER CLERK, accts. rec. exp..$125 mo.
COLLEGE Grad., laboratory asst.....$30
BKPR., insurance experience pfd.....$30
BKPR.-TYPIST, small usl. handle coll....$30
STENO., legal exp., $30-$40; R. R. exp. pfd., Hoboken, $30; bkpr., good corres., $30; assist sales mgr., Hoboken, $35; handle corro., Bklyn. $27
TYPIST, billing experience $25
ESTIMATOR-PROD. CLK., asst. mgr. $50
TRAFFIC CLK., industrial exper. ....$30-$35
ADJUSTMENT CLK., handle customers' complaints $30
CASHIER, resident S. Island $25
BKPRS., D. E. experience $25
STK. CLK., D. G. experience, Bklyn.....$25
STENOS., rapid dictation $25
PUR. CLK., exp. contract billing and fore. exchange $25
FILE CLK., decimal filing exp. $25
TYPIST, export and import docu. $25
LEDGER CLK., exp. $22
STK. REC. CLK., experienced .....$22-$25
FILE CLK., law experience $20
TYPIST, res., Bklyn. $20.76
CLERK, Quincy House brok, $20; R. R. freight off. exp. $20
CLERKS (6), genl. exp., some H. S. training desired; positive advcnt. assured in each instance $18
TYPIST CLKS, (3), accuracy essential, present neat appearance $18
YOUNG MEN (Jr. Clks.), some H. S. training; excell. positions in any kind of office; come early, get first selects.....$15-$16

BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPT.

EXECUTIVE, security cage exp., thorough acct. $5,000
INTEREST CLK., supervise small dept., rapid figurer; good opp. .....Up to $2,000
CASHIER, age 30-35, bond house exp....$50
COLL. CLK., Bklyn $1,500
BOSTON LED. BKPRS., sev. opengs..$25-$35
REC. TELLERS (3) $1,500
PAYING TELLERS, small bank $1,400
STENO., investment house .....$30-$35
CREDIT MAN, knowl. steno. $30
BKPR., Wall St. exp. .....$30-$35
BOND TRADER, exper. $25
ASST P. & S. CLK., recent exper. $25
REC. AND PAY. TELLER $25
RACK CLKS. $22
MAIL & MESSENGER, middle aged $22
BURR. STATEMENT MACH. OPER. ..$22-$24
ORDER CLK., recent S. E. exp. $22

TECHNICAL SERVICE,
154 Nassau St. Beekman 6526.
ENGINEERS.

HYDRAULIC .....to $10,000
M. E., P. P. opn. exp. .....Open
PLANT LAYOUT .....to $3,400
ERECTION, furnace exp. .....to $3,000
C. E., chief of party, N. Y. C. exp...$2,000
M. E.'s, for erection $2,000
C. E., lines and grades $2,100
SALES, feed water heaters .....Open
ARCHT., P. P., mill bldgs., hotels, apts., banks, &c. .....to $5,200
JR. ARCHT., expd. .....to $2,100
CONCRETE foundations, mill bldgs. ..to $3,600
STRUCT. CONCRETE DESIGNER..to $5,200
STRUCTURAL .....to $3,400
R. R. BRIDGE $3,300
STRUCT., roof structures $3,100
MAP, N. Y. C. exp. $2,300
SWITCHBOARD and P. P. $2,400
PLUMBING LAYOUT .....to $3,900
PLANT LAYOUT .....to $2,600
PATENT exp. .....to $2,400
CONVEYOR $2,100
PUMP DETAILER $2,100
R. R. EQUIPT., mech. $1,900
PIPE DETAILER $1,800
INDUSTRIAL PAINTS .....Open
OIL, up-State .....exp., $1,800
PAINT, Penna. .....exp., $1,800
PNEUMATIC tires .....D. A.
MISCELLANEOUS.
ELECT. auto mfg. exec. $3,100
PRINTING INK compounder $2,600
INVOICE CLK., time study man .....to $2,400
INSTALLATION MGR., alarms $30
H. S. Grads. learn P. P. opn. $25
CLERK, some bookkeeping $23
RECEPTION clerk .....to $20

SALARIED POSITIONS.

$3,000 to $25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, managing, financial, accounting, &c., all lines; undersigned will negotiate preliminaries through which you may receive overtures confidentially without jeopardizing present connections. A confidential correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1910. Send name and address only for particulars.

R. W. BIXBY, INC.,
5 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

EXECUTIVES—ALL LINES

and ENGINEERS, $3,000 to $25,000, find our individual, confidential and ethical service effective in making new connections. Personally planned and executed through a campaign of confidential correspondence by MR. JACOB PENN, the eminent employment authority, known to leading business men throughout America. Present and past associations not disturbed. Not employment agency. Not digest service.

JACOB PENN, INC.,
305 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Interview by appointment only. Write. Please do not telephone.

AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
170 BROADWAY.

Clean-cut, well-educated, well-groomed Americans, for high-grade organizations:
BANK STATISTICIAN, keen analyst $2,500.
BOSTON Ledger Clerks, $120 month (nurses).
SPANISH-ENGLISH Stenographer (to go to Peru), $1,800, transportation.
CIVIL ENGINEER (Cuba), $250 month.
2 SPECIAL OFFICERS for Bank (height 6 feet, weight 180 pounds), good personality and disposition; $120 month.
STUDENT Law Clerk, $25.
OTHER calls for Bookkeeping Operators, Rack Clerks, Junior Clerks and Office Boys.

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING,
50 CHURCH STREET.
UPTOWN OFFICE,
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING,
342 MADISON AVENUE.

All positions listed at both offices. We have immediate openings for nice appearing men of ability as Bookkeepers, Bookkeeper-Stenographers, Burroughs Bkeeprs.; Stenographers; Secretaries; Typists; Stock Transfer men; Insurance Clerks; Draftsmen and Bank Collection man. These positions are very well paying and if you are a person of ability we can place you at once.

ARCADE AGENCY, 60 BWAY.
Odd lot' sht. man., fig. tax .....Sal. open
Title man, real est., bank exp. .....Sal. open
Secy., law student, real est. .....Sal. open
Real est. title man, White Plains..Sal. open
Boston Ledger bookkeeper $1,200
Night rack clerk, bank $1,000

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 60 BROADWAY.
Stock receive and deliver clerk, $2,500.
Stock record clerk, $35. Ex. C. H. clerk, $35.
Fanfold opr., brokerage, $40. Stenos., $35.
Clerks (6), $20. Boys, $15-$12.

BEACON BUREAU, 80 WALL ST.
FOR SOUTH AMERICA — Spanish-English stenographer, American, single, under 30 years; fluent Spanish; excellent salary contract.

PERSONNEL PLACEMENT, 17 W. 42d.
Secy.-Steno. (physician), $40. Stenos., $35-$20. Typist (insur.), $25. Dict. Clk., $25. Bookpr., $25. Switchbd., $25. Jr. Clks. $14-$18. TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHERS.

EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
138 West 45th, Bryant 8835, Mr. Stevenson.
STENOGRAPHER—Unusual opening for H. S. grad, beginner $25
J. FRANK CORNELIUS, 141 BROADWAY.
Credit Investigators, col. grad., single, $3,000 up; Boston Ledger Clk., $33; Steno., traffic exper., $30; Steno.-Bkkpr., beginner, $25.
MALLOW AGENCY, TIMES BLDG. 42d St.
29 recent college grads., salary open; 4 high type R. E. rental agents, $25. Stenos., $30. Call 9-3.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

R. A. FOUST & CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS,
10th Floor, 165 B'way. Cortlandt 5494.
BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPT.
(Mr. Foust).

CAGE MGR, ACCNT., underwriting bond hse. exper. $5,000
EX-ARMY OFFICER, accustomed to commanding men, to manage force of guards in large N. Y. bank; permanent position $3,000-3,600
CREDIT MAN, college grad., banking exp. .....$200 mo. up.
MGR. BURROUGHS BKPG. DEPT., Westchester .....$2,000-$2,500
SR. BLOTTER CLERK, exper. $50
LEGAL STENO.-SEC'Y, exper. .....Open
COLLEGE MEN, SALESMEN (15), abt. 5 yrs.' commercial experience preferred, married pfd., to learn the investment business; bonds only .....Open
CASHIER, thoro Wall St. exper. .....$30 up
BOOKKEEPER, S. E. house $40
CAGE CLERK, private bankg. house..$35-$40
STENO., Amer., speak Span., Lima, Peru $2,000
STENO.-SEC'Y, know bkpg. $150
AUDITOR, securities exper. $1,800
SR. INTEREST CLERK, exper..$1,800-$2,000
SR. BANK CLERKS, exper. ....$1,800-$2,000
SR. TRUST CLERKS, corp. & pers. ...$1,800
SR. TRANSFER CLERK, exper. $1,700
BOOKKEEPER, S. E. house $30
ORDER CLERK, S. E. house $30
BROKERAGE CLERK, figure bonds, rec. and del. clerk, exper. $30
COUPON REC. TELLER, exper. .....Open
ASST. GEN'L LEDGER BKPR., bank exp. $1,500
BOSTON LEDGER BKPRS. (2), exper..$1,500
STOCK TRANSFER BKPR., exper. $1,500
BURROUGHS POSTER, exper. $1,500
JR. AUDIT CLERK, exper. .....Open
JR. FGN. ACCNT., exper. $1,500
NOSTRO BKPRS. (2), exper. $1,500
COLLECTION CLERK, Bklyn, exper..$1,500
MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, exper. .....Open
NIGHT & DAY BLOCK & RACK CLERKS, exper. $1,200
FOREIGN EX. BKPR., Harlem $1,200
TYPIST, brokerage exp., figure interest..$25
P. & S. CLERK, typist .....$20-$23
JR. CLERK, purchasing dept. .....Open
STENO., exper. $25
ADD. MACH. OPERATORS, bank exp..Open
RUNNER, S. E. exper. $15

COMMERCIAL DEPT. (Mr. Howland).

ELECT. ENG. EXEC., 34-38, public util. exp. Cuba, speak Span. $12,000
CONTROLLER, 35-40, dept. store exp.$10,000
FINANCIAL EXEC., 35-38, exp. in acctg., budgeting, invest's, mfg.; apply by letter only. Large company $10,000
SALESMAN, Amer., 34-38, speak Span. fluently, chem. prod., sales exp. essential, Spain $6,000
ADV. ART. DIR., adv. agency exp. ....Open
BUYER, china and glass, dept. store exp. .....Open
BUYER, toilet goods, cosmetic, &c., dept. store or sim. exp. $5,000
BUYER, jewelry, silverware, novelties, dept. store, out of town $5,000
SALES PROM. MGR., litho. advtg. $5,000
ESTIMATOR, 30-40, apt. house const. exp. $1,500
SALESMAN, oil prod. to truck fleet owners $4,200
SOIL EXPERT, 35-37, agric. coll. grad., county agent exp. $4,000
RADIO DEPT. HEAD, exp. as such, Midwest dept. store $3,000
EXEC., chain store apparel exp., travel .....$60 week
DESIGNERS, lighting fixt., color .....$50 up
PRIVATE SEC'Y, rapid steno., 25-30 .....$50
STORE MGRS., 25-30, apparel exp., out of town $50
MECH. DFTSMN., piping detail, layout..$45
ASST. CREDIT MGR., 25-30, finance exp. .....$35-$40
HOTEL AUDITOR, day, South ....$40 week, room and board.
SALESMEN, exp. selling elect. line to dept. stores $50
21-25, single, wire, travel $40
22-30, coll. grads., ath. .....$30-$35
25-30, to sell vacuum cleaner exp. pf..$30
24-25, office equip. $25
SALESMEN, sell m'rbship. in civic organization .....$15 and com.
STENO.-SEC'Y, 24-25, excep. opp'ty $35
24-26, lead to sales $35
24-26, publishing exp. $35
CASHIER, hotel, out of town.$28, room & bd
ACCTS. PAY'BLE BKPR., know mach. .....$35, room and board
SEMI-SR. ACCT., public experience $40
COLL. GRADS., 24-30, know. acctg., sell office system. .....Open
25-30, sell them, prod., travel $30
21-23, business administration $25
21-23, large sales org. $21
ASST. BKPR., H. S. grad., typing $23
CLERK-TYPIST$23 (2), touch only $23
TELEPHONE OPERATOR $25
ACCTS. REC. BKPR., exper. penman, Bklyn. $22
CLERKS (2), uptown, penman $23
STENO.-TYPIST, 24-26 .....$25
FREE REGISTRATION.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION.
Town Hse. Wm. D. Lamp, President.
1,516 Pershing Square Building.
Opposite Grand Central.
EXECU

SALESMEN WANTED.

NOTION SALESMEN with following in notions and drug trade to sell on commission basis article in steady demand; reply, stating territory covered and line now carried. F 699 Times Downtown.

PAINT SALESMEN, complete line of industrial and marine whites; commission. Y 296 Times Annex.

PAPETERIE SALESMAN wanted, experienced, successful, high-class man, for Virginia and South; snappy and attractive now line; only man with wide acquaintance on territory need apply; commission basis. Highland Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALESMAN of high calibre; excellent opportunity for right man; commission. W 47 Times.

PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, experienced, for Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, familiar with department store, retail trade, and jobbers, to sell exquisite Al silk cotton and silk, and rayon goods; commission basis. Turell and Friedman, Inc., 24 East 12th St., New York City.

PRINTING SALESMAN—Only those with established trade; fully equipped organization; interest in concern if desired; commission or salary basis. H 309 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN; good opportunity; one who controls trade; drawing account against commission. S 711 Times Downtown.

RADIO SALESMAN for established local manufacturer now selling radio parts to manufacturers and jobbers; liberal commission; must be experienced. R 331 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.

We are one of the largest and strongest real estate selling organizations in the country, controlling very desirable properties in Greater New York and Florida; commission on our average sale $250, paid daily; we give you the best cooperation; advancement to managerial positions assured producers.

Ask for Mr. Cowen, Room 704,
108 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.

I require immediately 2 salesmen with cars for field work in my latest development, which is unquestionably one of the finest and most appealing home communities in Westchester County; the men selected will be assured of a good income on a liberal commission basis plus annual bonus; I am prepared to furnish live leads and give real sales help and cooperation; advertising campaign now on. T. A. Swift, 24 floor, 18 East 41st St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN—Construction company has an opening for experienced salesmen to follow up real live leads to sell one and two family houses to lot owners; good proposition to right man; commission and drawing. Mr. Green, 1,457 Broadway, Room 401.

REAL ESTATE salesmen, 4 or 5; good opportunity for live wire, sell high-grade Florida real estate from our branch office, St. James Hotel, Asbury Park; commission basis. Address Haven Villa Co., Cookman Ave. and St. James Place, Asbury Park, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—2 live salesmen to canvass on the best house proposition Brooklyn; steady work on commission basis; references required. Call Monday 10-4. Westerfield, 18 West 34th. Room 539.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN for sale of improved lots at Mineola, L. I.; drawing account and commission; live leads furnished; man with car preferred. Apply 51 East 42d St., Room 1601, between 9-12 only.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, with selling ability, on commission; also to take part in our auction sales. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.

Long-established concern requires man experienced in leasing Manhattan commercial properties; commission. K. D., 82 Times.

REAL ESTATE salesman, familiar with local territory Lynbrook and South Shore; commission basis. Apply 8, Mayer, Lynbrook Theatre Building, Lynbrook, L. I.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN by established firm specializing in west side, Manhattan, properties; experience not essential; commission basis. R. M., 271 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, Westchester; must have car; commission basis. Room 60, 25 Madison St., City.

REAL ESTATE salesman-manager, Manhattan, Bronx properties; commission. Michaelson, 611 Tremont Av.

SECURITIES SALESMEN.

We are seeking men with stock selling experience—high type of men who have been anxious for some time to identify themselves with the sale of financial issues embracing safety, yield and profit to the investor—men who will come recommended by their past performances and good character.

To such men we are prepared to assist with 10 per cent. cooperation in all that the word implies.

Commission basis only.

Apply
Suite 1810,
41 East 42d St.

SHIRT SALESMEN, experienced with established trade, resident or traveling; commission basis and profit-sharing to real producer. Y 2360 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMEN.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. have openings for shoe salesmen of ability; only those experienced in selling high-class merchandise will be considered; excellent salary and opportunity for advancement. Apply at Employment Office, 58 Bank St., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
"One of America's Great Stores,"
Newark, N. J.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced; represent wholesale house New York and vicinity; salary or commission. Write Bernard D. Meyer, 25 Thomas St., New York.

SHOE SALESMEN, carry side line exclusive buckles; wonderful sellers; commission. S. A., 495 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN, thorough retail experience; position permanent; short hours. P 224 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced. Littman, 4,311 fifth Av., Brooklyn.

SIDE LINE.

Automobile, truck, accessory salesmen can greatly increase their incomes by selling All Pennsylvania motor lubricants direct from the refinery to users; quick sales; liberal commissions paid promptly. V 882 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN.

Large silk house in New York City has opening for man acquainted with resident buyers of outstanding department stores; silk piece goods experience essential; give full details, past experience and salary desired. Box 46, 228 West 42d.

SILK SALESMAN, with following among dress manufacturers, to handle line of better-grade silks; commission. F 476 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN

everywhere to sell "The Hat Without a Headache." New York's finest and smartest man's hat for year-around wear; from creator to wearer; perspiration and rain proof; every man a buyer; hearty cooperation; best commissions; quick cash returns. You wear your sample. H 21 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, experienced, to sell office specialty, also used in stores and factories; no competition; salary to start plus commission; references required. Apply 9-12 and 2-4, Hushaphone Corp., 19 Madison Av.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN

wanted to solicit sales managers, exclusively with our nationally recognized maps and atlases; exceptional or road experience desirable; salary and commission. F 162 Times.

STOVE SALESMAN WANTED.

One of the largest and best stove manufacturers in America has a permanent position to offer a first-class stove and range salesman; the opening possibilities are above the average for a competent man; drawing account against commissions; in your reply give very full information about yourself and previous experience. Alcazar Range and Heater Co., 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION SALES ORGANIZER.

Large publishing organization requires the services of a high-class field sales organizer who has successfully hired and trained crews of subscription book and magazine salesmen, only those having a record of producing results will be considered; in replying give full details of past experience, present qualifications and salary or drawing account expected. H. S., 203 Times.

TOUR AND CRUISE SALESMAN, experienced, by large corporation, for New York and vicinity; salary; applications treated confidentially. Address "T. B." Post Office Box 82, City Hall Station, New York City.

UNDERWEAR SALESMEN.—Manufacturer of fine popular priced men's, women's and children's athletic underwear has openings in the metropolitan district, New Jersey and Connecticut for men who know and can sell the buyers; salary or commission arrangements. F 425 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, metropolitan territory; electrical and power plant measuring instruments and pyrometers; commission and drawing account. M 906 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALES SPECIALIST
FOR
OUT-OF-TOWN TERRITORY.

The reorganization of the Business Management Department of LaSalle Extension University has created four openings in the following territories:

1. Hudson County, N. J.
2. Fairfield County, Conn.
3. Dutchess, Ulster, Columbia, Greene Counties, N. Y.
4. Union, Middlesex, Monmouth Counties, N. J.

This ad is written to men between 27 and 40 who have had specialty selling experience but who have not allowed that experience to distort their viewpoint. We want four men who have retained their vision and who can and do maintain the ethics of true salesmanship required by a high-class educational institution such as ours.

We are interested in that rare few who can SELL and are therefore not afraid of a commission form of compensation, but who welcome it as a means of maximum earnings, and who, though on such an arrangement, nevertheless consider their obligations to their institution as binding to devote regular hours to their work as if they held a desk job.

We have such men on our sales force. They are acquired by careful selection. Their income is satisfactory; their work dignified, interesting, educational and broadening from a business standpoint.

To the right men we will give thorough training and plenty of cooperation.

Do not reply if you are other than the men we have described. This ad is written to attract the right few and to eliminate the many. Though our sales organization is large, only four men are needed at this time.

We are a national institution, nationally advertised and highly rated educationally and financially, and we welcome your thorough investigation.

Telephone Mr. F. E. Basler, Murray Hill 6425, between 10 A. M. and 12 Noon, Monday. Do not call in person until after an interview has been arranged. Out-of-town applicants apply by letter.

SALES MANAGER.

Large and old-established concern selling a non-competitive line of household accessories direct to consumer will have a position open for sales manager for

STATE OF NEW YORK

on the 15th of August; this will mean a permanent connection and an excellent opportunity for a high-grade man with real selling intelligence and executive ability; applicant must have considerable selling experience and must be ready to prove absolute financial integrity and reliability; married man between the ages of 35 to 45 preferred; salary and commission.

Write immediately, giving all details in first letter, to Y 2304 Times Annex.

SALES DIRECTOR.

Should this reach the attention of a highly successful sales executive of strong, forceful personality, who is disconnected or soon is to be, read on; a big publicity organization of the highest standing and responsibility has an unusual opening for a man possessing a high type of business generalship and vision, with the power to attract, teach, inspire and direct the highest type of salesmen; the interests are big; the remuneration (salary or drawing account and commission) is commensurate; the corporation of the highest standing; the association can be made permanent; if you are the kind of sales manager described and capable of big earnings, kindly furnish details of age, experience, &c., in confidence and prompt conference will follow.

Y 2318 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES
EXECUTIVE.

If you have earned from $150 to $200 weekly, this position should pay extraordinary profits from the start in commissions you alone make. After you have learned our business and have established a small force of road salesmen you should be able to save enough money to be financially independent.

You will have to sell for at least six weeks in surrounding States, returning to the city each Saturday, before you will be allowed to employ salesmen.

You must be a salesman capable of performing all sales duties in an efficient, refined manner, creating an unexcelled impression. You must be prepared to spend two days in the office and then leave at once.

We have the rest waiting for the right type of man and the only complete office equipment and service line of its kind.

152 WEST 42D ST. STELLE 1220.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

An old-established, successfully operating industrial service corporation of high standing will soon be about Aug. 1 enlarge its present successful sales organization.

We have as clients some of the largest manufacturing organizations in U. S. A.

We will consider applications from successfully experienced sales executives heretofore earning $10,000 annually or over, commission basis, also from salesmen capable of presenting a necessary project to heads of large corporations.

Territory will not be in New York, so unless future opportunity is your first consideration do not reply.

Give full particulars in confidence—experience, age, &c., also telephone number if possible. Sales director will be in New York next week for interviews.

Address Sales Director, 810 Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIELD SALES MANAGER (30-35).
LEADING MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE HOUSE (LAMPS, CHINA, FANCY GOODS), REQUIRES AGGRESSIVE, RESOURCEFUL SALES EXECUTIVE TO TRAIN AND SUPERVISE SALES FORCE ON ROAD AND MAKE THEM PRODUCE.

BESIDES BEING A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WITH SUCCESSFUL CLEAR SALES RECORD, HE MUST ALSO POSSESS EXPERT QUALITIES, PERSONALITY, LEADERSHIP, INITIATIVE, &C.

TO THE MAN WHO WILL MAKE GOOD A FUTURE UNLIMITED IN ITS POSSIBILITIES IS ASSURED; REMUNERATION, SALARY AND 5 BONUS. WRITE IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS, AGE, EXPERIENCE, EARNINGS. S. L., 268 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER

TO HANDLE ENTIRE SALES ON AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALTY; ONLY HIGH GRADE; $5,000 PER YEAR OR BETTER TYPE MAN SHOULD APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 87 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVE.

National association that has been serving industry for more than thirty years desires several permanent representatives in New York and outside territories to sell association service; salary and commission; prefer married man between 35 and 45 years of age with previous experience in association selling but applicants must at least be experienced in commercial sales work. Address National Association of Manufacturers, 50 Church Street, Room 737, Mr. Bonnor, company application with personal photograph.

SALES ORGANIZER.

Unusual opening for high-class sales executive in big nationally business service corporation heretofore earning over $10,000 annually in commissions; must have clean, highly successful sales record and be able to train and supervise staff of high-calibre salesmen in Central West; technical experience unnecessary, but first-class credentials are; state age, nationality, experience and when available. Y 2312 Times Annex.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

Man, $5-40, is wanted; must have corporation sales training and experience, an excellent personality and executive ability, which will enable him to develop, direct and promote national sales organization and selling of a nationally advertised product (shade rollers); an excellent salary and bonus will be paid to the man we select; applications will be treated in strictest confidence. Write, giving full particulars and references. R 553 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER, MEDICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; CAPABLE ORGANIZING AND DIRECTING FORCE OF MEN FOR DETAILING MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND SALES FORCE FOR DRUG STORES, BY SALES COMPANY MANUFACTURING ETHICAL MEDICINAL PRODUCT WITH NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION; IN REPLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, EDUCATION, REFERENCES. W 31 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER.

A large real estate organization, handling metropolitan property, requires the services of a sales manager who possesses executive ability, and is able to train and supervise his own sales force; he must have a strong personality, tact and initiative; to the man who qualifies we offer an opportunity for a steady and lucrative connection on a commission basis. Phone for appointment, Mr. Kaufman, Lackawanna 7050.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALES PROMOTION MANAGER FOR CHAIN STORE ORGANIZATION.

Practical hard-hitting man with thorough knowledge of retailing, who can not only originate sales building plans and material but also correspond with store managers and make trips to stores to accomplish results in sales acceleration right on the ground; wide leeway, full opportunity and good prospects and salary to right man. R 440 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by woolen mill, established 1858 and selling its own products exclusively; splendid line for competent salesman acquainted with retail, manufacturing and jobbing trades in New York and Pennsylvania; strictly commission basis; can be carried with other non-conflicting textile line. Reply stating nationality, age, experience, to H. E. H., Room 804, 1,107 Broadway, New York City.

REPRESENTATIVE Wanted—Old-established New York medical book publishing house has position open for representative, important line; splendid opportunity for energetic man; commission and drawing account; give complete details of your experience. P 457 Times.

SALES ORGANIZER.

One who is thoroughly familiar with organizing a sales force for hosiery house-to-house business; positively none but experienced man will be considered; opportunity for big future for right party; write, giving full particulars as to last employment; give references and salary required. M 889 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A real salesman who possesses the ability to interest and sell the chief executive of all concerns employing salesmen on a sales help that gives knowledge of the human element—salesman and buyer—knowledge that many salesmen at present do not know but must apply to increase sales ability.

We have positive proof from many of the best organizations in America that our plan pays for itself many times over in increased business. Our plan is purchased by the firm and given to salesmen in a four-page article per salesman per week for 52 weeks with a three-year renewal.

Sales run into large amounts paying 25 per cent. commission on present also renewal contracts, but only a forceful and consistent producer with ambitions of large earnings will be considered; drawing account given when sales presentation has been mastered to our satisfaction; territorial management with power to hire and train salesmen, on liberal underwriting basis after successful field production. Phone R. Coley, Lackawanna 6150-6151. 455 7th Av.

SALESMEN.

HIGH TYPE CONTRACT CLOSERS.

A detective agency established 25 years requires a certain type of salesman to sell service contracts; apply at once; commission basis.

EAGLE DETECTIVE AGENCY,
145 West 41st St., cor. Broadway, Room 201.

SALESMEN

covering New England States, by car for the smaller towns, or by train for the large cities, or salesmen working local territories from Boston, from Providence, or from Portland could make substantial commissions by carrying our line of art embroidery stamped goods as a side line.

Sells big in department stores, dry goods stores, general merchandise stores and 5 and 10 cent stores.

Our product is well advertised, well known and sells for popular prices. We have built a good and valuable name by giving utmost value and best service to our customers.

Samples and catalogue will not exceed ten pounds.

10 per cent. commission.
BLACKSTONE ART EMBROIDERY CO.,
119 West 24th St.

SALESMEN

covering New York State, by car for the smaller towns, or by train for the large cities; also salesmen covering the State of Michigan either from Detroit or from New York City could make substantial commissions by carrying our line of art embroidery stamped goods as a sideline.

Sells big in department stores, dry goods stores, general merchandise stores and 5 and 10 cent stores.

Our product is well advertised, well known and sells for popular prices. We have built a good and valuable name by giving utmost value and best service to our customers.

Samples and catalogue will not exceed ten pounds.

10 per cent. commission.
BLACKSTONE ART EMBROIDERY CO.,
119 West 24th St.

SALESMEN (6).
GOOD SALARY AND BONUS.

Salesmen and demonstrators wanted to work with sales manager in Westchester County on radio demonstrations in the home. Automobile furnished.

Clean-cut men between 20 and 40 with either radio selling experience or radio mechanical knowledge desired, but not essential, as we will give each man a short, thorough training.

This is a permanent connection with a large manufacturer and permanent organization and offers a real opportunity to good men.

We also have an attractive proposition for experience, references, religion and salary own cars.

Call only at 9:30 or 2:30 Monday.

W. F. Dillon, 2,320 Westchester Av., near Zerega Av.

SALESMEN—REAL ESTATE.

Several vigorous, competent, high type men of superior appearance and intelligence are required by a real estate company, holding and developing property within Greater Miami, Fla.; $25,000,000 already spent in improvements; it is the outstanding and most gigantic real estate operation ever undertaken; has been going three years and will require ten more to complete; our advertising appropriation will approximate $1,000,000.

We supply leads, real, live, fresh; we expect results; office cooperation, training, closing and unexcelled literature; outside territory to men who qualify; strictly commission basis.

Apply Room 1209, 1 P. M. punctually, 109 West 57th St., Steinway Building.

SALESMEN who have been accustomed to earn $10,000 to $15,000 a year can make large incomes on commission, selling HEATING SYSTEMS, which we will install in private homes, with a guarantee not to damage home or contents, and to be paid for on the instalment plan; a very fertile field, not scratched yet; you have the metropolitan district to work in; knowledge of business not essential; we teach you and give 100% cooperation; we are the largest heating contractors in Brooklyn; will furnish you with photographs showing our large plant and equipment. 11 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMEN—REAL ESTATE.

Wanted several Italian-American salesmen of character and ability to fill selected positions; we will also accept a limited number of active young men having sales experience in other fields to be trained for a permanent position on our staff; our property consists of houses selling between $6,000 and $12,000; by appointment. Wisconsin 2559. Ask for Mr. Casale. Room 706, 104 West 42d St.

SALESMAN, NEW ENGLAND.
MUST HAVE CAR.
FOR IMPORTED NOVELTY
AND SPORTING GOODS.

Experience not as essential as party must be a real producer; and to one who can sell merchandise we offer an established territory with opportunity for good income; commission basis; full details in first letter. Write S. M., 133 East 17th St.

SALESMEN (28-35).

Manufacturing and wholesale house (lamps, china, fancy goods), has attractive proposition to live wire salesmen, possessing high-grade selling ability; personal sales record essential; exceptional opportunity offered real producers for lucrative, permanently satisfactory connection; salary and commission. M. B., 247 Times.

SALESMAN—LAMPSHADES,

experienced, now handling a kindred line, calling on department stores and large dealers, carry as sideline popular-priced line of bed lights, boudoir and candle shades on commission basis for New England States; advancement against commission. Dorothy Lampshade, 13 West 24th.

SALESMEN.

Experienced selling subscriptions, books, educational courses or similar lines, on special combination book offers, leads furnished, calling on our preferred customers, on liberal commission basis. Apply L. Weinbaum, 9th floor, 244 5th Av.

SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE, IMPORTED NOVELTY BAGS; COMMISSION BASIS; APPLY ONLY IF YOU HAVE HANDLED IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC BAGS. TO OBTAIN INTERVIEW GIVE FULL DETAILS. W 48 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

I need a few live wires to sell attractive one and two family houses; men with pep can make big money; commission. Call at once, George Serper, 27th St. and Northern Boulevard, Jackson Heights.

SALESMAN—Biggest season for shirt sales; every man a prospect; sell direct; old established manufacturer (1880); quality product guaranteed; commission in advance; we deliver and collect. Call 9-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M., Fowler Shirt Co., 136 East 42d St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a complete line of sweaters and bathing suits; all territories open with the exception of New England; only experienced men with good following need apply; commission basis. Geist & Geist, 20 West 30th.

SALESMAN, electric signs; commission. Tahl, 352 Hicks St. Esplanade 8715.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN.

We are more than one-half sold out on the real estate subdivision which was opened on July 7th, and have another, fully developed, to open in a few days. Men capable of immediate advancement to managerial positions needed; experience unnecessary, as we train you thoroughly. Our system does not require you to sell as our trained closers do that for you. We furnish automobile transportation. An opportunity for big, quick money to hustlers on commission basis. Apply after 10 A. M. Ask for Mr. McCluer.

E. A. WHITE ORGANIZATION, INC.,
Suite 601, Stuart Building,
163-18 Jamaica Av., Jamaica, L. I.

SALESMEN.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Incorporated, has openings for a few salesmen who have proved their ability and are interested in high-class selling that will provide a substantial income and a permanent position. Men are wanted now to acquire experience ahead of a heavy advertising campaign. Work is entirely on leads and payment for services is on a liberal commission basis. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, INC.,
342 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.

LARGE ENVELOPE MANUFACTURING FIRM HAS ATTRACTIVE OPENING FOR HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN IN NEW YORK CITY TERRITORY. PERMANENT AND REMUNERATIVE CONNECTION ON COMMISSION BASIS. TO MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY; WHILE NOT ESSENTIAL, A KNOWLEDGE OF PAPER WILL BE AN ASSET. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, CHURCH CONNECTION AND PREVIOUS BUSINESS CONNECTION. BOX 336, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH.

SALESMEN, TRAVELING.

We have a few traveling territories open for young salesmen, age about 25 to 50, single, to sell our full line of merchandise to drug and department stores; travelling experience is required, but not necessarily in our line; we train applicants thoroughly and pay a moderate starting salary and expenses against commission; if you have an unquestionably clean record write for appointment and give telephone number.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
71 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.

We are enlarging our sales force in the metropolitan district and need a few live salesmen with autos who are familiar with the meat, grocery, delicatessen and restaurant trade to sell Dayton scales, slicers, electric coffee mills and meat choppers; commission advanced weekly; this is an excellent opportunity for men who want to increase their earnings and become permanently established with a large organization where promotion is rapid to men who can produce.

Dayton Scale Co. Division,
International Business Machines Corp.,
310 5th Av., 4th Floor.

SALESMAN.

MILLION-DOLLAR commercial manufacturing concern seeks high-pressure salesman, single, not over 35, prefer Canadian who speaks some French, to take charge of Montreal branch, one who is familiar with selling bottle supply, wholesale drug and manufacturing chemist's trade; salary and share of profits; state fully qualifications and selling experience for past five years. T 43 Times.

SALESMEN, KNIT GOODS.

1. ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, OHIO, INDIANA.
2. MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, DAKOTAS.

For infants', children's sweaters, fancy knit goods; splendid permanent opportunity, well-known manufacturer having established accounts; thorough experience in line and territory essential; drawing account. M 563 Times.

SALESMEN.

We are looking for high-grade salesmen who have personality and energy and are not satisfied with less than $7,500 yearly, to sell our reports and bulletins to bankers, brokers and investors in local territory; representative also desired in other cities, as Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia; liberal commission and drawing account after satisfactory proof of ability to qualify; send full particulars, indicating your past sales record, in strictest confidence. M 942 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

We will train a limited number of men to sell real estate successfully; we help you to make and close sales; this is the best paying proposition in New York; rapid advancement assured; commission basis.

LLOYD-LAND SALES CORPORATION,
104 West 42d St.
Room 704.

Open Monday, July 27, until 8:30 P. M.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our well-advertised roof paint Stormtight, to industrial plants; excellent opportunity for an aggressive, ambitious and intelligent salesman; apply by letter only, stating age, experience and salary expected. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S KNIT GOODS.
By established manufacturer for

NEW YORK STATE, NEW ENGLAND.

Must be experienced, know buyers; real opportunity, with drawing account, for real producer; house has active following.

G 9 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED—A REAL SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED BUTTER AND EGG TRADE CAN IMPROVE MATERIALLY HIS WEEKLY INCOME; OUR BRANDS AND QUALITIES ARE WELL KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS; SALARY OR COMMISSION; ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL; WRITE PARTICULARS. S 741 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN to carry a very fine line of Italian embroidered linens; men who are at present engaged in selling household linens and can handle an additional line preferred; commission basis. The following territories: New England, outside of Boston; entire South, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota. T 43 Times.

SALESMEN.

Well-known upholstery and drapery trimming manufacturer has opening for first-class salesmen in Western and Southern territories on commission; only men who have following among buyers need apply. Box 340, Rensselaer, 153 East 40th St.

SALESMAN for road and city to sell ivory toilet ware line; call on jewelry, drug and department stores; smartest and most elaborate ivory set line in the industry; excellent cooperation and proposition to right man; drawing account and commission. Call Greene & Samuels, 239 4th Av.

SALESMEN—MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S NECKWEAR REQUIRES SALESMEN FOR METROPOLITAN TERRITORY; ONLY THOSE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE CONSIDERED; COMMISSION. BOX 342, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH.

SALESMAN, sell steel heating boilers; unusual opportunity for young man with sales experience and knowledge of steam heating practices; one salesman for New Jersey, another for Long Island and Queens; arrangement, salary and commission. T 51 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with woodworking, fixture and partition business, to represent well-known fixture and partition manufacturer; must understand layouts and blue prints; salary and commission. Apply Commercial Fixture and Partition Co., Inc., 155 West 18th.

SALESMEN to carry line of hand made ribbon rose buds, to underwear, negligees and similar trade; also man for dress cutting-up trade; experienced men only; drawing account. Rambler Rose, 127 West 37th.

SALESMAN, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES; SMALLER TOWNS MIDDLE WEST; ROAD LACE EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; SALARY. W 22 TIMES.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED LADIES' NECKWEAR; SEVERAL TERRITORIES OPEN; COMMISSION. SCHWARTZ & LEVY, 105 5TH AV.

SALESMEN—YOUNG MEN AS HOUSE SALESMEN, HAT AND RIBBON DEPARTMENT; SALARY. JUDKINS-McCORMICK, 385 MADISON AV.

SALESMEN, experienced hand-made underwear, with following; references; commission only. Lyons Lingerie Co., 212 5th Av.

SALESMEN, experienced, hand-made children's dresses; references; commission only. Lyons Lingerie Co., 212 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for Florida, electrical material; must have car; salary paid. Phone Cortlandt 5890.

SALESMEN, wholesale dry goods, experienced outside man with following; commission basis. Box 917, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

SALESMAN, honest producer with following in towns for jewelry, road commission basis; prospects partnership. D 8 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN

We have to offer a sales connection that will be PERMANENT; advancement to branch manager RAPID; and the remuneration limited only by YOUR ABILITY. You will be part of a great National Thrift Movement.

We want only salesmen who are above the average; whose record will stand investigation, who are looking for more than just a job and who are willing to make 10 calls a day.

The work is dignified and interesting and without sales resistance; you will receive $20 commission for each account secured; our training in the field shows you how to open one to two accounts per day.

The field is extremely fertile, as everybody wants to save money in his own bank account and receive the substantial reward offered under the THRIFT FOUNDATION PLAN.

A prominent national bank is endorsing this movement in New York City.

For interview, call before 11:30 A. M.

18TH FLOOR,
56 WEST 45TH ST.

SALESMEN

WANTED BY A PROMINENT TEXTILE HOUSE.

THREE

TOP-NOTCH

SALESMEN.

AN IMPORTANT TEXTILE HOUSE WELL KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY REQUIRES 3 SALESMEN—ONE FOR THE N. W. PACIFIC COAST, ONE FOR GEORGIA AND FLORIDA AND ONE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Only distinctly high-class men are wanted with successful sales records, who know the trade and are familiar with silk and cotton piece goods or laces.

LIBERAL SALARY OR COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH MEN QUALIFYING.

Appointments can be made by telephone—SALES DEPARTMENT, Stuyvesant 5100, but preferably by letter, giving all details. All our men know of these vacancies and the applicant's confidence will be thoroughly kept.

BOX 633, 27 UNION SQUARE.

SALESMEN.

We are enlarging our sales force in the metropolitan district and need a few live salesmen with autos who are familiar with the retail food trade to sell a machine that has no competition; commission advanced weekly.

This is an excellent opportunity for men to increase their earnings and become permanently established with a fast-selling organization where promotion is rapid to men who can produce.

National Mayonnaise Machine Co., Inc.,
250 Park Av.

SALESMEN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV. & 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED

FURNITURE SALESMEN

CAPABLE OF SERVING THE HIGHEST CLIENTELE.

APPLY AT 34TH ST. EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE OR BY LETTER ADDRESSED TO PERSONNEL BUREAU.

SALESMEN.

To a young man who feels he has sales ability we have a fine opportunity on our Ford sales force; experience is not necessary, but he must be full of energy, initiative, enthusiasm and ambition to sell; we will train and assist you, but do not apply unless you feel you can meet our expectations; salary or commission. See Mr. Sherwood Tuesday morning.

PARK CENTRAL MOTORS, INC.,
84 University Place, New York City.

SALESMAN — Exceptional opportunity for high-grade specialty salesman; experience in book line, educational courses and office appliances desirable; work consists of office calls upon men of standing; compensation is on liberal commission basis; if you desire a permanent and profitable connection with a nationally known publishing company write or call Room 406, 13 Astor Place, or telephone Manager, Spring 2723.

SALESMAN—Direct mail advertising; large national organization has room in its New York office for two salesmen having experience selling direct mail advertising, mailing list, letter shop work or printing; salary and bonus basis; big opportunity for men who can produce; give full details in first letter regarding age, past history and salary; inquiries treated confidentially. S 701 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

A high-grade bond and mortgage corporation wants at least two of the better type insurance, securities, service or advertising salesmen, anxious to make permanent, profitable connection, on commission arrangement. Applicants must furnish character references which will stand investigation. M. M., 489 Times.

SALESMEN—Chain store piano, phonograph, and radio concern are open for salesmen and assistant managers in branch stores; only high calibre salesmen, experienced in musical or furniture line, and those seeking opportunity need apply; good compensation for right parties. Address Sales Department, Greeley Music Shops, Inc., 224 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Men who have had experience calling on retail grocery trade in metropolitan district will find an opportunity with a prominent food manufacturer; permanent position and steady advancement for those who can prove their worth; salary; write fully as to your qualifications. S 729 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, capable man, 30-45, seasoned in salesmanship, to personally sell bottle-capping service and later build up permanent selling organization; excellent opportunity; salary and commission basis; give full record of past achievement, salary expected, &c. S 792 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Young man with following in small estate field to call upon building managers and owners; to one with the proper qualifications a very definite future is assured; drawing account and commission; give full details in first letter. S 759 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN experienced in obtaining memberships for high-grade organization of business and civic work; calls given; commission basis. 415 Lexington Av. (cor. 43d), Room 503.

SALESMEN, hustlers, with or without experience, are earning large incomes selling real estate on commission basis; experts help you close. See Mr. Kelly, Room 1807, 225 West 34th.

SALESMAN—Strong side line of linens and handkerchiefs for high-class stores; want experienced salesman for Pacific Coast, also Middle West; commission basis; good opportunity. Hudson, 116 East 16th.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced only, sell ribbons, cutting-up trade; also man for department stores on commission basis, drawing account. F 197 Times.

SALESMEN—Amazing opportunity; quick sales; flash-o-light signs, bought by national advertisers; commission. Comport, 29 Broadway.

SALESMEN, advertising specialty experience, well floor and program space industrial exposition; liberal commission; reference required. F 218 Times.

SALESMAN (side line) for any territory to sell high-class dress trimmings on strictly commission basis; state experiences. Address Manufacturer, 206 Times.

SALESMAN for strong line baby caps, city and out of town; must have following; big commission, Ossusky, 142 5th Av.

SALESMAN, Connecticut, vicinity; call on merchants timely advertising; commission. M 543 Times.

SALESMAN; commission; exceptional opportunity; office and household specialties. 1131, 15 Park Row.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN.

The Official Source Records and the method through which they are distributed hold an interest for every experienced salesman, and for the following reasons:

1—Calls are made in a dignified manner, a manner which reduces unpleasantness to a rarity.

2—The weight of two large organizations is behind the salesman, and the biggest of public-spirited men actually help in the distribution of the seven volumes.

3—The closing is not difficult, for the prospect is interested from many angles. It is difficult for him to refuse.

4—Any experienced salesman whose appearance and personality is high grade, providing he will work reasonably hard, can earn splendid returns.

5—New York contracts on commission basis. Out-of-town on drawing account basis.

Call, write or phone, addressing

E. DeANGELIS,
OFFICIAL SOURCE RECORDS FUND,
30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The editorial department of the United States Chamber of Commerce has openings for four well-educated and aggressive one-call specialty salesmen to sell its low-priced monthly economic information service to business executives. Permanent, exclusive territory will be assigned in the metropolitan district and up-State to men who can and must earn a substantial regular income. Liberal commission and graduated monthly bonus paid on new business and on all continuation orders also. Latter an important factor in annual income. This is already the largest organization of its kind in the world and it is growing. We pay well for results and help our salesmen get them. For appointment phone Whitehall 7150. Ask for E. H. Winsor, Eastern District Manager.

SALESMEN.

The A. W. Shaw Company, publishers of "System," "Factory," business services, reports and books, offer a REAL opportunity to men (technical men, office managers, accountants and salesmen) of appearance, industry and business education. If your past experience has fitted you for any department of our business we will be pleased to discuss with you an individual proposition (salary, drawing account or commission) which will prove attractive. Suite 728, Postum Building, 46th and Park Av.

SALESMEN.

$35 a week and a liberal commission to several ambitious men who will join our real estate sales organization and qualify; real estate experience not necessary. We will train you and put you in the field with an expert manager, who will make 90% of your sales until you are competent. Apply after 10 A.M.

COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATES, Inc.,
525 Broadway, corner Spring St., N. Y.
Corn Exchange Bank Building, 2d floor. Ask for Mr. Leeger.

SALESMAN owning car, resident Westchester County, New York, or Fairfield County, Conn., to travel that territory, also one to cover New York City, selling dealers complete line automobile electrical parts and accessories for established firm with established trade; drawing account against liberal commission; only those looking for permanent connection need apply; good opportunity for one who is a real worker; state age, experience, married or single. T 26 Times.

SALESMAN—Embroidery and lace manufacturer, with a large automat plant, wants a man from the trade to take the business on popular-priced merchandise among the cutting-up trade and jobbers; one who has a practical knowledge of schiffli embroidery and can produce results; we would prefer a man that is at present employed and is seeking an opportunity to better himself; for such a man there is a splendid opportunity with us; salary and commission; correspondence will be treated in the strictest confidence. C 1290 Times Bronx.

SALES MANAGER.

DISTRICT MANAGER WANTED BY LARGE DISTRIBUTOR OF RADIO SETS AND EQUIPMENT; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH SELECTING AND TRAINING HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SALES PEOPLE; EXPERIENCE ON WASHING MACHINES OR SIMILAR PRODUCTS PREFERRED; SALARY AND OVERRIDING COMMIS

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN-NEGOTIATORS.

I am now in the market for five additional super-negotiators; I want highly individualized individuals who are not typical salesmen; they must be men equal in appearance, personality and education to the heads of big corporations with whom they will confer; conferences made by our direction; industrial publicity which nets others in the same work large commissions annually; if this call should come to the notice of one who can travel and has big personal sales accomplishments to his credit, who by past experience has demonstrated a $10,000 annual earning capacity, I trust he will be big enough to unhesitatingly write me for conference, stating age, general experience and when available. Vice President, P. O. Box 380, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN

with wide acquaintance among men who wear

FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHES.

To the man with good connections who has a considerable following it is an opportunity to make a permanent change and tie up with a firm making only the highest type custom made clothes; will pay $5,000 a year salary to the right man. F 8 Times.

SALESMEN.

Real estate salesmen, preferably with car, to follow up inquiries for Summer home sites at beautiful Cranberry Lake, N. J., on Lackawanna Railroad and paved State road, 39 miles north of Newark; over 100 log cabins and bungalows already built and occupied; community clubhouse just finished; superb fishing, boating, bathing; lots sold and bungalows built on easy payment plan; liberal commissions, meaning large earnings to few competent salesmen; three years' campaign ahead. Call, write or phone, Cranberry Lake Development Co., Wiss Bldg., 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 4924. Ask for Mr. Case.

SALESMAN.

If you are an American and have had successful experience in selling goods, bonds, insurance, books, real estate or merchandise, and are at the point where you want a ground-floor chance to utilize your full capacity in a permanent connection where there is practically no limit to earnings, where others in same position are earning very large commissions annually in the largest industrial engineering organization of its kind in the country; technical experience unnecessary; write me for conference; state age, when available, experience and if you can travel. Y 2291 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

The most active real estate lot market in many years exists today in New York; the largest subdivision operators in the world need a number of forceful salesmen to market their New York City property; permanent connection; handsome income, commission; training and cooperation given to inexperienced men. WM. B. HARMON & CO., INC., 140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

SALESMEN, calling on dry goods, general and department stores in medium-sized towns, to carry compact line of novelty laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs, scarfs and novelty cotton goods, on commission basis; may handle as side line to start; great opportunity for the right man to connect with a new company backed by successful business men and amply financed; give references, state territory covered; other territories open. R 437 Times.

SALESMEN to sell STUDEBAKERS.

Due to our vastly increased business we have places for a few high-grade automobile salesmen; commission basis entirely; we want men who seek a permanent connection, and opportunity for advancement to executive positions.

All applicants must show a record of continuous employment and must have established a worth-while sales record. See Mr. Fisher, Studebaker Corp., 1,493 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.

A $10,00 YEAR TYPE.

Unusual opportunity for salesman in big industrial production project, where your clientele renew their contracts year after year and permanent commission income is established; you build a future of participating profits; technical experience in our line not essential, but real salesmanship and character are; write age and traveling experience. Y 2284 Times Annex.

SALESMAN

Of the better type.

A man of ambition and tenacity to secure contracts in New Rochelle and Larchmont for shingle roofs, including repairing and coating with our chemical; salary and liberal commission; we furnish car. Apply by letter, Chemical Asphalt Roof Coating Corporation, 91 Westmoreland Av., White Plains, N. Y.

SALESMEN and crew managers, here is your opportunity; splendid proposition to sell clothing direct to consumer; highest commission paid; give details previous positions held with similar houses; strictly confidential; apply letter only. Alexander, 309 5th Av.

SALESMEN—Several live wire men to call on manufacturers of ladies' and men's ready-to-wear with fast selling directory and sales producing service; something new; sells on sight; big earnings; commissions payable weekly. Market Guide Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 606.

SALESMEN—Long-established real estate association desires several salesmen, good appearance, to interview realty owners and large business interests for membership; large commission paid; replies treated strictly confidential; letters of introduction. S 749 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Big opportunity offered to real go-getters who hit on six cylinders selling an automatic self-service proposition for pies, sandwiches and cakes; combination remuneration netting large returns; "seeing is believing." V 876 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following through New England, department store and furniture manufacturers, handle side line, plushes, velours, velvets, imported tapestries and rugs; commission; confidential. Y 2275 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, metal parts, to connect us with buyer of small metal parts, punch presses, screw machines, die making, nickel plating; can sell surplus capacity at cost, preferably to one large account; liberal commission. Y 2246 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, selling well-introduced service to automobile dealers, insurance and finance companies; 25 per cent. commission, expenses; car desirable, not essential; experience unnecessary; well educated; references; good income assured. F 123 Times.

SALESMEN for New York State and Pennsylvania to sell a reputable line of dress and lampshade trimmings; only those acquainted with the trade need apply; references required; commission basis with drawing account. R 519 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell to restaurants and groceries; must be willing to ride on delivery wagon with driver and instruct him how to get trade business in New Jersey; state experience, give reference; salary. S 694 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell high-grade automobile mirrors; one with previous experience in automotive line preferred; splendid opportunity for right men; salary or commission; state full particulars. C. M. S., 649 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMAN to sell a reputable line of dress and lampshade trimmings to department stores of New York City and vicinity; only those with a following need apply; commission basis with drawing account. R 518 Times.

SALESMAN for South with established trade to sell popular line of attractive silk and georgette shades, wood and metal lamps and novelties; drawing against commission. Write, giving full particulars, Friedman Metal Wares, 1,226 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Few hardworking, energetic producers for advertising company, knowledge grocery trade helpful; follow direct leads; commission basis; permanent; future. See Mr. Kramer, Suite 1903, 220 West 42d.

SALESMEN, side line, calling on drug, confectionery and novelty goods stores, to handle miniature cedar chests; large commissions. Imperial Mfg. Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

SALESMEN, to handle on commission basis new, fast selling advertising specialty for entire retail trade Brooklyn, Long Island territories. Gray, 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Room 406, after 10 A. M.

SALESMAN for small acreage tracts in Florida; commission basis; well located, price is right and all funds handled through bank as trustee; only a go-getter wanted. A 1197 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN—We have a quick-selling side line for salesmen calling on department, stationery and book stores; commission. John H. Smith Publishing Corp., 154 Nassau St., New York.

SALESMAN wanted to travel through New York City and Eastern United States, who has a trade among the users of bronze powders, on commission basis. Edward C. Sallop, 122 East 25th St., New York City.

SALESMEN—Infants' wear; all territories open; progressive house selling to department, dry goods and infants' stores; must have following; good opportunity for right men; salary or commission. R 597 Times.

SALESMAN with mechanical ability to sell new line fine tools, made by prominent concern; salary, commission; state age, previous training. M 896 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in textiles, sell newly invented automatic constructor counter, side or main line; commission basis. Box 323 Realsurvice, 15 East 40th.

SALESMEN, ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps as side line; only out-of-town representatives considered; commission basis. August Bros., 43 East 20th St.

SALESMEN, sell corrugated boxes, experienced preferred; drawing against commission. Y 2265 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell shirts direct from manufacturer to consumer; liberal commission. Multibond Sales Corp., 1,182 Broadway.

SALESMAN for business directory; salary upper day and commission. Apply Buyers' Link Book, 15 East 26th.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN (FACTORY SUPPLIES)

for out of town territory, who desire a permanent connection to build up a clientele and benefit from repeat business, and where one shows his ability will enjoy exclusive rights of territory, where he can become a State manager. Calls made upon purchasing agents of industries with our proposition who receive you with great interest and courtesy. We want you if you make more than $5,000 per annum. Our product is put out on trial, and on such orders liberal commissions are advanced weekly. You must be over 30 and well recommended. Experience not necessary; we instruct. We cover the United States. Call Sharp, Monday morning, July 27, 10 A. M.

ROOM 416, 1,476 BROADWAY, LONGACRE BUILDING.

SALESMEN.

We will train you to sell real estate and by our method you can easily finance yourself while you are learning; we pay highest commissions and make daily settlement; this is your opportunity to learn how to earn big money. Apply Manager, Room 1109, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMEN.

Specialty, security, credit and collection agency experience valuable but not essential, selling high-grade office specialty; drawing account against commission; information given over phone. Lackawanna 2000. Hotel Imperial, Mr. Radway.

SALESMEN (silk hosiery)—Wonderful opportunity, big commissions and drawing account, represent silk hosiery house, selling direct consumers. S. H., 355 Times.

SALESMEN, eventually district managers, throughout country; patented Alarm Guns, preventing burglaries; rental basis; large commission; renewals; leads furnished. Room 508, Monday, 324 West 42d.

SALESMEN, experienced, protected territory; leads furnished, individual instruction; commission large; interview 9 to 10 A. M. A. A. Roth, Inc., 11 Queens Boulevard, near Jamaica Av., Jamaica.

SALESMAN to sell silk cotton dress goods, New England and other States territory; must have following; 7 per cent. commission on each sale. Apply at once, Rendar Textile Co., 621 Broadway.

SALESMAN for selling polishing cloth; something entirely new, of great merit and economy, that every store and home buys on sight; commission. G 10 Times.

SALESMEN, office specialties, by large concern; experience unnecessary; liberal salary to start; willing worker will be given present trade in territory. B. R., 256 Times.

SALESMAN, carpet and linoleum, contract work; experienced only need apply; salary and commission. Famous Flooring Co., 6 East 30th St.

SALESMAN to sell steel plate, sheets and bars with metropolitan trade; state age, experience, salary. K 535 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell dairy supplies to wholesale milk and ice cream concerns; state reference and salary. W 73 Times.

SALESMEN, acquainted men's stores, sell men's caps; drawing account. F 161 Times.

COLLECTION REPRESENTATIVES

for a nationally known collection organization with offices from Maine to California, to travel in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, opening new accounts with leading manufacturers and wholesalers in all lines of business and to procure and forward their delinquent accounts to the New York office for collection; salary, commission and traveling expenses; only those who can procure anywhere from $25,000 to $50,000 in volume per month need apply with full particulars as to age, education, single or married, potentialities of producing; references and other relative information, all of which will be treated confidentially; also state initial salary, when available, and house or business telephone number.

R 558 Times.

TO A SALESMAN with proven record as to earning capacity we are in a position to make very attractive offer to sell oil burners; must own an automobile and work on commission basis selling to dealers in exclusive territory.

MAGNUM OIL BURNER CORP., 787 East 138th St., New York.

SALES MANAGER.

If you have a successful record in selling and can furnish satisfactory credentials as to character and dependability and are desirous of big opportunity outside of New York City, a large industrial engineering corporation has unusual opening with New England headquarters covering three States; your work would be training and supervising others in that territory on commission; engineering experience is not necessary, but successful sales experience is indispensable; applicant should have demonstrated he is in $10,000 class or higher. In answering, please advise fully of experience, age and when available. Y 2312 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.

We have an opening for a man between 25 and 35 who has had previous successful selling experience, but who is not satisfied with his present progress and would like to join a long-established, aggressive sales organization. He need not have had previous piano experience, but he must possess personality, character and a determination to make good during the first year. For such a man there is an unusual opportunity. Good salary, advancement as rapid as warranted. Apply by letter to E. C. Pullen, Lauter Piano Co., 591 Broad St., Newark.

OPPORTUNITY
For Successful Salesman
To Enter Investment Field.

A good opening for one or two salesmen who wish to become bond salesmen is offered by one of New York's oldest banking houses; salary and commission; strictly confidential. R. Y., Box 64, Trinity Station, New York.

ENERGETIC, live-wire salesmen, calling on the furniture, house-furnishing, china and glassware trade, wanted to handle our new, exclusive line of hand-hammered brass and copper novelties as a side line, on a 10% commission basis in the following territories: Middle Western, Southern and Eastern States. Give full details. S 700 Times Downtown.

AGENTS, men and women, for Long Island, to sell Rayon underwear and pure silk hosiery direct to consumer; all women buy; liberal commission; a lifetime opportunity to build a permanent and lucrative business for yourself. Write Victor Moritz, District Manager, Doris Knit Underwear Co., care Ocean County Apt., Far Rockaway, L. I.

WELL-KNOWN candy manufacturing corporation requires the services of several traveling salesmen acquainted with the retail drug and confectionery trade; this is an exceptional opportunity for men with experience in that field; commission basis. Write full particulars, Box 891, 2301 World Tower Bldg.

CLASS publishing house desires advertising salesman under 30 years of age, who has had experience selling advertising in a trade journal; good opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Address, stating age and nationality, President, P. O. Box 1117, City Hall Station, New York.

PRODUCERS of modern string substitute with distinct advertising value needs two city salesmen experienced selling drug trade; also for shoe and hardware lines; pre-call circularizing; protected territory; excellent commission basis; repeat business; give telephone number. R 531 Times.

YOUNG MEN with slight business experience either selling or otherwise, or no experience whatever, interested in gaining sales experience, textile line; commission basis with minimum drawing account. Phone Monday for appointment. Gramercy 2608.

A MAN desiring permanent employment of something more than the usual Saturday pay check to sell the Hoover Sweeper for a big department store; earnings above the average; commission; cooperation assured. Call for interview 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 47 West 34th St., Room 707.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Salesmen—Two ambitious Jewish-speaking men will be paid salary while learning life and accident insurance salesmanship with the world's biggest life insurance companies. R 266 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good address, one seeking future as high class salesman with importer, fancy shoe leather and novelties; excellent opportunity; college man preferred; one not immediately dependent on salary; commissions paid when orders executed; state complete qualifications. S 506 Times.

OLD ESTABLISHED SILK AND RIBBON FIRM WANTS SALESMEN TO SELL RIBBONS TO CUTTING UP TRADE ON A COMMISSION BASIS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. K. L., 98 TIMES.

OLD ESTABLISHED LEATHER GOODS HOUSE DESIRES EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN FOR MIDDLE WEST AND COAST TERRITORY; ALL REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P 450 TIMES.

LACES—Experienced salesman wanted to call on cutting-up trade and jobbers; only those with following need apply; salary and commission. Box 897, 2301 World Tower Bldg.

FLORIDA.

Crew managers and brokers! I have one of the easiest selling properties in Florida; exceptionally liberal commission. Suite 705, 152 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, with car, to sell home-made candies. Summer resorts; commission. Dixie Deli, 981 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, PREFERABLY COLLEGE GRADUATES, FOR FUND-RAISING ORGANIZATION WORK IN JEWISH FIELD; NO SOLICITATION; HIGH-GRADE REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. APPLY, STATING EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS, INCLUDING AGE AND PAST EXPERIENCE, TO R 587 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN
DESIRING TO ENTER THE
SALES FIELD:

We will train a limited number of young men, 21 or over, neat appearance, fair education, in our merchandising methods, with the object of quickly promoting them to supervisory positions; must be satisfied with $30 to $35 per week during short training period on an advanced commission basis.

We are a fourteen million dollar corporation, and a leader in one of the world's greatest industries, the electric appliance field; applicants who meet our requirements will be assigned to one of the many stores or branch offices we maintain in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey.

For application and information apply
SUITE 406, 25 WEST 43D ST.
9:30 A. M. or 1:30 P. M. sharp; no other time.

COACHER
FOR SUBSCRIPTION BOOK HOUSE.

An experienced specialty salesman who can teach other men how to sell can find an unusual opportunity with nationally known subscription book house. He must be a capable man of vitality, education, strong personality and be willing to travel almost continuously. Liberal commissions will be paid both on personal business and on business secured by the men who are trained. Advances will be made against these commissions; traveling expenses are paid by the house. The man selected must demonstrate his ability to sell the proposition personally before taking up duties as coach. Write or call Room 406, 13 Astor Place, or phone Manager, Spring 2723.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

is offered two young men of sterling character, personality, energy and determination, in an industry with a brilliant, permanent future (electric refrigeration); experience entirely secondary; should own car; drawing account and commission; good present earnings and unlimited future for the right young men.

KELVINATOR, WESTCHESTER,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WHO HAS BEEN COVERING THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES; WE WOULD PREFER A MAN WHO IS A NATIVE OF THE SOUTH AND WHO HAS LIVED THERE RECENTLY; ONE WHO HAS BEEN CALLING ON DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORES PREFERRED; FOR A MAN WHO HAS A GOOD EDUCATION AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY BASIS WITH RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY AND EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL; ALSO STATE HOW LONG IT HAS BEEN SINCE YOU LIVED IN THE SOUTH; THIS IS A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE SELLING DRY GOODS. V 808 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN.

One who has managed or worked in a crew, for a new, up-to-date Encyclopedia, selling at $12.50; big opportunity; commission with drawing account.

C. W. SHORT,
44 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN, good appearance, with salesmanship ability, wanted by manufacturer to sell dresses to city and office trade; salary; those with experience in dress lines preferred; good opportunity to right men; full particulars in first letter. S. K., 168 Madison Av.

LACES—Men wanted to carry laces and novelties in all territories to retailers and jobbers in conjunction with non-conflicting lines; commission. Box 898, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to call on manufacturers and jobbers, selling circular proposition; experience unnecessary; must be good talker; commission. Room 520, 156 5th Av.

CANVASSERS for business directory; hustlers can make good money; salary and commission. Apply 10 to 4, Room 521, 156 5th Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, sell coal, retail trade, apartments, dwellings, factories, &c.; salary or commission. Call Room 608, 156 East 42d St.

GOOD line of silk shades; city or out of town; one with auto preferred; commission basis. Ace Silk Lamp Shade Manufacturing Co., 151 West 18th St.

NASH SALES CORP., Jersey City, require the services of 2 salesmen experienced in selling new cars; salary and commission. Apply Mr. Dalton, 2,403 Boulevard.

HUSTLER with experience to secure orders for curtains and draperies; commission basis. Aberdeen Curtain Co., 82 East 12th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AT LAST.

STUBBORN FORDS CONQUERED
by the
RUSH TIMER ROLLER.

STARTS the hardest starting Ford in Winter or Summer on the magneto with a quarter turn.

WORKS like a charm—no missing plugs; no backfiring; no oiling; no batteries needed.

SAVES time, increasing gasoline mileage; gives five to ten times longer service than ordinary timers.

PRICE OF ROLLER, $1; PRICE OF COMPLETE TIMER, $2.50.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

Big opportunity for persons who are interested in acting as our county agents; liberal discounts. Write, giving name of county desired.

S. S. McCLELLAND CO., INC.,
1,926 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Now the famous Beauty Prize Hosiery, personal hose of leading screen stars, will be sold direct to the public through an entirely new sales plan; strict commission, quick sales; exclusive territory. Call Monday or Tuesday from 10 to 12 or 3 to 6. Rights for territory outside of New York. Beauty Prize Hosiery, Inc., Suite 705, 118 West 44th St., New York City.

TAILORING hosiery, lingerie, shirt, dress salesmen. Write today for most amazing offer on boys' and youths' clothing ever made; double your income; no interference with present line; free outfit sent by return mail. John Manly, 400 S. Franklin, Dept. 2008, Chicago.

SPECIAL AGENT by prominent casualty company New York State territory; casualty insurance experience essential. State age, schooling and insurance experience. M 960 Times Downtown.

AGENTS—Men or women, full or part time, to sell life, accident, sickness insurance; all in one policy, payable monthly; liberal commissions. Safety Reserve Fund, 1,780 Broadway, New York.

REFINED women and gentlemen to take orders for guaranteed bathing suits, sweaters, dresses at mill prices; no experience; no delivering; liberal commission; outfit free. Burritt Knitting Mills, New Britain, Conn.

MONEY making opportunity; sell personal Christmas greeting cards; $5 sample book FREE; highest commission. Rochester Art Co., 165 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

I NEED an agent to sell my candies, chocolate bars, mints and gum; large profits; experience unnecessary; free samples. Write today. Milton Gordon, Cincinnati.

TAKE orders for Say-Mode silk hosiery and underthings; make some extra money; liberal commission. Address Say-Mode, 366 5th Av., New York City.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASSERS — Bliz polishing cloth for all kinds metals; large profits assured. Address or call at 150 Nassau St., New York. Geo. O. Revere.

AMAZING EARNINGS in advance, inexperienced or experienced; new method; stylish shirts; complete outfit free. Write quick. Fashion Wear Shirts, Dept. B 19, Cincinnati.

AGENTS, female, earn big money selling absolutely guaranteed genuine, full-fashioned ladies' real silk hosiery. Write or call Mills Hosiery Corp., 2,125 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange
Advertisements
Section 9
(Sport Section)

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Every auto owner and garage will buy Auto Mitten Dusters; costs 25c, sells for 60c; from sample. NATIONAL FIBRE BROOM WORKS, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
STAMP COLLECTORS.

Private owner will be in New York Aug. 3 for five days to dispose of a general collection consisting of about 10,000 A1 stamps, mostly 19th century issues; a real opportunity to make a good investment. Y 2393 Times Annex.

MY beautiful tapestry for sale; am confined in one of the marine hospitals here and am forced to part with my picture because of financial reasons; would like to get in touch with some private party who is interested in things beautiful. F 368 Times.

SIXTY-FOOT motor yacht Alisa Craig, winner Bermuda race; sleeps eight; in commission now near New York; newly painted and varnished; 100 horsepower engine. Apply any representative yacht broker.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid; 100 Leghorns, large, assorted, $9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10; Orp, Wyan., $12; Lt. Brahmas, $15; Assort, $7. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices, easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 799 7th Av.

VERY handsome specially designed imported English hand-made completely fitted dress suit case; bargain. Call 102 Riverside Drive. Phone Endicott 5942.

FOR SALE, collection autographed photographs, national celebrities, composers, musicians, theatrical artists past and present; interesting for collectors. R. R., 340 Times.

SPECIAL SALE, at great reduction, of antiques and reproductions. Decorative Art Shop, 18 West 49th.

EARPHONE—Harper Oriphone, opera style; perfect condition; originally $125; will sell for $60. Room 1809, 205 5th Av.

BEAUTY parlor equipment, modern, good as new; write for descriptive list. Edward Hall, 50 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

BATTERY charger, Conte system; practically brand new. Dewey 4969.

BRICKS, good, second hand, for sale, $5 a load. 123 East 13th St.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

PRIVATE breeder offers beautiful Boston puppies by Champion Little Tommy Tucker; also wire-haired fox terriers of champion stock. Telephone Flushing 7028.

FOR SALE—Four Chow bitches, two males, registered and pedigreed; will sell reasonable. T. F. Johnson, Montgomery Hotel, Kulpsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Coonhounds, beagle hounds, fox and blood hounds; booklet and list, 10c. Charles Landis, Reading, Pa.

TWO highly pedigreed police dogs, gray; going Europe. Caretaker, 1019 Ogden Av.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Exceptional male; 4 months; good home; after 6, 8091 Kellog.

REFRIGERATOR 200 feet capacity; porcelain lined. Call 323 West 74th.

GERMAN POLICE DOG, female, 11 months, brown color. Joshua, 1,835 3d Av.

Horses and Carriages.

SHETLAND PONY, rubber tired dog cart and complete equipment. Call Cedarhurst 6598.

House Furnishings.

FURNITURE—Leaving city, must sacrifice two handsome bedrooms, one twin set; gorgeous mohair living, imported tapestry cushions, carved frame; 10-piece buried walnut dining, crystal mirrors, console set, rugs, lamps, refectory table, other useful furnishings. Apt. 1, 514 West 110th. Academy 6439.

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

Must be moved at once, beautiful 6-room apartment; massive dining furniture and furnishings; Chinese Oriental rugs, hand-made living; 2 bedrooms, twin; consol and antique tables; crystal mirrors; handsome pillows, paintings. 720 Riverside, corner 149th.

FURNITURE—Must vacate Aug. 1, will sacrifice new period dining, living, bedrooms, one twin, mohair living, Chinese rugs, crystal mirrors, antique table, drapes, table, floor lamps, pillows. 609 West 149th, corner Drive, Apt. 1E.

IF I had not cut down my Meshad Isphehan rug to fit a modern apartment from 14x20 to 14x15 feet I could sell it for $1,500; for quick sale I will accept $900 cash. Phone Caledonia 7310.

TWIN BEDS, chest drawers, Tuxedo divan, easy chairs, Colonial corner cabinet, mahogany miniature grand, banjo clock, several choice Oriental rugs, works of art; vases. Call week days, 4 West 77th.

PARTY going abroad, must sacrifice beautifully furnished six rooms, lease till October, privilege renewing; no responsible offer refused; rent $100. Phone 4174 Riverside. Newton, 330 West 95th.

FURNITURE, latest, finest make, exquisite bedroom (twins), dining, handsome living, bronzes, lamps, art tapestries, rugs, additional effects; bargain. 706 Riverside (148th), 2E. Edgecombe 8028.

BEAUTIFUL Colonial 11-piece (7 chairs) dining set, cabinet type talking machine, bookcase; 3 partitions, mahogany; steel single bed; no dealers. Mitler, Academy 8520.

ENTIRE furnishings of splendidly appointed 3-room apartment for sale at sacrifice; just the thing for newly married couple. University 9496.

ANTIQUE Chinese cabinet, elaborately carved, ivory inlaid; rare specimen; cost $1,500; sold reasonably. Edward Hall, 50 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS up-to-date living room suite, also bedroom suite, lamps, radio, &c.; must sacrifice at once; no dealers. 841 West 177th St., Apt. 3C. Wadsworth 1400.

FOR SALE—Antique Sheffield tray and cover, also three additional covers; $300 for the four pieces. Harry Groves, 39 West 55th St. Phone Circle 5752.

FUR robes from private collection; few South American vicunas and alpacas, suitable automobile and divan; all new; opportunity; owner leaving country. M 485 Times.

107TH, 200 WEST—Beautiful dining room, living room and other furnishings for sale; great sacrifice; no dealers. Fagin.

CONTENTS of high-class 3-room, $1,200; Sunday and Monday. Maynard, 1,153 Boston Road.

BEAUTIFUL bedroom, dining, living room, rugs, chairs, lounge, odd tables, dishes, other things; reasonable. 271 West 81st.

POST AV. (9 Dyckman St.)—Furnishings 3 cozy rooms; quick sacrifice; very reasonable rent. After 7 evenings, 5C.

TEN-PIECE mahogany dining room suite, excellent condition; also other furniture. 4,632 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Apt. 3A.

BEAUTIFUL damask and silk drapes; other things; sacrifice; leaving town. Riverside 5242.

BEDROOM, dining, living room, phonograph, rugs, mirrors, pictures, lamps. 170 West 86th.

SOLID mahogany bedroom suite, 7 pieces, twin beds, rockers, tables, pictures; no dealers. 609 West 151st, Apt. 57.

NEW oak 4-piece library suite, hand-carved; reasonable. Mano, Chelsea 1837, week days.

DINING SET, 8 PIECES,
Jacobean, very attractive. Academy 1746.

DOUBLE BED for sale; new mattress. 631 West 153d, F1.

Jewelry.

BRACELET, platinum, diamond; cost $800; tremendous bargain. R. R., 617 Times Downtown.

PLATINUM diamond brooch; cost $875; will sacrifice, quick buyer. E. S., 714 Times Downtown.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLORIDA
Waterfront Properties

On West Coast, Indian and Banana Rivers, also inland lakes.

Large and small acreage for subdivision.

Am interested in some as owner.

Have some wonderful buys that will double in value before next season.

Act quick and make some big money while prices are low.

Will assist investors in syndication of Florida properties.

H. S. GERMAN
50 Church Street, N. Y.
Cortlandt 2465.

FLORIDA

Well-known New Yorker who can give the highest financial, business and social references, who knows Florida better than most Floridians know it, who has made large profits for well-known New Yorkers who have invested in Florida real estate and who is now in Florida, offers services to those who are in a position to invest from $10,000 to $100,000 in Florida real estate. No attention will be paid to answers to this advertisement unless accompanied by financial references. The writer has in mind several opportunities for investment that should net very large profits. Prompt action is necessary. W. P., 345 Times.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

CEMENT BLOCK PLANT, machinery and equipment, also two dump trucks and one flat truck. Inquire D. Mendella, 8,337 112th St., Richmond Hill. Virginia 1257W.

JEWELRY factory machinery with office furniture; sacrifice. Davis Products Co., 316 5th Av.

Musical Instruments.

PIANO BARGAINS.

We offer big bargains in used small grands and small uprights returned from rent; some like new.

We rent grands and uprights. Get our Summer rates.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
25-27 WEST 57TH ST.
(NEAR 5TH AV.)

MUST SELL one of the best Knabes ever made; now in Long Island home; only $400; cash or easy payments to responsible people. Phone Bryant 10445 for appointment.

SUPERB little Chickering grand, second size; flawless mahogany, superb tone; must be sold; any reasonable figure accepted; cash or time. See Asso. Pno. Mfg. Sales Room, 15 West 45th. Bryant 10445.

FOR SALE—Mason & Hamlin parlor grand piano, $1,100. Harry Groves, 39 West 55th St. Phone Circle 5752.

PIANOS for rent, $3 month; some almost new, $5 month. Rent applied if purchased. Birns, 310 6th Av.

FOR SALE.

Musical Instruments.

BABY GRAND (Hardman); like new; Persian rugs; costly furniture; sacrificed. Academy 5627.

MUSIC library, vocal, instrumental and ensemble; good condition. Box 800, 148 Columbus Av.

HARDMAN baby grand, new; must sacrifice; private only. L 933 Times Downtown.

WELTE-MIGNON reproducing grand, new; bargain cash buyer. L 926 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL Mason-Hamlin grand; must sacrifice; private party. M 941 Times Downtown.

CLEARANCE bargains all sizes; Grands, Players, Uprights; terms. 144 E. 58th. Erck's.

VIOLIN—Stradivarius model; good tone and condition; reasonable. M 454 Times.

BEAUTIFUL $650 Sterling, mahogany, $100. Call 15 West 46th, 5th floor.

STEINWAY miniature grand, serial 225,000, like new, must sell. 117 West 57th.

KNABE piano, slightly used; must be sold at sacrifice. 12 West 45th.

MASON-HAMLIN small grand, like new; must sell. Powers, 17 West 125th St.

Office Furniture and Store Fixtures.

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ROLL-TOP TYPIST DESK, 4 chairs, oak; $25. Hills, 258 West 55th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANT to buy electric mahogany baby grand piano, standard make, good condition and must be a bargain. Address V. J. C., Postoffice Box 64, Trinity Station, New York City.

HIGHEST cash for furniture, contents houses, apartments, pianos, rugs; pianos, works of art, books, bric-a-brac, carpets, rugs, &c. Barnes, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 5377.

BOUGHT for highest cash prices, contents of residences, apartments, hotels; pianos, works of art, books, bric-a-brac, carpets, rugs, &c. Jones, 161 East 127th. Harlem 2787.

HAVE YOU DISCARDED APPAREL?
We buy used gowns, dresses, furs, &c., and pay highest cash prices. Phone Bryant 4776. Representative will call.

FURNITURE of every kind, rugs, pianos, contents of houses, apartments.
I PAY THE HIGHEST CASH.
Dawson, 173 West 94th. Riverside 0173.

WANTED, combination pool and billiard table, convertible sides, subway for balls; state price, if other equipments; answer mail only. J. G., 189 West 59th St.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3783.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

HIGHEST prices paid for furniture, contents houses, apartments, pianos, rugs; china, bronzes, Poulson, 157 East 47th. Stuyvesant 10161.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE ATLAS (Hyde or Bromley); also record and public owner's book, assessment book. Apt. 2E, 202 West 86th.

BORG buys diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, pawn tickets, bronzes, bric-a-brac. 146 West 23d. Phone Watkins 7196.

DIAMONDS, gems, jewelry purchased from estates and individuals. Levinson, 1,47 Broadway (42d), Longacre Bldg., Room 918.

ADDRESSOGRAPHERS, mimeographs, multigraphs, typewriters, office furniture. Room 412, 799 Broadway. Stuyvesant 9422.

WANTED—Second-hand typewriter, perfect condition; also Morris chair; give description and price. J 479 Times.

WANTED—Kiese Gerlach seal machine; any size; good condition. S 707 Times Downtown.

OLD postage stamps wanted; I would like to buy a collection of old postage stamps for $100 cash. W., 1,342 Broadway.

STEINWAY Duo-Art grand or Steinway grand; cash. A 794 Times Downtown.

OFFICE furniture, any quantity, bought for cash. Phone Canal 9186.

GRAND piano wanted for studio; pay good price. Phone Harlem 9089.

PAY liberal price good make grand piano; Steinway preferred. Phone Harlem 4722.

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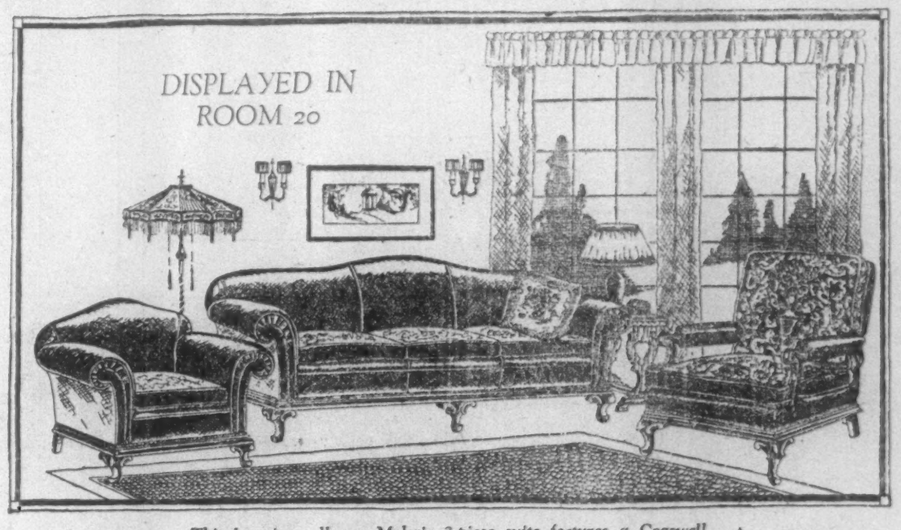

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